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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

CUMBERLAND & WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1866).

VOLUME XVI.—NEW SERIES.

EDITOR:

W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

KENDAL:
PRINTED BY TITUS WILSON, HIGHGATE.
1916

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The Editor desires to express his thanks to the President and Mrs. Hesketh Hodgson for the compilation of the Index.

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Art. I.—*The Grammar School of Carlisle.* By Archdeacon and Chancellor Prescott, D.D.

Communicated at Ambleside, September 3rd, 1915.

THERE is no historical authority for the tradition that the Carlisle Grammar School was founded by St. Cuthbert. One writer, Symeon of Durham, in the twelfth century, tells us that in 685 Lugubalia, or Luel, was added to the Bishopric of Lindisfarne which had been granted to St. Cuthbert, and there "he established a nunnery and founded schools." * An earlier writer, Venerable Beda (*ob.* 735), who, in his *Life of St. Cuthbert* and in his *Ecclesiastical History,* gives many details of the doings of St. Cuthbert at Lugubalia, says nothing of any school.† From this period the history of Carlisle is almost a blank for the next 400 years. In 1092, William Rufus appeared upon the scene. Symeon and other Chroniclers tell us that he found the city practically in ruins and deserted, having been destroyed by the pagan Danes 200 years before.‡ William restored the town, built the castle, and sent up some country folk

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* Symeon of Durham; A.D. 685:—Lands given to St. Cuthbert as Bishop of Lindisfarne, "et quia illa terra minus sufficiens erat, Lugubaliam, quae Luel vocatur, in circuitu quindecim milliaria habentem, in augmentum suscepit. Ubi etiam sanctimonialium congregatione stabilita, reginam dato habitu religionis consecravit, et in profectum divinae servitutis scolas instituit."—*Historia Dunelmensis Ecclesiæ,* cap. IX. (Rolls Series, ed. Arnold, i. 32). "Et quia videbatur parva terra, adjecit civitatem quae vocatur Luel, quae habet in circuitu quindecim milliaria, et in eadem civitate posuit congregationem sanctimonialium, et abbatissam ordinavit, et scolas constituit."—*Historia de Sancto Cuthberto,* sec. 5 (Rolls Series, ed. Arnold, i. 199).

† Beda, *Life of St. Cuthbert,* Chap. XXVII. p. 580 (ed. Stevenson); Chap. XXVIII. p. 583. *Eccles. Hist.* IV. caps. 26, 29. See also Extract (A in Appendix II) at the end of this article.

‡ "His actis, rex in Northimbriam profectus civitatem quae Britannice Cairleil, Latine Lugubalia, vocatur, restauravit, et in ea castellum aedificavit. Haec enim civitas, ut illis in partibus aliae nonnullae, a Danis paganis ante CC. annos diruta, et usque ad tempus id mansit deserta."—Symeon of Durham, *Historia Regum,* sec. 173 (Rolls Series, ed. Arnold, ii. 220). See other authorities quoted in *Register of Wetherhal,* p. 482 *n.*, especially *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, in ann.* 1092.

from the south to dwell there and till the land. Hence education must have been at a discount in the rough times that followed St. Cuthbert, and for 200 years practically non-existent. In fact the tradition itself does not seem to date further back than Dr. Hugh Todd in 1698.

In the early part of the twelfth century, a Priory of Augustinian Canons was founded in the city by Henry I. The exact date cannot be fixed; every probability points to about the year 1122, when the king visited Carlisle.* We know that it was in existence before 1130-31; for in that year Henry I. gave £10 to the Canons of St. Mary of Carlisle for the works of their church.† Also, in or about that year, or even later, as appears from the witnesses, the king confirmed to them by charter the land of Linstoc and Carleton, which Walter the priest, his chaplain, had given them.‡ Athelwold was consecrated the first Bishop of Carlisle on August 16th, 1133. In that priory and cathedral lay the germ of the future Grammar School of Carlisle. In connection with this monastery and this cathedral, there were, no doubt, schools, as in the cathedrals which were staffed by secular canons. They might be within or without the precincts.

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* Symeon of Durham, *Historia Regum* (ed. Arnold, ii., 267) also *Chronica de Mailros, in ann.* 1122. The date 1102 has now few supporters. The evidence of the monks on the point in 1278 (Bain, *Cal. Doc. Scotland*, ii. 36) is clearly untrustworthy.

† Pipe Rolls, 31 Henry I. (1130-31), "And in gifts by the King's writ to the Canons of St. Mary of Carlisle £10 *ad operat. Ecclesie sue.*" Note also in the same Pipe Roll the gift by the King of 37s. 4d. to the Canons of St. Mary of Carlisle. This is the exact amount remitted to the Canons of the amount of noutgeld due on the land of Walter the Chaplain, which Walter gave to the monastery. See below, *Testa de Nevill* (ed. Record Com. p. 379b); *Register of Wetherhal*, p. 485.

‡ Charter Rolls, 6 Edward III. (1332) part i. No. 30. In that Charter, Edward III. confirms by *inspeximus* a grant made by Henry I. to the Canons of Carlisle of all the Churches and land held by Walter the Priest, the witnesses being Nigel of Albini, Walter Espec, and Pagan son of John. Similarly, *Testa de Nevill*, l.c. :—" Henry (I.) King gave to one Walter formerly his Chaplain, Linstoc and Carleton, rendering annually for cornage 37s. 4d.; the aforesaid Walter with the goodwill and concession of the Lord King gave the whole of the said land to the said house of Religious in pure and perpetual alms by the aforesaid service." See also *Cal. Papal Registers* (Rolls Series) i. 250. There is no evidence in support of the statement, sometimes made, that Walter the Priest commenced the buildings of the Cathedral. They appear to have been begun before any mention is made of him.

In fifty years we get on sound historical ground. It appears from the Pipe Rolls of 1188, that the ecclesiastical property of the Bishopric of Carlisle had been for two years in the hands of the sheriff of Carlisle. The sheriff accounts to the king for 13s. 4d., or one mark, for each year "of the School of Carlisle." Here we have unmistakable evidence, at a fixed date, of the existence of the school. The same Roll speaks of money expended for the works of the church and the dormitory of the canons as well as on the services of the church.*

In the next century the school comes into prominence from the somewhat strange action of one of the bishops. By special *Ordinacio* in 1285, Bishop Ralph Ireton assigned a proportion of the revenues of the church of Dalston to the support of twelve poor scholars in the school of the Church of Carlisle.† This is also duly recorded in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291. The value there given for the *porcio scholarium Karlioli* is £16.‡ This arrangement was only in force for about seven years. It was annulled by the king as having been done without the royal sanction. But it proves that the school was at that time in existence.

There is another item of interest mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291. From the revenues of the church of Stanewegg a portion, £4 6s. 8d., is

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* Pipe Rolls, 34 Henry II. (1188).—"And for oil for the Easter Sacrament, and carrying it from London to Carlisle. And in work of the great altar and pavement in the Church of St. Mary of Carlisle 26s. 9d. by the King's writ; And by the same writ in works of the same Church 15li. 17s. 9d. And in works of the dormitory of the Canons, 22li. 19s. 2d." It should be noted that the property of the Church of Carlisle was not divided finally between the Bishop and the Canons until the year 1249.

† This *Ordinacio* assigned the revenues of certain tithes and land in the parish of Dalston to the support of the twelve scholars. But their portion was also charged with the support of an assistant priest to minister in that Church. Four of the scholars were to attend Dalston church on Sundays and Festival Days, unless they were hindered by bad weather. This was copied by Dr. Wilson from the *Register of Archp. Romanus* of York (MS. ff. 131-2), and published in the *Scottish Historical Review*, April, 1908. For the action of the King, see Close Rolls 20 Edw. I. (Cal. p. 263, Rolls Series).

‡ Taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1291 (Record Commis. p. 318):—"Porcio Rectoris Scolarum Carlioli in Ecclesia de Stanneweg, £4 6s. 8d. Porcio Scolarium Karlioli in Ecclesia de Dalston, £16 0s. 0d."

assigned to "the rector of the schools of Carlisle." Neither of these items appears in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. in 1535; nor has any authority yet been found for this latter payment from Stanewegg or Stanwix.

The *Rector* or *Magister Scholarum* here mentioned was not necessarily, nor usually, the Headmaster of the local school. The Master of the Schools was one of the dignitaries of the monastery or cathedral. Under his rule and superintendence were the schools within the monastery and those in the district connected with it. The office was similar to that of the Chancellor in many of the Cathedrals staffed by secular canons.* Thus in the Cathedral of St. Peter at York, under Archbishop Thomas I. (1070-1100), the master of the schools came to be termed the Chancellor of the Cathedral, apparently somewhat inferior in dignity to the Treasurer and the Precentor.† A few names of masters are met with before the great change to the New Foundation under Henry VIII. Alexander de Reading was a canon of the church at Carlisle, and master of the schools in 1264; Nicholas de Surreton, rector of the schools at Carlisle, was ordained by Bishop Halton as sub-deacon and deacon in 1316-1319; William de Salkeld was licensed as master of the schools by Bishop Kirkby in 1333; and John de Burdon, who was licensed by Bishop Welton in 1362, and made his will *in hospicio scolarum* in 1370-1.‡

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* The Master of the Schools answers to the Escolâtre in many of the foreign Cathedrals and Monasteries. Walcott (*Cathedralia*, p. 21 seq.) gives many instances. He often appears as nominating the schoolmasters, who have the names *Informator puerorum*, *Magister ludi*, *Magister infantum*, &c.

† J. Raine, *Lives of the Archbishops of York*, i. 154.

‡ Alexander de Riading' appears with the Succentor of the Priory of Carlisle in a case, referring to the Church of Crosseby Ravenswarth, held in the Cathedral, October 27th, 1264.—*Chartulary of Whitby* (Surtees Society, i. 289, where there is possibly an error in transcription). Nicholas de Surreton was ordained in Carlisle Cathedral, "ad titulum probitatis" (*Register, Bp. Halton*, ff. 193-4, 218). William de Salkeld was licensed as *Scolarum Magister Karlioli*, September, 1333 (*Register Bp. Kirkby* fol. 278). John de Burdon made his will on the Monday after March 12th, 1370-1, mentioning his wife Christiana, and Thomas del Stegill, one of the Canons, as an executor. The will was proved June 21st following (*Register, Bp. Appleby*, fol. 211). Bishop Welton's license is in his *Register* (fol. 103) dated at Rose.

There are no chartularies and very few records in connection with the Priory of Carlisle in existence. It is therefore difficult to get information with regard to the early history of the school. When the priory was suppressed and the cathedral church refounded by Henry VIII., we obtain some definite statements. This re-foundation took place by charter, dated May 8th, 1541, and a body of statutes was delivered on June 6th, 1545. One of these statutes (Stat. 27) ordains that the Dean and Chapter shall elect a master, *Informator puerorum in Grammatica*, who shall train in piety and furnish with sound learning any boys whatsoever resorting to our school for the sake of learning Grammar.* The master was to be learned in Greek and Latin, of good reputation and pious life, and endowed with the faculty of teaching. His stipend was to be £8 17s. 4d., together with commons valued at £3 9s. 4d. and livery valued at £1. The prayers, which were to be said by the master in the school at six o'clock in the morning, are carefully defined, also those to be said before the scholars left in the evening at five o'clock. Grammar included the culture and the contents of literature generally, and of course differed considerably in different schools.

The early Registers or Order Books of the re-founded cathedral are very confused. The first master whose name appears is William Hay. He was appointed December 1st, 1578, at a salary of £20, an increase on the statutable amount, with a "chambre, house and garden," also with four loads (foother) of fyrwood yearly to be taken in the woods at Newbygyn.† A list of the masters, with the authorities, is given later (Appendix I.).

The citizens of Carlisle seem soon to have appreciated the Cathedral Grammar School. From the Court Leet

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* On "Grammar," see a good article by A. F. Leach in *Encyc. Britannica* s.v. Schools (11th ed. p. 360).

† See the Extract (B) in Appendix II at the end of this Article.

Rolls of the city in 1597, it appears that the Mayor and Corporation had been accustomed to pay half the salary of "the Ushour of the hye Schole," viz., ten marks annually. They were dissatisfied with the teaching of the then usher, and suggested that the Corporation should take away their grant from the usher, and give the amount to "a sufficient learned man to teach the young children of the City . . . that they may be fet for to come to the free scoole." *

We find that in 1632 the Corporation was discontented with the teaching of the Headmaster, John Wood, and presented a petition to the Chapter on June 23rd, signed by the Mayor, William Barwicke, and others. It stated that "in former time, by reason of sedulous and painfull schoolmasters, not only this Cittye but the whole countrie were partakers of the inesteemable benefitt that came thereby (for this Seminarye was like another Athens to us, that hath bred worthy members to the good both of Church and Commonwealth, to the City and Countrie, but now it is far otherwise), for in former time to this Schoole, the most part of the gentrie of the Countrie sent their sonnes, and thereby brought good meanes to this Cittye, but now we are glad nay forward to send our children abroade into the Countrie, to the greate trouble and cost of divers who may not well beare it." The same day John Wood was formally admonished for the first time, and again on November 23rd; on January 10th, 1633, after a third admonition, he was there and then deposed and removed from office, because he was idle and negligent and had not been found more apt to teach. But this was not before another petition had been presented, signed by the new Mayor, John Baynes, and other citizens.† As will be noted above, the petitioners had an eye to the main chance as well as to the interests of

* *Municipal Records of Carlisle*, ed. R. S. Ferguson and W. Nanson, p. 273 seq.
† *Order Book* of the Dean and Chapter, vol. vi. p. 580.

literature. Every year the feeling against the Church of England was growing stronger, fostered by the arbitrary action of those in authority.

The Revolution and the siege and taking of the city of Carlisle in 1644-45 upset the order of things for some years. The school was carried on, but not by the Dean and Chapter, who were all elsewhere. The Mayor and Corporation took the school in hand. In 1651 the citizens desired the Mayor and Corporation to continue the stipend to Thomas Craighill, usher of the Grammar School, which had been always heretofore paid quarterly by the city.* They appointed the Headmaster. The name of one was Anthony Death, and when he left at the Restoration in 1660, they gave him £20.† They repaired the windows of the High School as appears from the Chamberlains' Accounts; and as we saw above, they paid the usher.

The Restoration brought the Dean and Chapter once more back to their own. Only one of their former number remained, Lewis West, made Archdeacon by Letters Patent. As was but natural, the affairs of the cathedral and of the chapter were in a confused condition, and their records are incomplete for the next five or six years. They must for a time have been very short of funds. Their properties, lately recovered out of the hands of parliamentarians, had to be reorganised. New leases had to be issued. The cathedral itself and the buildings around, including no doubt the schoolhouse or chambre, were in a half ruinous condition. The chapter would only slowly emerge from the effects of what they called "the late times of usurpation."

Masters were before long appointed to the school, some of them apparently of only a temporary character.

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* *Municipal Records of Carlisle*, p. 292.

† *Chamberlains' Accounts* for the City of Carlisle, see Extract (G) in Appendix II.

Daniel Hechstetter, a minor canon, held the office from 1661 to 1664.* The voice of the Corporation was again heard. It appears from a Minute in one of their early Order Books, dated March, 1667, that they discussed what sum of money should be given towards the maintenance of the master of the Carlisle free school, if the Dean and Chapter provided a sufficient schoolmaster. By 18 votes they decided to grant £6 13s. 4d.† In 1679, they were dissatisfied with the state of things in the school, and decided by a large majority that the salaries paid should be stopped. A proposal that Mr. Mayor and others should discourse with Mr. Dean about the school was negatived. The master at the time was Robert Edmundson, who had been appointed eight years before and was also a minor canon. Two years later, on October 3rd, 1681, they decided by a large majority to apply to the Dean and Chapter to remove the present schoolmaster, and they would pay £20 to a new master, provided he were "a fit and able person" and were "not made a petti-canon." On October 16th, Robert Edmundson resigned, "for diverse good causes and considerations," and the same day one Jonathan Banks was admitted to the office by the Dean and Chapter. Jonathan Banks does not appear to have given satisfaction; and in December the Corporation determined to revoke and withdraw the £20.

Somehow the Dean and Chapter got rid of Jonathan Banks, and in April, 1683, Robert Harrison, B.A., was appointed. No doubt the statutable stipend of the master was found to be very small, and they often combined the office of minor canon with it. However, as desired by the Corporation, Robert Harrison was never a minor canon.

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* Cathedral Roll Calls and *Chamberlains' Accounts ut sup.* The Hechstetters were connected by marriage with the well-known family of Tullie in Carlisle. See the interesting account by W. G. Collingwood in *Elizabethan Keswick*, p. 124, and these *Transactions*, N.S. x., p. 386.

† *Municipal Records of Carlisle*, p. 299.

But now occurs one of the most amusing incidents in the history of the school. A few years after his admission, Robert Harrison was in 1689 solemnly and formally admonished:—for that he "is not only negligent and careless in the discharge of his duty in the education of youth committed to his charge, but also of a very vicious deportment, and scandalous example, by being frequently drunk, and uttering and maintaining very ill principles contrary to the seriousness and piety which ought to be eminent in a person of his place and character." Next year he was again seriously admonished, as "Mr. Harrison continues to be of a scandalously loose and debauched behaviour." Two years later, he was admonished for the third and last time in June, 1692, for that "he has continued in his former immoralities and excesses to the great scandal of good men and discredit of this Church whereof he is a member; having also by his intemperance, and otherwise, affronted several of the Prebendaries, for whom he ought to have all respect." Nevertheless, the Dean and Chapter, "being inclined to show all leniency and favour possible," let him know that if within the space of three days he would submit himself and promise amendment, all offences should be pardoned. In the meantime the Common Council of the city, on June 27th, passed an Order, that whereas the Corporation gave an annual pension of £20 to the schoolmaster of the free school, and hearing that the present master is to be removed, they desired the recorder (Mr. Aglionby) to acquaint the Dean and Chapter, that it is in their opinion for the public good to continue the present schoolmaster. This the recorder did, and the Chapter "being willing to shew all due respect to the Corporation as well as amity and tendernesse to the said Robert Harrison," accepted an abject confession and promise of amendment made in writing by him. There the incident closed. It would have been interesting to learn on what terms of

familiarity Mr. Harrison was with some members of the Corporation.*

Robert Harrison appears to have continued in office until June, 1698, when in November John Stephenson was admitted. The latter "being somewhat young for such a charge," Dr. Todd, one of the canons, was desired "for some time to direct the affairs of the school, so as all good Rules may be observed."

About this time a manuscript Register of the school was commenced. It is now in the possession of the Dean and Chapter. To it are prefixed some Historical Notes and a list of some of the early masters. Historically these are worthless, being full of inaccuracies. There is evidence, as will be seen later, that they are due to Dr. Hugh Todd, one of the canons, who played a part, and not a very creditable part, in the great controversy of the Chapter with Dean Atterbury. He won the scathing comments of the famous Bishop William Nicolson upon his Manuscripts, or Collections as he called them, and their "many gross mistakes." † There are also elaborate Orders and Rules for the Free Grammar School, which claim to have been approved by Bishop Thomas Smith (1684-1702) and the Dean and Chapter. They contain a good many points of interest. Then follow the lists of the names of pupils and of some of the masters and ushers from January, 1699, to Christmas, 1798, omitting the years between 1720 and 1750, and adding the lists for the years 1843 to 1845.

In the early part of the eighteenth century, the relations between the Dean and Chapter and the Corporation were evidently strained. The former were jealous of their absolute jurisdiction over the Cathedral precincts. The Corporation pressed the point of irritation caused by

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* *Order Book* of the Dean and Chapter, vol. ix. p. 97.

† See *Letters of William Nicolson, Bishop of Carlisle*, ed. John Nichols, i. p. 49; also Bishop Nicolson's *English Historical Library*, ii. 123, and the *Chapter Minutes*.

their grant of £20 towards the schoolmaster's salary. Probably not a little of the old feud between Royalist and Parliamentarian still remained. For example, Bishop Thomas Smith died April 12th, 1702, and by his will desired to be buried in the Cathedral near to the grave of his "dear wife." A letter is preserved, written by William Nicolson, one of the canons and afterwards bishop, to his brother canon, George Fleming, then at Rose Castle, and chaplain to the late bishop. In this letter he gave an account of "the Settlement of our Ceremoniale at my Lord's funeral." The Mayor and his brethren, "in their Formalities," were to receive the corpse on the middle of the great bridge, and bring it to the Abbey gate, and "so walk off with their ensigns, &c."; the Vice-Dean and Chapter with the Quire would meet the hearse and conduct it to the Deanery. On the Friday, the Mayor would "desire leave to attend the body in the Abbey with the Aldermen, &c. declaring thereby nothing of a claim of jurisdiction is intended." Of this an Act was to be made in the Register Book. It was further agreed, in order that no dissent should hereafter arise on this head, that the then Mayor should yearly ask, and have constantly granted him, free ingress and regress with all his utensils, exercising no act of power, nor pretending to it. The future Bishop concludes by expressing the hope that "the two Corporations are happily drawing towards as strict an union (almost) as the two kingdoms." * How much this pious wish, which he must have written with a smile, was gratified appears from subsequent entries.

Bishop Nicolson visited the Cathedral on April 26th, 1710. In answer to one of his inquiries, the Dean and Chapter replied:—"Our Schoolmaster is a person indifferently learned in the Greek and Latin languages;

* See Extract (C) in Appendix II at the end of this Article.

of a sober life and conversation; but in our opinion not sufficiently skilled in the right methods of educating and instructing those that are under his charge." This sounds as if coming from the Board of Education of to-day. The Chapter added that the master, one John Stephenson, was of a tender constitution and not unwilling to resign his office, in hopes that terms might be arranged which would give satisfaction to all concerned. He resigned on August 17th.* John Walton succeeded him.

The Corporation at once took up the matter. On August 19th a formal agreement was drawn up with the following preamble:—"Whereas several differences and controversies have of late years arisen between the two said Corporations, for the future mutual peace and good understanding for ever to be preserved between them, it is hereby concluded and agreed." Two of its clauses refer to differences which had arisen with regard to the Abbey Mill and certain leases. It was further agreed that, on the admission of a sufficient schoolmaster, the Corporation should pay yearly a sum of £20 towards his maintenance, his behaviour being such as not to be declared undeserving of such encouragement by the bishop, the mayor, the recorder, and the senior alderman of Carlisle, and Thomas Brougham, Esq. (the then mayor) or any three of them, the bishop and the recorder being always two of them. On the part of the Chapter it was agreed, that twenty marks (£13 6s. 8d.) yearly given by the cathedral statutes to the schoolmaster should be continued, augmented by £20 to be paid annually to him by the Dean and Chapter "as of late years has been accustomed."†

Agreements did not cause controversy to cease. Three

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* *Order Book* of the Dean and Chapter, vol. x. pp. 128-132.

† See Extract (D) Appendix II at the end. This sum of twenty marks, or £13 6s. 8d., included the sum allowed for commons and livery, as well as the stipend of the schoolmaster; see *Carlisle Cathedral Statutes*, ed. J. E. Prescott, p. 73.

years later, in 1713, the situation became more serious. An information in Chancery had been preferred by the Attorney-General at the relation of the Mayor and Citizens of Carlisle against the Dean and Chapter, complaining that John Walton, schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School, since and nothwithstanding the allowance of £20 settled upon the school by the Mayor and Citizens, demanded from the children of the citizens and inhabitants "sums of money for the maintenance of an Usher and other occasions and pretences." The Dean and Chapter, being called upon to shew and declare what the nature and condition of the Grammar School is, came to the conclusion that the schoolmaster had been in the wrong, and that "the Mayor and Citizens should have and receive from the Chapter Capitularly congregated full satisfaction in relation to their complaint." An order to this effect was passed the same day, May 25th, 1713. John Walton was publicly rebuked and reprimanded, and ordered for the future to "abstain from any such irregular and unstatutable demands as he will answer the contrary at his peril." *

This seemed to satisfy the plaintiffs, and the action was withdrawn. In the Articles put forward by the Attorney-General, the members of the Chapter were accused of entering into a "confederacy" with the master, John Walton, to demand from the citizens certain unlawful school payments. In the Orders and Rules written in the manuscript Register of the school certain payments were mentioned which might seem to give colour to the accusation. One of the defendants, Dr. Hugh Todd, not content with the joint answer of the Chapter, put in a "Several Answer." In this he sets out that he had "at some pains and trouble" drawn up these Orders and Rules in 1698, and had caused the then schoolmaster to

* *Order Book* of Dean and Chapter, vol. x. pp. 163-5 and pp. 193-6.

write them in a book for that purpose, wherein the names of all the scholars, at their admission, are inserted. He adds that "the said Rules and Orders were only temporary, probationary, and *pro interim*," but "never were confirmed by the Bishop of Carlisle or the said Dean and Chapter." He proceeds further to defend himself; but he seems, after 15 years, to have quite forgotten that in the said Register Book it is stated that "These Orders and Rules were allowed and approved by the Right Reverend Thomas, Lord Bishop of Carlisle and the Right Worshipfull the Dean and Chapter, Patrons of the School." He was now anxious to minimise their value. Such was Dr. Todd.*

In Bishop Nicolson's Diary he notes two points of interest in this connection :—

Sep. 29, 1711. Michaelmas Day. d. Mr Walton; admonish'd to take care yt his scholars should not onely construe, but take the Spirit of Horace, &c.
Nov. 24, 1713. Even. With the Record^r at Mr Rook's; on ye Quarrel abt ye School. The design plainly laid to divide the Chapter.

Mr. Rook was Town Clerk of Carlisle.†

It was clear that the statutable Cathedral stipends were not sufficient to secure fitting men for the several offices. The plan of combining two offices, as we have seen, did not give satisfaction in the case of the schoolmaster. Hence the additions of £20 made by the two Corporations to his stipend. This was, moreover, recognised by the very liberal Bishop Thomas Smith. By his will dated September 27th, 1700, he did "give and bequeath for and towards the better endowment and advancement of the Free School at Carlisle, and augmenting the salary of the Master there for ever, the summe of five hundred

* See Extract (E) in Appendix II. The papers in the case are in the Dean and Chapter Office.

† See these *Transactions*, N.S. iv. pp. 54, 68; there are some other entries bearing on the case.

pounds." * This sum appears to have been lent at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest until the year 1713; and so continued until it was invested in land and a tenement called Farmanby, in the parish of Addingham, on January 21st, 1719. The deed is now in the possession of the Governors under the New Scheme.†

Controversy between the two Corporations was not settled by the formal agreements made, nor did it soon die out. Thus on Sunday, February 27th, 1736, the Mayor, Proctor Robinson, Esq., attended the interment of the late Alderman Thomas Railton, having the sword and mace carried before him within the precincts of the cathedral, leave from the Dean not being first asked and obtained. This was serious and "contrary to the well-known priviledges of the said Precincts." The Registrar declares that he was present the day following when Mr. Dean (Robert Bolton) did for himself and his brethren, the canons, protest before the said Mayor against such incroachments on their privileges, and the Registrar was ordered to enter the protest so made.‡

It has been seen that objection was taken to the schoolmaster's combining his office with that of minor canon to the detriment of his principal duty. To meet the difficulty the Dean and Chapter had allowed Miles Wennington, schoolmaster, on July 21st, 1750, to give a bond of £500 to take no other duty or preferment without consent. The legality of this and similar proceedings appear to have been questioned. Bishop Richard Osbaldiston, at his Visitation in 1753, asked the Dean and Chapter, among his Articles of Inquiry, whether they had burthened their schoolmaster with any bonds or other obligations not required by their statutes nor the laws of the realm. They replied that they had not insisted on any that was

* See copy of the will in these *Transactions*, o.s. iv. p. 6.
† See Extract (F) in Appendix II.
‡ *Order Book* of the Dean and Chapter, vol. x. p. 437.

repugnant or in anywise unsuitable. By the bishop's subsequent Injunction on the subject, he ordered that no such bond or obligatory note was to be taken from any rector, vicar or schoolmaster, and if such was taken from the Reverend Mr. Wennington, upon his nomination to be schoolmaster, it be forthwith cancelled. To this injunction the Dean and Chapter made a long and exhaustive reply, bringing in the opinion of the Mayor and Corporation, and concluding by a refusal to cancel Mr. Wennington's bond as his lordship enjoined.*

As the population of the city and district increased, more accommodation and greater facilities for teaching were required in the school. The old schoolhouse within the precincts, which opened on to the West Walls, called for substantial repair from time to time. As early as 1720 there are records of work done, timber being obtained for the purpose from the woods at Prior Park. In 1831 it was determined to take down and rebuild the schoolhouse. At the same time a specified piece of ground was granted by the Dean and Chapter to the perpetual curacy of St. Mary's as a site for a glebe house. It was ordered that when the glebe house was erected, a pair of gates was to be put up between the two buildings, and the Porter was to lock them up at the usual hours of locking the other gates of the Abbey. This schoolroom forms part of the present school buildings.

The accommodation thus afforded soon became insufficient. In 1850 a Committee of gentlemen of the city put themselves in communication with the Dean and Chapter and made certain suggestions to them. The Chapter after consultation agreed to the following:—That they would give up the canons' stables, and the stables of their surveyor's house as a residence for the master. Two conditions were made:—That stables and

* *Order Book* of the Dean and Chapter, vol. xi. pp. 19 to 42.

coach house for the three canons should be built on land adjoining, also that the Abbey should be entirely closed as a thoroughfare and a foot passage made to the West Walls from Abbey Street and Paternoster Row through the further portion of the Dean's garden, which he consented to relinquish for the purpose.

The Committee for building the New Grammar Schools signed a memorandum, dated May 28th, 1851, undertaking to build the canons' stables and coach house, and that water from the waterworks should be laid on, the use of such water being free from any expense. The members of the Committee who signed the memorandum were :—Joseph Rome, Jno. Slater, William S. Saul, Regr. Browne, Thomas Nelson, James Fleming, Jno. Nanson. These additional school buildings were completed at a cost of £785 12s. 11d. in 1853, and opened on February 3rd. The surveyor's house was occupied, not by the Headmaster but by an Assistant Master, and was pulled down when the Grammar School was removed under the New Scheme of the Charity Commissioners.

When the master of the school, the Rev. Thomas Charles Durham, resigned in 1875, the school was in a flourishing condition. The numbers had considerably increased, and the master's private house was full of boarders. The school buildings were inadequate, and the site was not considered satisfactory. The Dean and Chapter were anxious to see if a scheme could be obtained from the Charity Commissioners under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and so get pecuniary help from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This had already been done in the case of three cathedral schools.* The 27th section of that Act refers to cathedral schools, and provides that where the endowment of any such school is inadequate, the Charity Commissioners, when drawing

* These were Bristol, Chester and Rochester.

up a scheme for the school, might submit proposals to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for grants out of their Common Fund to meet the inadequacy, and to make provision for better school buildings.

About the same time a meeting of persons interested in the welfare of the school was held in the city with the same object in view. A memorial was drawn up to be presented to the Dean and Chapter. On the 1st October, 1875, a deputation from the memorialists met the Chapter, the bishop (Harvey Goodwin) having been invited to be present. The Chapter expressed their general concurrence with the views of the memorialists and their anxiety to do all they could for the welfare of the school. A Provisional Joint Committee was at once formed. Certain resolutions were submitted to the Dean and Chapter by the Joint Committee, with regard to a scheme for the improvement of the school, and these were considered on October 13th. The Chapter agreed to apply to the Charity Commissioners for a scheme. They undertook the serious expense of the education of the cathedral choristers. They conceded the special reservations made in the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869-1874, with regard to (1) The religious opinions of the Governing Body, (2) The exemption of scholars from the special religious instruction and attendance at public worship, (3) The Headmaster being in Holy Orders. They surrendered all endowment of the school. On the other hand, they required that any statutable payment to the master of the school should cease, and that the existing school buildings should be handed over to them without conditions.

The response of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, made June 26th, 1877, was to the effect that they would grant £10,000 as an addition to the endowment of the school, and a further sum of £5,000 towards the cost of the new buildings, subject to the condition of an equal sum of £5,000 being raised by way of local contribution for the same object;

both grants being subject to their approval of the scheme. In the end a sum of £7,315 was locally raised. A spirited discussion took place between the Dean and Chapter and the two bodies of Commissioners in regard to the retention of the old school buildings. The Charity Commissioners wanted £1,000 to be paid for them. At length the arguments of the Dean and Chapter prevailed, and the site and buildings were vested in them "freed from any educational trust."

The New Scheme was approved by the Queen in Council, on February 26th, 1880. Thus the old Grammar School of Carlisle, after some 750 years, passed out of the hands of the Dean and Chapter and their Canon predecessors to be administered by the new Governing Body.*

APPENDIX I.

Masters of the Cathedral Grammar School, after the New Foundation of the Cathedral. A few of the Masters before the New Foundation are given at page 4.

William Hay, or Haye, 1578. Order Book of Dean and Chapter, vol. ii. p. 144b. Letter Patent appointing to office, see Extract (B).

Robert Colyer, 1580, also 1594. Order Book, iii. p. 181b; Roll Call and Index (p. 191); iii. 181a, Roll Call.

Robert Mandevil, *circ.* 1600. Order Book, iii. p. 195a, in Index of the volume missing (p. 199b)—"dyd resygne hys place voluntarile."

Edward Johnston, *circ.* 1604. Order Book, iii. 199b, in Index of the volume missing.

William Orbell, 1608-10. Cathedral Bell, 1608. Order Book, iv. 490, in Roll Call June 1610.

Thomas Robson, 1610. Order Book, iv. 491, appointed October 1610; in Roll Calls until Nov. 1624, v. 725.

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* The first Governors under the New Scheme were :—Ex officio, the Bishop of Carlisle (Harvey Goodwin), the Dean of Carlisle (Francis Close), the Mayor of Carlisle (W. I. R. Crowder, Esq.); Co-optative, named by the Commissioners, George Howard, Esq., M.P., Robert Ferguson, Esq., M.P., Robert Andrew Allison, Esq.; Representative, of the Chapter, Canon J. E. Prescott, Canon A. B. Chalker, Miles MacInnes, Esq.; of the Town Council, Samuel Jackson Binning, Esq., Thomas Milburn, Esq.

John Buddle, 1626. Order Book, v. 664, appointed June 1626, in Roll Calls of 1626, 1627.

John Wood, M.A. 1630-33. Order Book, vi. 590, appointed Sept. 1630, dismissed Jan. 10, 1633 (p. 382, written reverse).

Edward Guye, 1633-36. Order Book, vi. 567, appointed April 1, 1633; resigned Nov. 1636 (p. 640).

Ralph Waterhouse, B.A., 1636-44. Order Book, vi. 640, appointed Nov. 1636; Trinity College, Cambridge; in Roll Call 1640 (p. 338, at the end of the vol.); also in 1644 (vol. vii).

There are no records or minutes of the Dean and Chapter between 1644 and 1660. In Order Book, vol. viii., there are Roll Calls in 1661, 1665 and 1666. Only in the Roll Call 1666 is a Schoolmaster's name given, Mr. ——Walker, which looks as if he were only temporary, though the Dean and Chapter reply to the Bishop at his Visitation that year that they have a Schoolmaster according to Statute.

Anthony Death, 1649-60. Appointed by the Corporation; see page 7 above.

Daniel Hechstetter, M.A., 1661, probably till 1666, when he became Rector of Bolton; Bishop Nicolson's *Miscellany Accounts*, p. 92; he was a minor Canon in 1661; Chamberlains' Accounts, see Extract (G), Appendix II.

Mr.——Walker, 1666. Order Book, viii. 434, in Roll Call, 1666.

Thomas Stalker, 1669-71. Order Book, ix. 9, appointed April, 1669; p. 21, resigned in Sept. 1671.

Robert Edmundson, 1671-81. Order Book, ix. 21, appointed 1671, resigned Oct. 1681.

Jonathan Banks, 1681. Order Book, ix. 51, appointed Oct. 1681.

Robert Harrison, B.A., 1683. Order Book, ix. 58b, appointed April 1683.

John Stephenson, 1698-1710. Order Book, ix. 129b, appointed Nov. 1698; resigned with annuity of £10, Aug. 1710, x. 132.

All the following occur in the Order Books, and where the dates are given can at once be found.

John Walton, 1710-20. Appointed Nov. 1710; resigned April, 1720.

John Hunter, M.A., 1720-22. Appointed April, 1720; resigned April, 1722.

John Walton, 1723-50. Appointed June, 1723; died, 1750.

Rev. Miles Wennington, B.A., 1750-71. Appointed June, 1750; died 1771.

Rev. Browne Grisedale, B.A., 1771-95. Appointed Nov., 1771; resigned June, 1795.

Rev. John Fawcett, B.A., 1795-1803. Appointed June, 1795; resigned June, 1803.

Rev. Samuel Richard Hartley, M.A., 1803-19. Appointed June, 1803; resigned Nov. 1819.

Rev. William Rees, B.A., 1819-42. Appointed Nov., 1819; resigned Nov. 1842.

Rev. Henry Gough, M.A., 1843-49. Appointed March 1843; resigned June, 1849.

Rev. Charles Henry Lowry, M.A., 1849-55. Appointed Aug., 1849; resigned June, 1855.

Rev. William Bell, M.A., 1855-61. Appointed June 1855; resigned June 1861.

Rev. Thomas Charles Durham, M.A., 1861-75. Appointed June 1861; resigned June, 1875.

Rev. Arthur Marwood Wilcox, 1875. Appointed Nov. 1875, under a bond of £500 to resign after eighteen months.

APPENDIX II.

(A) EXTRACTS.

BEDA, *Life of St. Cuthbert*, CHAP. XXVII. (A.D. 685).

Now while King Ecfrid, with rash daring, was leading his army against the Picts [see *Eccles. Hist.* IV. xxvi.] and was laying waste their kingdom with atrocious cruelty, Cudberct, the man of the Lord, knowing that the time was at hand which he had foretold the year before to the king's sister [Aelfleda, cap. xxiii. Abbess of Whitby, see *Hist.* III. Chap. xxiv.] when she questioned him, namely, that Ecfrid had not more than a single year to live, came to the city of Lugubaliæa (which is corruptly called Luel by the Angles) to speak to the queen [Eormenburga], who had resolved to await there the issue of the campaign in the monastery of *her* sister [said by Freeman and others to be the king's sister, on the authority of this passage. He had no unmarried sister except the Abbess of Whitby]. Now, next day, as some of the citizens * were taking him round for the purpose of shewing him the walls of the city, and a fountain of marvellous workmanship, constructed formerly by the Romans, he suddenly became disturbed in spirit, and leaning on his staff, he bent his

* Stevenson has this note :—"The writer of the anoymous MS. informs us that the '*praepositus civitatis*' named Waga, hitherto printed *Paga*, but incorrectly, accompanied Cudberct and the rest of the visitors in the inspection of the curiosities."

face sadly to the ground, and again raising himself up, he lifted up his eyes to heaven, and groaning deeply, he muttered softly:—"Perhaps at this very moment the hazard of the battle is over" . . . . Nevertheless he went forthwith to the queen, and spake to her secretly, for this happened on a Saturday, and he said to her:—"See that you mount your chariot early at the dawn of next Monday . . . . and go with as much haste as possible to the royal city, lest haply the king should be slain. But as I am engaged to-morrow to dedicate the Church of a neighbouring monastery [not a parish Church] I will follow you immediately after I have accomplished the ceremony of the dedication."—ed. Stevenson, p. 580.

In Chap. xxviii. there is the account of the interview of St. Cuthbert with the hermit Hereberct, as in the Eccles. Hist. IV., cap. xxix., it is there stated that he, "being invited to the same city of Lugubalia, arrived there in order to consecrate some priests, and at the same time to give his benediction to the queen who was to receive the habit of holy religion from his hands."—ed. Stevenson, p. 583.

(B) ORDER BOOK, VOL II. PAGE 144b.

THE SCOLLMASTER'S PATTENT OF THE GRAMMER SCOOLL, 1578.

Be it known unto all men by these presents that we John Woolleye Esquire Secretarye of the Latyne Tong to the Queen's Majestye Dean and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of the Holly and indivisyble Trinitye of Carlisle. Understanding the vertuose lyff and good qualyties of ower welbeloved in Christ William Hay now denizen and teacher of ower grammar schoole in Carlisle and for sundrye other speciall causes us moving have geavin and granted and by these presents for us and ower successors geve and grante to the said William Hay that the said office and revenue of schollmastership and teaching of grammer according to the Statute and ordynance of this ower foundation and also for us and ower successors we do geve and grante to the said William Hay for the *better* exercysing and using of the said office one annuity or yearly ffee of twenty pounds of good and lawfull Englyshe moneye to be paid at four times in the yeare by ower Treasurer or Receiver for the time being according as others of our said foundation shall be, together with suche chambre house and garden as be now in the occupation of the said William Hay to have and to hold the said office and teaching of grammer

together with the said ffee of twenty pounds by yere and the said chambre house and garden aforesaid to the said William Hay or his lawfull and sufficient deputye for and during the lyff of the said William Hay in as large and ample mannier as ever as any heartofore did exercyse or occupy the same and moreover we the said Dean and Chapter for us and ower successors covenintyth and grantyth during the lyff naturall of the said William Hay to make all mannier of suffycient reparations of the foresaid Chambre and house so often as need shall requier and lykwys shall allow yearly to the said William Hay during his said lyff foure foother of fyerwood to be taken in ower woods at Newbygyn in such sort as the said William Hay heretofore hath hadd and if it happen the said annuity or yearly ffee of twenty pounds to be by hind and unpaid to the said William Hay or his lawfull deputie during his said lyff naturall in mannier and forme aforesaid or within twenty dayes next after any of the said accustomed feasts that then yt shall be lawfull to the said William Hay or his lawfull deputye to enter and dystrain upon any other land in the county of Cumberland and the same dystress to taike lead dryve and carry away the same and the same to hold and to detaine untill the said yearly ffee of twenty pounds or sooms as shall then be byhind with the arrearage yf any be fully contented and paid anything above expressed to the contrary in anywyse notwithstanding. In witness hearof to this Letter Pattent we hear sett ower common Chapter sealle Dated in ower Chapter Howse the xv day of December in the one and twenty yeare of the reigne of ower Sovrayne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England France and Ireland Defender of the Faithe ano. Doni. 1578.

(C) ORDER BOOK, IX. PAGE 142b.

A copy of a letter sent by Mr. William Nicholson [*sic*], Prebendary, to Mr. Geo. Fleming, Prebendary, then at Rose and Chaplain to the late Bishop.

Dear Brother,

The Account I promised you of our Settlement of our Ceremoniale at My Lord's Funeral is this :—

Mr. Mayor and his Brethren in their Formalities will receive the Corps on the middle of the great Bridge, where They will bring it to the Abbey Gate, and so walk off with their ensigns, &c.

Here the Vice Dean and Chapter, with the other Members of the Quire meet the Herse, and conduct it to the Deanery.

On Friday Mr. Mayor will desire Leave to attend the Body in the Abbey with the Aldermen, &c. as befre, declaring that thereby nothing of a Claim of Jurisdiction is intended. Of this an Act is to be made in our Register Book: And it is further agreed, That no Dissente shall hereafter arise on this Head, but that the then Mayor shall yearly ask (and have constantly granted him) free Ingress and Regress with all his Utensils, exercising no Act of Power, nor pretending to it.

All these Particulars are frankly comply'd with on both sides. So that I hope the Two Corporations are happily drawing towards as strict an Union (almost) as the two Kingdoms.

Yours
W. Nicolson.

April. 15. 1702
Superscrn To the Revd. Mr. Fleming
at Rose

[Bishop Thomas Smith died at Rose, April 12th, 1702. The writer, Archdeacon Nicolson, succeeded him.]

(D) ORDER BOOK, VOL. X. PAGE 131.

Agreement between the Corporation and the Chapter, August 19th, 1710.

Articles indented agreed upon and confirmed between the Mayor Aldermen Bayliffs and Citizens of Carlisle and the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Carlisle.

Whereas several differences and controversies have of late years arisen between the two said Corporations for the future mutual peace and good understanding for ever to be preserved between them it is hereby concluded and agreed :—

1.—That the said citizens shall and will accept a lease from the said Dean & Chapter of the Abbey Mill paying therefor yearly for twenty one years (at the accustomed terms) the annual rent of six pounds, with a covenant to enable them to convert it to a Fulling Mill or whatever user they may think most beneficial. And that the said citizens shall renew the said lease at the end of every seven years without Fines and paying there for only the antient and accustomed fees for the Chapter Seal and engrossing.

2.—That a late Chapter Act * against renewal of leases to particular Members of the Corporation of the said city shall be revoked and also the said Members admitted to renewals as formerly.

3.—That upon the admission of a sufficient Schoolmaster the said citizens shall and will contribute towards his maintenance the yearly sum of twenty pounds at four quarterly payments to be continued during the said Schoolmaster's such behaviour in his employment as not to be declared undeserving of the said encouragement by the Bishop of the Diocese, the Mayor, Recorder, and senior Alderman of Carlisle for the time being and Thomas Brougham Esqr. or any three of them whereof the Bishop and the Recorder to be always two of them.

4.—That the twenty marks yearly given by the Statutes of the Cathedral Church to the said Schoolmaster shall be continued (as now) augmented by the full and just sum of twenty pounds to be paid annually to the said Schoolmaster by the said Dean & Chapter as of late years has been accustomed. In witness whereof the parties before mentioned have interchangeably affixed to these presents the Common Seals of their respective Corporations the nineteenth day of August in the year of our Lord 1710.

Tho. Brougham Mayor	Geo Fleming, Vice Dean.
	Thos. Tullie
	Hugo Todd
	Jo. Atkinson

[The deed of Agreement duly engrossed and sealed is in the Dean and Chapter Office.]

(E) The several answer of Dr. Hugh Todd, one of the Defendants in the case

Attorney General v. Dean & Chapter of Carlisle.

And the said Dr. Todd, in particular and for himself, farther saith, That upon the admission of the late Schoolmaster, A.D. 1698, He the said Dr. was desired by the then Dean and Chapter to take care of the concerns of the School, by a Capitular request, inserted in the Register Book of the said Dean & Chapter in these words :—

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* In *Order Book* p. 47. Cancelled as requested, p. 133.

Nov. 23, 1698.

In Domo Capitulari praedict. Mr. John Stephenson of Queens College Oxford was admitted into the office and place of Schoolmaster of our Grammar School, and took the oath required by the Statutes. And He appearing to us well qualified for learning and manner, but being somewhat too young for such a charge, We doe desire Dr Todd that he would for some time direct and order the affairs of the School, and putt them in such method as may be best for the benefit of the scholars and the honour of the Church; And so as all good and proper rules may be well and safely observed, both by Master and Scolars.

And that in complyance to the said request, He the said Dr did with some pains and trouble to himself collect and draw up certain Orders and Rules out of the Canons of the Church, the Rubricks of the Common Prayer Book, the Statutes of the Cathedral Church of the said Dean & Chapter, and the Rules and Orders of other principal Schools of England (with the Masters of some of which, the said Dr did correspond by letter for that intent and purpose) And that He the said Dr did cause the then Schoolmaster to write the said Rules and Orders in a book for that purpose, wherein the names of all the scholars, at their admission into the said School, are inserted. And the said Dr farther saith, that when the said Rules and Orders, so writ and inserted, were occasionally read in Chapter, when Mr John Aglionby, then and now Recorder of the said City of Carlisle, was personally present, He the said Mr Aglionby did very much commend and approve of the said Rules and Orders, and did then & there offer and propose that the said Rules & Orders might be printed, and that every scholar of the said Grammar School might have a copy of them, or in words to that effect. And the said Dr farther saith, That the said Rules and Orders were only temporary probationary and *pro interim;* and alterable and improveable as occasion might be from time to time: But that the said Rules and Orders never were confirmed authenticated or made obligatory by the Bishop of Carlisle or the said Dean & Chapter of Carlisle. And farther the said Defendant saith That he never suggested or gave Mr Walton, the present Schoolmaster, any power or direction to ask or demand from any scholar or scholars undere his care & tuition any money or sums of money for quarterly or other payments, other than what might be freely and voluntarily offered & given to him, the said Mr Walton, by the parents or friends of the said scholars. And the said Dr does absolutely deny all and all manner of confederacy & con-

bination with the said Mr Tullie, mentioned in the said Bill of Complaint, or with any other Member of the said Chapter, as is suggested in the said Bill : And farther the Defendant saith not.

(F)

On January 21st, 1719, a deed was executed between Thomas Tullie, Doctor of Laws, and the Chapter of Carlisle, John Walton, Clerk, Master of the Free Grammar School, Thomas Morris of the City of Carlisle, and Edward Carlile, Gent., of the City of Carlisle. By this deed the Messuage land and tenement called by name Farmanby in the Parish of Addingham, for the sum of £500 paid to the said Thomas Morris, was given into the possession of Edward Carlile his heirs and assigns in trust ; the profits, of the messuage and lands, less a rent of 30/-, were to go to the augmentation of the salary of the Master of the said School for ever.

(The Deed is in possession of the Governors under the New Scheme)

(G) CITY OF CARLISLE. CHAMBERLAINS' ACCOUNTS.

Extract.

1658.		
July 22	pd for an Order to Mr Death	00. 02. 06
July 8	pd for sake and wine bestowed of Mr Death	00. 04. 00
	Given to Tho Jackson for locke to the Scole House	0. 6. 0
	pd for managing Mr Poal's Order for ye Schoole	08. 18. 04
1658-9.		
Feb. 10	pd to John Young for mending the windows and makeing of one window in the High Schoole by Mr Major Orders ..	00. 01. 09
Feb. 28	Paid to Anthony Death Schoolemaster for a quarter Sallery ending 29th of Sepr 1658 p receipt	010. 00. 00
1659.		
May 24	Pd to Mr Anth Death for 1 quartere Sallary ending 25 March p receipt	010. 00. 00
1660	pd to Mr Death when he went away ..	020 00. 00
Oct. 26	pd to the Usher of the free Schoole of Carlile for his quarter wage dew at Christenmas last	00. 16. 08

1661.		
March 26	pd to Usher dew the same time (Lady Day last)	00. 16. 08
Aug. 22	pd to the Usher of the Grammer Schoole	01. 13. 04
1662.		
March 28	It pd Usher Grammer Schoole his half yeares Sallery due at Lady Day last past	01. 13. 04
May 18	It pd Mr Hecksteter Schole Maister due at same time (St. Mathew's Day) ..	10. 00. 00
Oct. 16	It pd Mr Hechstetter ye Scoolemaster a gift from ye Corporation	10. 00. 00
,,	It to ye Usher of ye Grammer Schoole p sd Order for one yeare	03. 06. 08
Nov. 25	It to ye Scholars of ye free Schoole p Mr Maior Order	00. 05. 00
1663.		
	Pd to Mr Hechstetter for the Grammer Schoole	10. 00. 00
,,	Pd to the Usher of the Schoole	03. 06. 08

In 1664 the same amount as above was paid to "Mr Hetchstetter" and the Usher.

In 1665 the same amount was paid to "ye Schoole master of ye High Schoole" and to the Usher.

After this for some years varying amounts are paid to the Master, the salary of the Usher remaining the same, £03. 06. 08.

(For the opportunity of inspecting these Accounts, the writer is indebted to Mr. A. H. Collingwood, Town Clerk of Carlisle.)

ART. II.—*The Original Name of Hayes Castle.* By the REV. JAMES WILSON, M.A., Litt.D., B.D.

Communicated at Ambleside, September 3rd, 1915.

THE Ordnance Map (lxj. north-east, south-east) depicts the site of "Hayes Castle (Remains of) Moat" in Old English letters to denote a place of considerable antiquity and shows the relative positions of its feudal adjuncts, the Castle Mill, Mill Race, Hayescastle Farm, and, a little southward towards Moresby, a hamlet called Castlerigg with a disused pit of the same name. The ancient site is quite close to the road which leads from Distington to Moresby near the south end of the former village. To anybody unacquainted with the site itself, the description on the map would be enough to indicate its historical importance. A visit to the place would only confirm the suggestions of the map. And yet, strange to say, little is known of its history. Nothing has been added to our knowledge of its antiquity since Camden made his observations at the close of the sixteenth century. More recent discussions start from the statement of the famous antiquary. John Denton, his contemporary, does not mention the site, and Thomas Denton, two generations later, simply reproduced Camden's account and cited him as his authority. Our best plan, therefore, as a preliminary is to explore Camden's literary environment.

In the editions of the *Britannia* accessible to me, the first mention of the site occurs in that of 1600 : it is not noticed in the edition of 1586. In the later edition (p. 692), however, after describing Moresby the antiquary says :—

Nec tacendum quod hic in proximo vidimus Haycastle sua sane antiquitate suspiciendum quod ad nobiles de Moresby et Distinton dictos olim spectasse retulerunt incolae.

The translation of this passage by Philemon Holland, published in 1610 (p. 766), is as follows :—

Neither is Hay-Castle, which I saw hard by, to be passed over with silence, a place verily to be regarded for antiquity sake, which by report of the inhabitants belonged successively in elder time to gentlemen surnamed Moresby and Distinton.

It will be admitted that the statement, whether in Camden's Latin or Holland's English, is the description of an intelligent man. He visited the site and saw that it was ancient. Nothing was known to him of its history, but he learned from the *incolae* of the neighbourhood two things: first, that the name by which it was known among them was Haycastle, or Haicastle as he prints it in the margin, and second, that it formerly belonged to distinguished local families of the name of Moresby and Distinton. Relying on these traditions, the insertion was made in the next edition of his book.

Bearing the date in mind, either 1600 or some previous year near it, we may refer to the early maps. Christopher Saxton, who made his map of Cumberland in 1576, does not give the site. Its first appearance on a map, so far as I have seen, is on that of Speed in 1610, the year in which Holland's translation of the *Britannia* was published. Speed had somehow got hold of the name, for he not only places it on his map but he mentions it as one of the twenty-five castles* with which Cumberland was strengthened when that county "stood in the front of assaults" and was "preserved, as then was thought, with the prayers of the votaries in the houses erected at Carlile, Lenecost, Wetherall, Holme, Daker and St. Bees." It would appear, therefore, that Speed was indebted to

* *Hist. of Great Britain*, p. 87.

Camden for the form of the name as Camden himself was to local tradition. The pleasing thing about Camden's description is its accuracy: he put down what he had gleaned from the lips of the people. There is evidence of this very soon after he wrote. The site changed hands in 1608 and Haycastle is the name it receives in the deed of conveyance.* No mention of this form of the name has been found by me earlier than Camden. But the antiquary saw, and it is still easy to see, that the site is of very early origin.

Though my sole object is the search for a name, we shall have to go back a long distance and take a glance at the territorial history of Distington in which Haycastle is situated. A few general statements will only be made to clear the ground. At the dawn of recorded history, Distington was a manor held of the castle of Egremont and it was in possession of Gilbert son of Serlo, a magnate of some consequence in the middle of the twelfth century. The advowson of the church, which was an appurtenant of the manor, was given by him to the canons of Lanercost, and the gift was afterwards confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in 1181 and by Pope Lucius III. in 1184.† Though the grant was ineffectual, it does not touch our present purpose. Towards the end of that century Hugh de Moresby, lord of the neighbouring manor of Moresby, was an owner of land in the manor of Distington and the contemporary of Gilbert's son, Gilbert, better known as Gilbert de Dundrif or Gilbert of Dundraw. For instance, Gilbert son of Gilbert gave to the monks of Holmcultram 25 acres of land in the territory of Distington within these boundaries, viz.: from the sike (*sica*) which comes from Gillegarran across to the little moss under Stodefald and thence as the brook (*rivulus*) falls to the head of Ruckecroft and thence as the great

* Feet of Fines (Cumberland), 6 James I. Michaelmas.
† Register of Lanercost, MS., viii. 17, 18.

way (*magna via*) goes under Frothou towards Dene. At a subsequent date Hugh de Morisceby supplemented his neighbour's gift to the monks by a grant of six acres in the territory of Distington by bounds which show that his land lay alongside that already bestowed on them by Gilbert. By another deed Hugh conveyed to the said monks four acres near their land at Frothou towards the east, those four acres, forsooth, which he had received in exchange from Gilbert son of Gilbert de Drumdrayf for his land of Frotheouflatte.* These transactions give us some early place-names in Distington and disclose the lord of the manor and one of his principal tenants. The place-names will be mentioned again.

As the family of the original lord declined in influence, that of the principal tenant rose in its place. Gilbert's descendants came to an end in the male line in 1230, when the family possessions were divided between four daughters† who in time alienated their respective portions: the alienations of three of them at least are recorded. In 1256 and 1258 the lord of Egremont acquired the portions of two of the heiresses, while in 1278 Thomas de Moresby purchased the portion of another heiress.‡ Accordingly, it is found that the Moresby tenement in Distington in 1341 was reckoned as the fourth part of the manor.§ But in 1355 it was still further augmented when Christopher de Moriceby acquired another moiety from Thomas de Lucy,‖ lord of Egremont, probably one or both of the portions purchased by his predecessor a century before. This digression, though rather dry, was necessary in order to shew an early settlement of the Moresby family with a gradual extension of its possessions in that manor.

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* Register of Holmcultram, MS. ff. 65-6.

† Feet of Fines (Cumberland), 15 Hen. III., No. 12.

‡ *Ibid.* 40 Hen III. No. 62 ; 42 Hen. III. No. 73 ; 6 Edw. I. No. 9.

§ *Ibid.* 15 Edw. III. No 30.

‖ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls,* 1354-8, p. 171.

We may now inquire for the places in Distington in possession of the family of Moresby and we may possibly find them occupying a residential seat there. Nor shall we be disappointed. In 1295, John, son of Nicholas de Moriceby, made a grant of land and tenements "in le Keldlandes," perhaps now called Spring Hill (O.M. lxj., south-east), which is dated at Distinton,* a transaction which does not help us much: it may or may not suggest a residence. Early, however, in 1322 we have Castlerig held by Hugh de Moriceby by service of sixpence yearly †: the place appears again under the same name, in the same ownership and with the same service in 1334 and 1338.‡ Though I do not say that the place may be identified with Haycastle, the name of Castlerig has a suspicious sound as if it was near a fortress or strange site of some sort. The only thing insisted on is that the two sites are contiguous and related to each other.

We may travel on till we get a more detailed enumeration of the possessions of this family in Distington. This occurs in 1337 when Hugh de Moriceby obtained a grant of free warren § in his demesne lands of Morisby, Aykhurst, Gilgarran, Brakanthwaite and elsewhere of no interest to us at present. There is no mention of Castlerig: the only two places in Distington to which the grant applied were Aykhurst and Gilgarran. In which of the two places was Castlerig included? As Gilgarran lies on the opposite side of the manor, it may be left out of reckoning. Castlerig must be either another name for Aykhurst or an adjunct of it. If an adjunct, as I believe it was, it would not come within the terms of a licence of free warren. On the other hand if it was a feudal unit, then it had no demesne lands, but the matter is of no

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* *Reg. of St. Bees* (Surtees Soc.), pp. 101-2.
† Inq. p.m., 15 Edw. II., No. 45.
‡ *Ibid.* 8 Edw. III., 1st Nos. 73; *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 1337-9, p. 478.
§ *Cal. of Chart. Rolls* (R.S.), iv. 389.

importance to our purpose. Our inquiry will be narrowed if we refer to a deed among the muniments of Cockermouth Castle which brings us nearer home. It is dated at Aykhirst on St. Mary Magdalen's Day, 1337, the year of the grant of free warren, and given by Agnes de Moriceby in renunciation of certain rights to Hugh de Moriceby her father. From this transaction it may be fairly assumed that Aykhirst was a residential seat of the family in Distington. The place is again mentioned with Gilgarran under the name of Aykehirste in the "extent" of the lands of Hugh de Moriceby* at his death in 1348.

The light is slow to break on the site, but it comes in a blaze before the fourteenth century closes. On the death of Margaret, widow of Hugh de Moriceby, which took place in 1374, the forcelet of Aykerist, held of the manor of Distington, assigned to her in dower on the decease of her husband, passed to Christopher de Moriceby her grandson.† Nor is this all, for when Christopher died in 1392, among his possessions is mentioned a moiety of the vill of Distington, in which moiety there was a certain castle greatly ruined, held in chief by service of one-twenty-fourth part of a knight's fee.‡ Investigation need scarcely be carried further. It does not seem hazardous to suggest that the original name of Haycastle was Aykhurst, Aykerist or one of its medieval variants.

Our difficulties, however, are not yet at an end. The identification of Aykhurst troubled the pundits of the Public Record Office, and it is no reflection on their incomparable work that it led them astray. When the name came before them in the public records, the hamlet of Aikhead near Oulton, in the parish of Wigton, was the identification suggested. As attention is now directed to the true site, an endeavour must be made to account for

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* Inq. p.m., 22 Edw. III., 1st Nos. 32.
† *Ibid.* 48 Edw. III., 1st Nos. 49.
‡ *Ibid.* 15 Ric. II., part 1, No. 45.

the military survivals about it. The ancient character of these remains will be more easily comprehended by reference to some former description when several of the old features were still in existence. The description of Hutchinson, published in 1794, is the fullest that I have seen: it was the description that first aroused my curiosity after a visit to the site. This old mansion, he wrote,* by the appearance of its present remains, seems to be of antiquity equal to the time of Gilbert de Dundraw: a gloomy old tower on an artificial mount, surrounded with an outward or curtain wall, supported by many heavy buttresses and strengthened with a moat. If Hutchinson's description be accepted as accurate, the site naturally falls into line with similar fortified sites in Cumberland. It indicates at least three epochs in the evolution of the medieval castle: the earthen mound or mote with its annex of bank and ditch, a characteristic of the stronghold of the twelfth century potentate: the wall of stone and lime erected on the encircling banks, a later development: and a stone tower or peel built subsequently on the crown of the artificial mount. The potentialities of Hutchinson's description are immense, but they lie altogether outside the scope of this inquiry. For the present we must be content with the historical as distinguished from the archæological features. Is there any evidence to account for the wall of stone and lime, a characteristic feature of the middle period in the history of the castle? Was leave ever given to crenellate Aykhurst? The answer to both questions is in the affirmative. It is on record that a licence was issued on 13th March, 1322, to Robert de Leyburn to strengthen with a wall of stone and lime his dwelling house of Aykhurst† in the county of Cumberland. This licence

* *Hist. of Cumberland*, ii. 98.

† Pat. Rolls, 15 Edw. II., pt. 2, m. 25. This licence has been printed *in extenso* by Mr. John F. Curwen in his *Castles and Towers of Cumberland and Westmorland*, p. 188.

drags its military secret from the site and places the other features in their proper perspective.

The intrusion of Robert de Leyburn on our discussion is a little disconcerting in view of what has been said about the ownership of Distington, though it does not impair the main contention. Let us see how far it can be explained. A person or persons of this name attracted much attention in Cumberland and the neighbouring counties during the reign of Edward II. Anybody acquainted with the sources can see how often the name turns up in different capacities. We have no concern with this ubiquitous personage except so far as he intrudes on our inquiry. What brought him into this part of Cumberland? It is well known that the Honor of Cockermouth was the occasion of a great lawsuit at the beginning of the fourteenth century and was in consequence for a time in the king's hand pending the declaration of the rightful heir. I believe that the custody of the Honor,* which Leyburn received in 1311, was the cause or one of the causes of his presence in West Cumberland. But how did he get a hold on Aykhurst in the manor of Distington, which was an appurtenant of the fee of Egremont and not of Cockermouth? He may be tracked to Egremont also. When Thomas de Multon died in the early months of 1322, the fortress of Egremont, with the lands of Coupland, escheated to the Crown and was committed to the custody of Robert de Leyburn during the minority of the heir.† The custodian, therefore, held Distington in 1322 as an appurtenant of the fee of Egremont.

It should be noticed that the date of Leyburn's patent as keeper of Egremont is on 25th May, 1322, two months after the licence to crenellate Aykhurst was issued to him. But the chronological discrepancy need not trouble us:

* *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1307-13, p. 324.
† *Cal. of Fine Rolls* (R.S.), iii. 132.

it is very probable that the commitment was made some time before it was put on record. In any case Leyburn could not have carried out the work of crenellation, for he was in disgrace in the following year,* and the keeping of Egremont was bestowed on the indefatigable and warlike Anthony de Lucy of Cockermouth.†

Here arises a point that I do not presume to determine with any confidence. Why should the lord of the fee or his deputy receive licence to crenellate the dwelling place of one of his feudatories? Did the law of crenellation require a tenancy in chief? The custom of crenellation in Cumberland amply shows that mode of tenure did not affect the grant: licences to mesne tenants are as numerous as those to tenants in chief. We are driven, then, to inspect more closely the phraseology of Leyburn's licence. There is nothing singular there: it was his own house (*mansum suum*) of Aykhurst. In view of what has been said of the ownership, this is puzzling. Let us look at the schedule of knights' fees in the hand of Thomas de Multon of Egremont, at his death early in 1322, made less than a month before Leyburn's official appointment to the custody. The tenements in Distington were—Castelrig and a moiety of Gilgarran held by Hugh de Moriceby; a moiety of Distington, by John son of Stephen de Crofton; and Frodhou and Stubscales, by Robert de Leyburn.‡ There is no mention of Aykhurst.

The absence of Aykhurst from the "extent" of the Multon fees would lead to the inference that it must have been either a part of the demesne lands in the hand of the lord, or included in Castelrig, the property of Hugh de Moriceby or in the moiety of Distington belonging to John de Crofton. It is too far away from Feather Knott and Stubsgill (O.M. lxj. north-east) to be included in

* *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1321-4, p. 340.
† *Cal. of Fine Rolls*, iii., 212.
‡ *Cal. of Inquisitions* (R.S.), vi., 200.

Leyburn's tenement. We might well believe that Aykhurst, as the manor house of Distington, had remained up to this date unalienated from the descendants of one of the co-heiresses of 1230, as the ownership of John, son of Stephen de Crofton would imply, or that it was included in Castelrig, but in either contingency Leyburn would have been an usurper. The grant to crenellate could only be legitimately received on the supposition that Aykhurst was his own property or that he had it in custody on behalf of the heirs of Egremont. On the whole, judging from the evidence at our disposal, there seems to be no alternative but to infer that Aykhurst in 1322, the year of the licence, was part of the demesne lands of Coupland. It should be remembered that its first appearance in possession of the family of Moresby, so far as we have ascertained, occurs in 1337, the year of the grant of free warren and of the issue of Agnes de Moresby's charter to her father. The point, however, so far as the object of this discussion is concerned, is only of academic interest. It is certain that Aykhurst was the property of Hugh de Moresby before 1337, however he may have acquired it. In my opinion, too, it will be difficult to dispute the conclusion that Camden's Haycastle is identical with the Aykhurst of the foregoing discussion.

It is no part of my purpose to speculate on the transition from one name to the other. The chronological gap between the last mention of the old form and the first mention of the new is too wide to span with the materials at hand. The philologist may attempt it, but it is too adventurous for me. One suggestion, however, may be hazarded for what it is worth. My idea of the process of corruption, if a corruption it be and not a new name, is that the site was known as Aykhurst Castle in accordance with local usage after crenellation and that the second syllable was eliminated in popular speech. It is very doubtful that the *incolae* of Distington who imposed the name on

Camden paid much attention to the rules of modern phonology. At any rate, the transition from Ayk Castle to Haycastle is smooth. If this be the true solution or anything like it, the dangers that philology has sometimes to encounter in the analysis of place-names are immeasurable in the absence of an exhaustive apparatus of their traditional forms. Fortunately, the meaning of Aykhurst will cause no dispute: the signification of both elements is obvious. It is the Oak Wood. The first syllable is not unfrequent as a prefix in Cumberland place-names, and as for the second we may say with quaint old Ussher "*hurst* vero lingua Anglo-Saxonica *sylvam* denotat." The etymology of Hayes Castle may be left to others.

ART. III.—*The family of Denton.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM.

Communicated at Carlisle, April 24th, 1914.

WHEN Henry II. regained possession of Cumberland in 1157, he found that the tract of country, lying between the river Line and the eastern fells and extending southwards towards the Eden Valley, had been under the sway of a certain Gilles, son of Bueth, for such a length of time that it had acquired the name of "Gilles' land." His father's name, Bueth or Boed, has been derived from the Gaelic *buidh*, meaning "yellow-haired," for the names of some of his relations and adherents point to the conclusion that he came of the mixed race of Norsemen and Gaels, which had, at a then comparatively recent period, emigrated from Ireland and the isles of Scotland to the Cumbrian fells (these *Transactions*, N.S., ii., p. 243).

Buchastre (now Bewcastle), undoubtedly takes its name from the patriarch Bueth, because his posterity were connected with that locality and the Roman *castrum* there would furnish him with a ready-made stronghold. The period at which his son lived is ascertained by the fact that Gill' *filius* Boed was a juror at the inquisition held in 1120-1 by David, Earl of Cumbria, concerning church lands (*Register of the Church of Glasgow*, Bannatyne Club, No. 77, vol. i., p. 5). Gilles son of Bueth was therefore a contemporary of Ranulf Meschin, local viceroy of Henry I., and is stated to have lived and died in possession of Gilsland.

His successor (possibly his son), was Buethbarn, that is Bueth "the bairn *" or "the younger" (see Pedigree).

* *Bearn* in Anglo-Saxon, *barn* in Old Norse and Icelandic, "child."

Pedigree of de Denton.

- HENRY DENTON, of Bardsey, Yorks., predeceased his uncle, Thomas. = ELIZABETH, dau. of William Oglethorpe, of Rawdon, Yorks.
  - THOMAS, Captain in the Royal Army, died of wounds received at Hull, 1643. = LETITIA, dau. of John Lougher, of Perton, Stafis.
    - THOMAS, b. 1638, Recorder of Carlisle, d. 1695. = LETITIA, dau. of Thomas Vachell, of Coley, Berks.
      - THOMAS DENTON, of Warnell, b. 1661. = MARGERY, dau. of ... Crackanthorpe, of Newbiggin, Westmorland.
        - THOMAS, d. 1736. = JANE, dau. of ... Pattinson, of Penrith, d. 1775.
          - JOHN, b. 1715, sold Warnell to Sir James Lowther, Bart. in 1775, d. Sept., 1775 = MARY, dau. of Thomas Wilkin, of Brough Sowerby, Westmorland, d. 1786.
            - THOMAS, b. 1744.
          - LANCELOT, b. 1717.
            - CHARLES, b. 1754, died at Cockermouth, 1828, buried at Sebergham. = FRANCES.
              - CHARLES JONES DENTON, Clerk in Holy Orders.

- HENRY DENTON, of Cardew. = JULIAN, dau. of Sir Richard Musgrave, Kt., of Norton, Yorks.
  - GEORGE, Colonel in the Royal Army, b. 1621. = CATHERINE, dau. of George Graham, of Nunnery.
    - GEORGE, b. 1650, sold Cardew, 1686.
    - JOHN.
    - DELAVALE.
    - CHARLES.

[TO FACE PAGE 40.

Buethbarn gave the advowson of the church of (Nether) Denton to the Priory of Lanercost (*Reg. Lanercost*,* iii., 1). That proves that he was in possession of Nether Denton at a period subsequent to the foundation, in 1169, of that house. He also gave to the Priory of Wetheral the land at Bewcastle presently mentioned.

Buethbarn, no doubt, expected that Henry II. would confirm him in the overlordship of Gilsland. But the king thought otherwise and interposed a new Norman overlord, Hubert de Vallibus, between himself and the family of Gilles.

Buethbarn was succeeded at Bewcastle and Nether Denton by his son, styled "Robert son of Bueth" (or Buec), whose identity is established by a charter (*Reg. Lanercost*, xii., 26), in which he speaks of "my father Buethbarn." When William the Lion invaded England in 1173-4, Robert son of Bueth sided with him against Henry II. Even then he was not permanently dispossessed of his land, but was only fined one mark, because he had been with the king's enemies (*Pipe Rolls*, 1177). While Robert son of Bueth was in possession of his inheritance, he confirmed to the Priory of Lanercost his father's gift of the advowson of Nether Denton (*Reg. Lanercost*, iii., 2, and xii., 26). A few years later, he gave the advowson of (Nether) Denton and the land belonging to the same church, and eight acres of land which David (de Denton) held, to the Priory of Wetheral in the presence of John de Aschetil, son of Robert, who, as will presently appear, was his sister's son (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 217). This double gift of the advowson of Nether Denton gave rise to a great dispute between the two Priories.

Again, about 1177-8, Robert, son of Buec de Buchastre, confirmed to the Priory of Wetheral "all the land which my father gave them in the *vill* of Buchastre, and I, of

* I follow the citations of the MS. given by Prescott, *Wetherhal, passim.*

my own proper gift, have given 4 acres in the said *vill* which lie towards the east, near the sike (*sichetum*), adjoining the land which my father gave them, and pasture for 300 sheep everywhere in the common pasture of Buchastre" (*Wetherhal*, p. 195).

Robert, son of Bueth, did not leave any issue, but he had two sisters, Eda and Sigrida, one or other of whom married Robert, the son of Anketin, or Asketin or Asketil, progenitor of the family styled "de Denton." The same Robert *fil.* Asketil was a witness to the foundation charter of Lanercost Priory about 1169. A very obscure account is given by John Denton, the historian, of the manner in which his ancestors became entitled to their land at Nether Denton :—

The first possessor that I read of was one Wescop, to whom Hubert de Vallibus, Lord of Gilsland, gave Denton in or about Henry II.'s time. Wescop gave it to one Gilles Bueth or Bueth's Barn (otherwise that Gillesbueth and Bueth Barn was but one person). He [Buethbarn] had issue Robert son of Bueth, who died without issue. His [Buethbarn's] sisters were married to Addock, Lord of Bothcastre, and to Eustace Vaux, Lord of Hayton in Gilsland; the one had Over Denton and the other had Nether Denton; which was the two moieties then by partition. Hayton's part [Nether Denton] was given to John, son of Robert, son of Anketin or Asketill de Denton; and Robert, brother to the said John, married the heir to the other part [Over Denton]. The said Robert *fil* Bueth was their mother's brother .... Nether Denton descended from the said John, son of Robert, son of Anketin, to John and to Richard Denton, Knight, his son's son (*Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 139).

From the above account I gather that John, nephew of the last male representative of the patriarch Bueth, obtained the entire interest in Nether Denton subject only to the over-riding seigniory of the lord of Gilsland, because, in 1225, he held his land, at fee farm, of Robert de Vallibus (*Archæologia*, xxxix., p. 203).

The Dentons of Cumberland were a numerous family, but I only propose to trace very briefly its two main

branches :—the elder of Nether Denton, subsequently of Warnell, and the younger of Cardew, sometime of Ainstable.

I.—The Dentons of Nether Denton.

Robert son of Anketin had issue John de Denton, Robert, Simon, Anketin (the younger), and Agnes. By a charter of the year 1214, John de Denton gave to the monks of Wetheral " 8 acres of land in the territory of Denton, in the furlong (*cultura*) called ' Werduthel,' in exchange for those 8 acres which *my uncle*, Robert, son of Bueth, gave to the said monks." Among the witnesses were " Robert, son of Robert de Deñth (Denton), Simon his brother, and Anketin my brother" (*Wetherhal*, p. 220). Again, as " John, son of Robert, son of Anketin," he gave land in Pirihou to his sister Agnes and her husband Eustachius, the witnesses being his brothers Robert and Anketin (*Reg. Lanercost*, v., 26). And again, John de Denton granted the whole land of Pirihou to the Priory of Lanercost (*Ibid.*, iii., 7). In December, 1225, he was party to an assize of novel disseisin (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 10 Henry III., p. 70). This earliest John de Denton, son of Robert, son of Anketin, had a son, John de Denton the second, who confirmed his father's gifts to the Priory of Lanercost (*Reg. Lanercost*, iii., 9). On August 18th, 1268, he was a juror at an *inquisitio ad quod damnum* held at " the castle of the maidens, in the king's forest of Engilwode " (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., 492), and on June 29th, 1271, he was witness to a grant by Matilidis de Vaux, lady of Gilsland (*Wetherhal*, p. 306).

After the lapse of thirty years, there is mention of a third John de Denton, doubtless the eldest son of the last-named :—

Jan. 9th, 1303-4. The justiciar of Galloway intends to make a foray on the enemy, and has retained, *inter alios*, Sir John de Denton (*Cal. Doc. Scot.* ii., 377).

And on February 20th, 1306-7, a writ was addressed to John de Denton and three others ordering them to levy 140 men from the bailiwicks of Eskdale and Gilsland, bring them to Carlisle, and set out in pursuit of Robert de Brus (*Ibid.*, ii., 506).

His contemporary, Robert de Denton of Lanerton, held £10 of land at Denton of the barony of Gilsland, by service of one-sixth of a knight's fee in 1294-5 (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 23 Edward I., p. 186). Lanerton, from which the late Lord Lanerton derived his title, is not in Nether Denton parish, but on the opposite bank of the Irthing. Cumbrians pronounce Lanertón as they do Pentón, with the accent on the last syllable.

John de Denton the third was knight of the shire in 1306-7 and probably father of the famous Sir Richard Denton, who appears to have been born before January 30th, 1282 (see p. 46). Among the knights of the province of York, who served with Edward I. in Scotland and elsewhere, were Denton, argent, two bars gules, in chief three martlets ; and Denton *alter*, argent, two bars gules, in chief three cinquefoils sable (Glover, *Visitation of Yorkshire*, edit. Foster, p. 400). The former coat of arms appears upon the grave-stone of John de Denton, lord of Ainstable ; the latter is alleged to have been borne by Sir Richard de Denton (see p. 48).

Richard de Denton took a prominent part in the arrest for high treason of Andrew de Harcla, earl of Carlisle, and on March 10th, 1322-3, was rewarded by a grant of forfeited land which seems to have included the manor of Ainstable (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 16 Edward II., p. 263). On April 5th, 1323, a commission was issued to Richard de Denton and another, to array in Cumberland and Westmorland 2,000 footmen, armed with haketons, basnets and palettis,* and lead them to the king at Newcastle, by

* *Palettes* were pieces of armour for the head.

the octave of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, to go against the Scots (*Ibid.*, p. 274). And on December 23rd, 1324, there was a similar commission to Richard de Denton to select in Cumberland and Westmorland 120 hobelers, mounted on horses other than mares, and have them at Portsmouth, ready to embark by Mid-Lent (*Ibid.*, 18 Edward II., p. 79). He was knight of the shire for Cumberland in 1324.

On August 12th, 1326, Richard de Denton, knight, acknowledged a debt to be levied on his lands in Cumberland (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 20 Edward II., p. 639). On February 16th, 1330-1, the king appointed Richard de Denton a justiciar for the enforcing of the treaty with Scotland in Cumberland (*Cal. Doc. Scot.* iii., 186). And on November 3rd, 1331, he was empowered to receive Scotsmen who desired to cease hostilities (*Ibid.*, *p.* 189).

On June 2nd, 1335, there is a grant to Richard de Denton that, whereas Edward II. gave him in fee all the lands in Cumberland, Westmorland and Yorkshire acquired by Andrew de Harcla from Edmund Boyvill, which had escheated by the rebellion of the said Andrew, and also granted him the lands which he and Agnes his wife held in dower of the lands of John de Boyvill, sometime the husband of Agnes, of the inheritance of the said Edmund, and which, by pretext of a grant by Edmund to Andrew, would revert to the king on her death; and also lands held for life by Joan, late the wife of William de Boyvill, which, for the like reason, would revert to the king on her death, to remain to Richard and his heirs, provided that, if, in any year, the total value of the lands should exceed £50, the excess should be paid at the Exchequer; now he, the said Richard de Denton, shall have the knights' fees and services of free tenants of these lands, with the advowson of the church of Thoresby late of the said Edmund, which escheated to Edward II. in like manner; as well as 4 tofts, 8 bovates and 46 acres

of land in Thoresby and Aynstapellith, late of William le Blount, which escheated to the said king by the adherence of the said William to the Scots in rebellion; to hold to him and his heirs, by such services as were rendered before they passed into the king's hands (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 9 Edward III., p. 111).

Richard de Denton was sheriff of Cumberland in 1336. On October 5th, 1337, he was going beyond the seas in company of William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, and had letters nominating his attorneys in England until Easter (*Ibid.*, 11 Edward III., p. 529).

In October, 1340, there is a release by Edmund de Boyvill to Adam de Coppelay, or Copley, of all his right in lands in Yorkshire, which Adam held of the gift of Sir Richard de Denton (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 14 Edward III., p. 633). The said Adam de Coppelay of Yorkshire married Margaret, only child of Sir Richard de Denton.

On November 18th, 1341, Edward III. appointed Richard de Denton to inquire into the complaint of William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, constable of England, that his men of Annandale, coming, as of old by the Solway, to sell their goods at the fairs and markets of Carlisle, were hindered and unduly taxed by the deputy-keeper of the Solway (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, iii., 250).

In 1346 (19 Edward III.), there were proceedings between Adam, son of John de Coppelay, and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and Richard de Denton, *chevaler*, deforciant, concerning the manor of Denton in Gilsland (*Feet of Fines*, 35, 10).

On July 6th, 1350, Richard de Denton was constable of Carlisle and sheriff of Cumberland (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, iii., 283).

On January 30th, 1351-2, exemption for life was granted to Richard de Denton, for his good service to the king's grandfather and father and to the king, and because he had passed the age of three score years and ten, from

being put on assizes and juries, and from being appointed to offices, against his will (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 26 Edward III., i., p. 226).

On October 10th, 1352, William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, constable of England and lord of Annandale, appointed Sir Richard de Denton and others to receive Lochmaben castle and the vale of Annan from his warden there (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, iii., 286). I will refer presently to a later official connection of the de Dentons with Annandale.

In September, 1356, Agnes, wife of *dominus* Richard de Denton, made her will at Uluesby (Ousby), and thereby gave her body to be buried in the parish church of Thoresby, and bequeathed to the church of Denton her second best animal, for a mortuary; to the nuns of Armathwaite ten shillings; to Thomas del Hall two shillings; and the residue to her husband (*dominus*) Richard de Denton; and appointed the said Richard de Denton, *John his brother*, and *dominus* William de Denton, rector of the church of Uluesby, executors; and the same will was proved at Rose on December 2nd, 1356 (*Testamenta Karleolensia*, p. 12).

On May 18th, 1363, Richard de Denton was dead and there was an order to deliver to certain persons the manor of Thoresby, which he held for life (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 37 Edward III., p. 467).

According to Thomas Denton's *MS.*, quoted by the Lysons (*Cumberland*, p. 98), Sir Richard de Denton conveyed Denton Hall* to Thomas del Hall by a deed in which he referred to the latter as his relation (*consanguineus*). If that statement is correct there were two persons who claimed to represent Sir Richard de Denton, namely Adam de Copley of Yorkshire, who married his only daughter Margaret, and Thomas del Hall

* The *Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 140, seems to imply that Sir Richard Denton reserved an interest in the manor of Nether Denton.

of Cumberland, who purchased Denton Hall. But a few generations later the heir of del Hall married a descendant of de Copley and the two branches were united.

I will deal first with the de Copleys. Adam and Margaret de Copley are referred to as husband and wife in 1346 (*supra*), and had a son, John, of whom nothing is recorded, and a grandson, Richard de Copley, who in Henry IV.'s reign, that is to say at the beginning of the fifteenth century, gave to Adam, son of Thomas del Hall, his daughter Isabel in marriage; and the right to use the armorial bearings of her ancestor, Sir Richard de Denton, namely, *argent*, 2 bars *gules*, in chief 3 cinquefoils *sable*. A copy of that grant of arms, written in French, was contained in Thomas Denton's *MS.* (Lysons' *Cumberland*, p. lxxi.).

I will next deal with the del Halls. Thomas del Hall was legatee under the will of Agnes de Denton in 1356. Again, Thomas del Hall was appointed executor of a will dated January 13th, 1378-9, 2 Richard II. (*Test. Karl.*, p. 126). And it was Adam son of Thomas del Hall who about the year 1400 married the aforesaid Isabel de Copley. The Visitation pedigree of the Dentons of Warnell states that the said Adam del Hall, *alias* de Denton, died in 10 Henry IV., 1408-9. If so, I am at a loss to identify the Adam de Denton, who was juror at an inquisition held at Carlisle in 1428-9 (*Feudal Aids*, vol. i., p. 245); and the Adam de Denton, who figures amongst the prominent local gentry in 1433-4 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 12 Henry VI., p. 383).

Adam and Isabel de Denton had a son, Thomas Denton, *armiger*, who died in 1456-7, seised of the manor of Nether Denton in Gilsland, held as of the manor of Irthington, and three burgage tenements at Carlisle and one messuage at Ricardyate (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 35 Henry VI., p. 275), and left issue by his wife Alice, daughter of Thomas Moore, a son Richard.

Richard Denton had by his first wife, whose name is not stated, a son, John, who gave to Thomas, Lord Dacre, K.G., the manor of Nether Denton, in exchange for that of Warnell in Sebergham parish. He is still described in 1519 as "John Denton, of Denton, Cumberland," on being discharged from a recognizance entered into in 1507 (L. and P., Henry VIII., vol. iii., p. 32); and he is, perhaps, the John Denton, who signed the inventory of goods at Naworth belonging to William Lord Dacre in 1534 (*Ibid.*, vol. vii., p. 259). His descendants appear in the Visitation pedigree of Denton of Warnell.

Thomas Denton, to whose memory the monument in Sebergham church was erected, married twice and died April 1st, 1616, without male issue. He survived his brother, George, and the latter's son, Henry, and by his will dated February 17th, 1613, devised Warnell to Thomas Denton, son of the said Henry, in tail male. These dates are inconsistent with those of the Visitation pedigree, but I follow an extract from the family pedigree preserved at Warnell Hall, furnished by Mr. C. W. Ruston-Harrison. On the south wall of the sanctuary is a helmet, carved in stone, with mantling and crest, a bird rising, surmounting the escutcheon of Denton of Warnell, and below are affixed four stone slabs emblazoned with coats of arms:—

1.—Denton of Warnell, *per se*, argent, two bars gules, in chief three cinquefoils sable; and above, a helmet with mantling surmounted by the crest, a bird rising.

2.—The same design in duplicate.

3.—Denton of Warnell impaling Aislabie of Yorkshire, namely, first and fourth quarters, azure, a fesse between three martlets argent; second, an eagle displayed; third, a bend; and above, two crests, namely, a bird rising and a morion.

4.—The same design in duplicate.

Immediately beneath the four coats of arms is a fifth slab inscribed:—

Thomas Denton de Warnell arm., in artibus M^r et dignæ memoriæ, octingenta expletis an., fæliciter obiit, i die Aprilis, a° dni 1616.

Below the last are affixed two small shields side by side inscribed respectively "*per me*" and "*A.D. uxor,*" and two more stone slabs with Latin inscriptions, to which Bishop Nicolson makes reference in his *Miscellany Accounts*.

The above-mentioned slabs form the epitaph of Thomas Denton of Warnell, born about 1536, and Chancellor Ferguson was of opinion (these *Transactions*, o.s., vii., p. 257), that they were the decorations of an altar-tomb, formerly standing against the south wall and demolished when the manor changed hands; and that the initials A.D. stand for Anne Denton, née Aislabie, second wife of the said Thomas Denton. On December 26th, 1599, Anne Denton, wife of Thomas Denton of Warnell, is described as a recusant (*S. P. Dom. Eliz.*, 1599, p. 362). In 1568, Thomas Denton of Warnell entered into a recognizance to appear before the Privy Council (*S. P. Dom. Add. Eliz.*, 1568, p. 55).

The Thomas Denton, who certified the Visitation pedigree, retired from the office of Recorder of Carlisle in 1679. He wrote the Thomas Denton MS. and died in 1695. The portraits of himself and his wife, Letitia or Lettice, are in the Town Hall of Carlisle. Their son Thomas, aged four at the date of the Visitation, married Margery Crackanthorpe, of Newbiggin, Westmorland, and had issue:—Thomas, who married Jane Pattinson, of Penrith, by licence dated December 10th, 1710, and died in 1736. His widow died at the age of 89, and was buried at Sebergham, March 5th, 1775.

Their son John Denton, baptised January 26th, 1715, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Wilkin, of Brough Sowerby, Westmorland. He sold the manor of Warnell-Denton to Sir James Lowther, Bart. (afterwards Earl of Lonsdale), in 1775, and was buried on September 30th

of the same year at Sebergham. The entries in the Sebergham parish registers which relate to the Dentons of Warnell are printed in these *Transactions*, o.s., ix., p. 83.

Warnell Hall, now occupied as a farmhouse, possessed a strong tower of which there are remains. The steep bank upon which it stands is known as Low Dentonside.

II.—The Dentons of Cardew.

The version of the *Accompt* edited by Chancellor Ferguson does not contain any very definite particulars concerning this younger branch of the family, but states that a certain John Burdon, who had become entitled to Cardew, settled the same upon his son John Burdon the younger for life, with remainder to John Denton and Joan his wife and the heirs of their bodies; that the John Denton, who married Joan, was lord not only of Ainstable but of "the forest of Garnerie and Kirkpatrick and Agingrey (Irongray), in Scotland, which he had of the gift of Edward Baliol, King of Scots"; and that, when the latter was banished from Scotland, he defended his principal house until it was set on fire; and, in remembrance of that incident, he was granted the crest of a tower sable, with flames issuing from the top thereof, and a demi-lion rampant, holding a sword in his right paw, issuing out of the flames. That Scottish crest is drawn in the Scaleby version of the *Accompt*. It further states that the said John de Denton was "steward of all Annandale, under Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex and Lord High Constable of England." Edward Baliol fled to Carlisle in December, 1332, but did not surrender his land to Edward III. until January 20th, 1356-7 (Ayloffe, *Calendars*, p. 299). The Humphrey de Bohun referred to was probably the minor, who succeeded to those titles in 1361 (Dugdale, *Baronage*, i., 186), because, in 1362-3, custody of the castle of Lochmaben

and of the lordship of Annandale was committed to John de Denton (Ayloffe, p. 224).

Another version of the *Accompt*, lent to Bishop Nicolson by Mr. Bird of Brougham, explained that the said John de Denton married Joan, daughter of Walter Kirkbride, by Alice daughter of Sir William de Burdon, brother of the settlor (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 318).

Walter de Kirkbride was born about 1287 and died in 1336. I infer that John, nephew of Sir Richard de Denton, was the founder of the family of Denton of Cardew. Again, in 17 Edward III., 1343-4, there are proceedings between John, son of John de Denton, knight (*militis*), plaintiff, and Richard de Denton, *chevaler*, deforciant, concerning the manor of Ainstable which Johanna widow of William de Boyvill holds in dower (*Feet of Fines*, 35, 10). I infer that John, nephew of Sir Richard Denton, was the plaintiff.

In the pavement at the foot of the altar steps of Ainstable church is a fine grave-slab, adorned with a long cross florée, a sword, a helmet surmounted by the Denton crest (a bird rising), and four coats of arms :—the first argent, two bars gules, in chief three martlets gules (Denton of Cardew), impaled with argent, a cross engrailed vert—the arms borne by the Kirkbride, who fought for Edward I. at Carlaverock in 1300 (Nicholas, *Siege of Carlaverock*, p. 76). The second, Denton impaled with a bend indented, which seems to indicate a second marriage. The third and fourth shields bear the arms of Denton of Cardew *per se*, and upon the margin of the slab is the inscription *Hic jacet Johannes de D[e]ntoun, dominus de . . .nstapli.* Jefferson's illustration (*Leath Ward*, p. 251) does not do justice to this handsome grave-slab ; nor is the plate in Lysons (opposite p. cxcv.) much better.

In 1777, it was near the middle of the church (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 432), and recently it lay at the west end of the churchyard, but there can be no doubt that it

originally covered the remains of the founder of the family of Denton of Cardew.

After Sir Richard de Denton's death, John de Denton comes into prominence. He was sheriff in 1371 and 1374, and several times knight of the shire, 1368-81. A will dated 1378 refers to tenements at Bochardgate, Carlisle, belonging to John de Denton (*Test. Karl.*, p. 117). In 1382, there was an acquittance to Richard de Coupland by John Denton (*Catalogue of ancient deeds*, v., 128), whose son and successor, according to the Bird version of the *Accompt*, was William de Denton.

In October, 17 Richard II., 1393, an agreement, written in French, was executed at Millom, Cumberland, between Richard de Coupland of Bolton of the one part, and Jonett de Denton, Richard de Skelton, and William de Denton of the other part, by which the said William de Denton agreed to take to wife Katherine, daughter of the said Richard de Coupland, within fifteen days after the feast of "St. Martin in the winter" next (*Catalogue of ancient deeds*, iv., 529). William de Denton was witness to a charter dated January 25th, 1404-5 and noticed in the *Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 176.

The effigies of a Denton and Katherine his wife formerly in St. Cuthbert's Church, Carlisle, are now lying on either side of the altar of Ainstable church (for illustration see these *Transactions*, o.s., xv., 417). They must represent the William and Katherine mentioned in the above cited agreement. As tenants of Cardew, in the episcopal barony of Dalston, and as holders of tenements in Carlisle, they were entitled to be buried at St. Cuthbert's; but, by the irony of fate, their effigies were subsequently brought to Ainstable by another family, the Aglionbys, in the *bona fide* belief that they represented some of their own ancestors. Jefferson makes the erroneous suggestion that the effigies are those of Aglionbys :—

When St. Cuthbert's Church, in Carlisle was rebuilt, two recumbent monuments in memory of John Aglionby (*sic*) and Catherine Denton his wife were removed to Nunnery. The sides have been panelled with quatrefoils bearing shields in the centres (*Leath Ward*, p. 241).

St. Cuthbert's church was re-built in 1778, but the following careless account, written in 1796, represents the monument as still remaining there intact :—

Under one of the north arches of the nave of St. Cuthbert's Church, Carlisle, is an altar-tomb of red stone, with two rude figures of a knight and lady, and this inscription on the side capitals on the ledge :—*Orate pro anima Katharinæ Denton, quæ obiit* a'o d'ni M . . . . (I was told 1448 or 1458). On the sides in quatrefoils—Fretté. Ditto under a label of 4 points. A fesse between 3 fleurs de lis, impaling barré of 4 or 6, a bend. Another coat not seen (*Sepulchral Monuments* II., 150).

The actual date is MCCCC . . . XVIII. probably 1428. For many years the effigies and fragments of the altar-tomb lay in front of the house at Nunnery, but eventually the effigies were placed in the parish church, and the interesting coats of arms enclosed in quatrefoils were, with some others, affixed to the wall of a grotto in the Nunnery walks.

William and Katherine de Denton had a son William the younger. In 1427-8, Elizabeth, who was the wife of William Denton, died seised of five bovates at Skelton, land in Inglewood Forest, and a burgage tenement at Carlisle (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 6 Henry VI., p. 114). And fourteen years later, in 1441-2, John de Denton, of full age, was found to be the son and heir of Elizabeth, who was the wife of William de Denton " the younger " (*Ibid.*, 20 Henry VI., p. 210). The name of John de Denton occurs, in company with those of Adam de Denton and William de Denton, mayor of Carlisle, in a list of Cumberland gentry dated 1433-4 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 12 Henry VI., p. 383).

On November 13th, 1461, there was a commission to John Denton and others to array all the king's subjects in Cumberland against Henry VI. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1 Edward IV., p. 66). Thomas Lord Dacre of Gilsland, then deceased, had "extorted" Ainstable from him, because he supported Edward IV. (*Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 119), and the younger branch of the family were thenceforward connected with Cardew only.

The aforesaid John Denton was succeeded by his son, Henry Denton, sheriff in 1490. On July 12th, 1509, Henry Denton "of Cardew" was bound as a surety (*L. and P.*, Henry VIII., vol. i., p. 40), and on June 20th, 1511, he was a commissioner of array for Cumberland (*Ibid.*, p. 260). His son was named William.

William Denton was one of the gentlemen empanelled on the inquisition concerning the escape of Richie Graham of Esk in 1528 (*Ibid.*, vol. iv., p. 1829). And he was summoned by the sheriff in 1534 (*Ibid.*, vol. vii., p. 49). According to the Bird version of the *Accompt*, William had a son, John, and John had a son, Henry, who was father of John Denton the historian.

John Denton the historian stands at the head of the Visitation pedigree of Denton of Cardew. His contemporary, Reginald Bainbrigg, wrote in 1599 :—

I went to Mr. John Denton, of Cardew, being a man well read in antiquities in his own country as any one man in the north. I found that he had taken great pains (these *Transactions*, N.S. xi., p. 369).

The following document is curious :—

Note of patents and other records, from 1 John to 9 Edw. IV., seen by Mr. Denton, by warrant of the Attorney General dated Jan. 30th, 1601 (*S. P. Dom. Eliz.*, 1601, p. 36).

It is said that Henry Robinson, bishop of Carlisle and superior lord of the manor of Cardew from 1598 onward, caused John Denton to be imprisoned in the Tower of

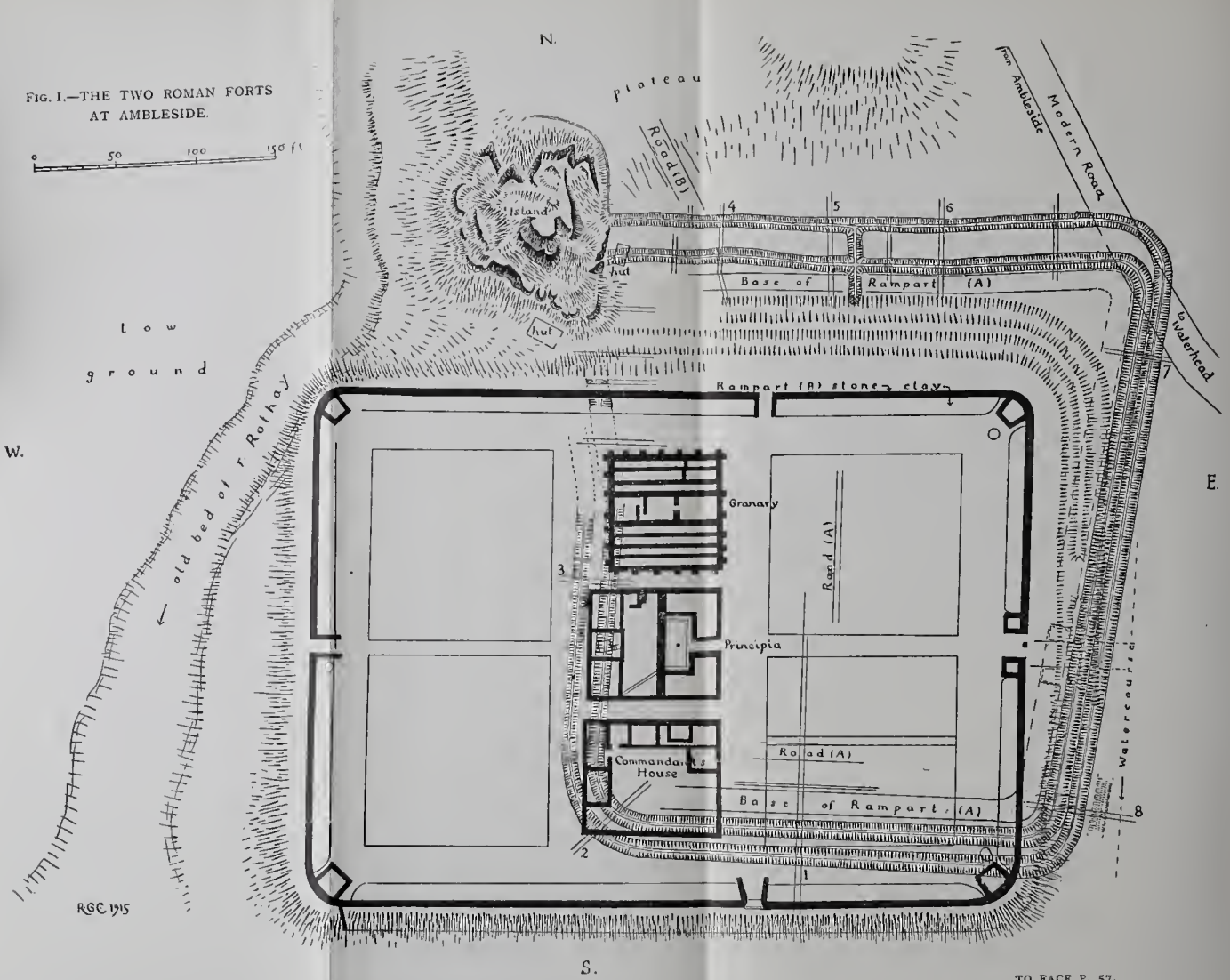
London, in consequence of a dispute between them, and that John Denton was allowed access to public records preserved there. There is an echo of some such dispute in 1613, while Henry Robinson and John Denton were still living :—

George (*sic*) Denton, of Cardew Hall within the manor of Dalston, esquire, refusing all suit to his lordship's mills and courts, the bishop filed a bill against him in the Exchequer and obtained a decree against him and thereby secured the just rights of his fee against that mesne lordship (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 284).

John Denton the historian married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Dalston of Dalston knight (these *Transactions*, N.S., x., p. 216).

Their great-grandson George Denton, in 1672, sold to his tenants, for 61 years' ancient rent, their messuages and tenements free from all rents, fines, heriots, carriages, boons and other services ; reserving only one penny yearly rent, suit of court and royalties. And in 1686 he sold the manor of Cardew to Sir John Lowther, Bart. It consisted, in 1777, of about fourteen tenancies at Cardew lees (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 317). The entries in the Dalston parish register which relate to the Dentons of Cardew are printed in these *Transactions*, O.S. vii., p. 206. Cardew Hall is now a farmhouse.

FIG. I.—THE TWO ROMAN FORTS AT AMBLESIDE.



ART. IV.—*The Exploration of the Roman Fort at Ambleside: Report on the third year's work* (1915). By R. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A.

IT was thought undesirable to make any public appeal for money, or to carry on work on a large scale, in the summer of 1915. But a few subscriptions came into the Research Fund, and grants were made to assist the work by the University of Oxford (Craven Fund) and the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. By using this money it was found possible to employ four men for seven weeks during August and September. The present writer directed the work, and Mr. Richard Banks was again foreman; the men employed were all over 50 years of age, and had in each case previous experience on the same site.

It was clearly impossible to open a large area of ground with the small means at our disposal. We therefore decided to concentrate our attention on the traces of an earlier fort which had been revealed by the work of 1914, and to determine so far as possible the limits and character of this structure. It may be well here briefly to review these traces.

1.—A line of subsidence running north and south across the western end of the *Principia* (1914 Report, pp. 23, 32) proved to cover a ditch underlying the stone buildings of the second-century fort. This ditch we interpreted at the time as the western boundary of an earlier fort (*ibid.*, p. 34).

2.—A similar depression running east and west in the Commandant's house (*ibid.*, pp. 30, 34, fig. 18) was supposed to mark the southern boundary of the same early fort.

3.—A ditch, of which a short section near the south gate was uncovered by Mr. Freeston in the spring of 1914 (*ibid.*, pp. 14, 34) was explained as associated with the latter depression ; the two were however not in line.

4.—The clay floor of the Granary was found to overlie a stratum of disturbed matter, mostly clay, containing early pottery (*ibid.*, pp. 27, 38 ; the pottery is nos. 25, 57 ; fig. 24, no. 1 ; fig. 25, nos. 1, 3). This matter was interpreted as débris of the earlier fort.

5.—In a trench in the courtyard of the *Principia* we found, 2 feet below the gravel floor of the courtyard, a little deposit of wood ash and a few potsherds of a rather fine grey ware. It is now clear that this deposit belonged to the early fort (*ibid.*, p. 20).

6.—While working along the eastern two-thirds of the south side of the granary, we found pottery and charcoal close up to the walls at an apparently lower level than the floor of the second-century fort. At times this lower level looked almost like a floor ; at times it was completely disturbed by the foundation-trench of the granary. In 1914, I failed to observe the significance of these finds ; but it is now clear that we were working on the floor-level of the earlier fort where that floor had been cut through by the second-century builders. It is therefore quite certain that many potsherds recorded as coming from the granary belong to the early fort ; but it is not now possible to identify these. If my memory is correct, however, they included nos. 21, 70 ; and possibly no. 6.

7.—In trenching the north-east area (*ibid.*, p. 31) we found deep deposits of charcoal sharply stratified into two layers. With the lower layer was associated a narrow road and gutter running north and south. We supposed these to indicate an earlier and later occupation of the second-century fort, like the two floors in the commandant's house (*ibid.*, p. 29) ; and we proposed to examine the strata with a view to more accurate dating

of the periods they represent. It was found in 1915 that the lower stratum, instead of being the first occupation of the second-century fort, marks the floor of the earlier fort. Several potsherds noted as from the north-eastern area, therefore, really belong to this early fort; among these may possibly be included nos. 17, 56.

8.—In the spring of 1914 Mr. Freeston found pottery and charcoal inside the north gate at a somewhat lower level than the average floor of the second century; and he believed that the pottery there discovered shewed signs of an earlier date (*ibid.*, nos. 20, 24).

9.—The extremely confused character of the remains near the east gate (1913 Report, p. 446) was explained at the time as perhaps due to reconstruction (*ibid.*, p. 448); but the presence in that site of quite early mortaria (*ibid.*, nos. 39, 41) suggests that the confusion is due to the fact that the defences of the earlier and later forts here almost coincide (see plan, fig. 1); a fact which fully accounts for the difficulty of deciphering the remains.

10.—Other potsherds, found both in 1913 and 1914, seemed to indicate a pre-Hadrianic occupation. Of these the most remarkable was the fragment of dark red ware with fine hard clay, 1913 Report, fig. 16, no. 8. It seemed to come from a Samian bowl of the shape known as Dragendorff 27, and Professor Haverfield considered it to date from before Hadrian.

Of this evidence, only sections 1 to 5 and section 10 were available when we began work in 1915; the rest had not yet been correctly interpreted as bearing on the early fort. We knew that there was an early fort and believed that it covered the eastern half of the later fort; and we set out to determine its exact extent.

A few trial trenches in the *retentura* of the later fort (which for convenience I shall call fort B) shewed that of the two charcoal strata found in the north-east area, the lower was there absent. In its place was a mass of gravel

and clay which, on examination, seemed to have been put there artificially. We conjectured therefore that the lower stratum in the north-east area must belong to fort A, or the earlier fort. Testing this hypothesis we sunk pits all over the *prætentura* or eastern area of B. In many cases we failed at first to find the floor of A; but careful inspection at last revealed it in every case. Most of it was very clearly marked by a thick line of charcoal; but here and there the charcoal was entirely absent and only a slight difference in the character of the ground shewed the floor-level.

The stratum between the floor of A and that of B varies both in materials and thickness. In part it is composed of stones and soil; but for the most part it consists of very heavy and pure clay of a yellowish colour. In the northern part of the *prætentura* of B, it is sometimes less than a foot thick; it becomes progressively, though irregularly, thicker towards the south and west and is thickest near and in the commandant's house where it is in places two feet in thickness. While exploring the commandant's house in 1914 we dug into this solid clay stratum in search of traces of an earlier occupation; but finding the clay quite homogeneous and lasting for two feet downwards, we wrongly imagined it to be natural and undisturbed.

We now see that this clay was laid over the burnt ruins of fort A in order to supply a level and higher floor for fort B. The stratum of artificial ground is thicker on the south-west, because towards the lake and the river the ground naturally fell away somewhat; and the builders of A had done nothing to level up the site. Low as the second-century fort is, the first-century one was considerably lower, and no doubt wetter in proportion; it was probably, however, kept fairly dry by its system of defences. The whole of the conspicuous platform which marks the site of the second-century fort is there-

AMBLESIDE ROMAN FORT, FIG. 2, THE "ISLAND," FROM THE EAST.

TO FACE P. 61.

Phot. by R.G.C.

fore proved to be artificial; and the gravel bank described in the 1914 Report, p. 8, is explained as the necessary termination of such a platform. In the first century, the ground which later became the site of the *retentura* of fort B was doubtless marsh, and indeed, most of the early fort was built practically in the marsh. It only became solid ground when the builders of the second century raised the whole site between one and two feet; possibly at its western extremity three of four feet, for that is the height of the bank which raises the north-west angle of B above the old river-bed.

Fort A was defended by a double ditch, possibly triple on the east, described below in detail. Inside this was a rampart, probably of clay. We proceeded to trace these defences by means of a series of sections, beginning at the south, where the depression above mentioned in the commandant's house was found to mark the inner ditch, and that near the south gate, the outer. This explained why the two depressions were not in line.

The southern extremity of A having been fixed, we tried to determine its south-east corner by means of a trench running north and south outside the south-east corner of B. Failing to find the ditches of A here we concluded that the south-east corners of the two forts almost coincided; and another trench proved that this was the case.

We next searched for the northern limit of A. Trenches pushed northward through the north rampart of B still shewed the charred remains of A underneath. On inspecting the surface of the ground, I seemed to find, north of the depression marking the double ditch of B (to the left hand in fig. 2), a longitudinal mound and then another parallel depression of the same kind though less strongly marked (centre and right hand, fig. 2). Across this depression therefore a trench was dug, and the ditches of A were at once found. They ran from the road (from

the edge of which the photograph fig. 2 is taken) westwards to the "island" of rock, covered with trees, seen in the photograph; the "large rock north-west of the fort" in the 1914 Report, p. 17. Both ditches, inner and outer, ran up against the face of this rock in an approximately straight line; so that the rock was evidently treated as a kind of corner-tower of the early fort.

We did not fully succeed in determining the run of the western ditches immediately south from this point. A trench north of the granary revealed no ditches at all; and though we cut a series of parallel trenches between this and the island, we only found one short and apparently isolated section of ditch. The construction of the rampart and ditch of B had apparently obliterated this portion of the earlier defences.

There was no ditch round the "island." On its north side the ground is firm gravel, and a ditch might easily have been made; but we dug several trenches radiating north and north-east from the face of the rock and found nothing more than a small gutter or channel curving round westward and at the other end draining into the outer ditch of A. We found, however, some traces of a road belonging to B and running north-west from its north gate to the plateau north of the island. The absence of a ditch here may be explained by the fact that the rocks of the island stand quite twelve feet high, and are everywhere steep and in places perpendicular (fig. 3).

The western limit of fort A had been fixed by the discovery of its inner ditch in the *principia* of B in 1914; but it remained to determine the exact direction of the ditch and its south-west corner. The former was done by a trench running east and west in the roadway between the *principia* and granary; the latter by a diagonal trench from the centre to the south-west corner of the commandant's house.

The south-east corner was located as above described;

AMBLESIDE ROMAN FORT, FIG. 3, THE "ISLAND" FROM THE WEST: OLD BED OF THE ROTHAY IN FOREGROUND.

Phot. by R. G. C.

TO FACE P. 62.

and following the northern ditches up to the edge of the modern road we found that the north-east corner was covered by the road and therefore inaccessible. We discovered the eastern ditches, however, close to where they emerge from beneath the road. Having now fixed two points in the east side of A, we did not explore it further; for it clearly coincides in great part with the eastern defences of B, and has therefore been destroyed in their construction; and the ground between these two points has been already much disturbed by our own excavations.

We thus made in all about 16 sections across the ditches of A; and the character of A can best be explained, after giving the dimensions of the fort, by describing some of these in detail.

Dimensions of the early fort.—The irregularity of the plan makes exact estimation of the area difficult. The north side is 310 feet long, measuring along the outer edge of the rampart from the face of the rock to the supposed corner. The east side from supposed corner to corner is 350 feet, the south 260 and the west in all 325. Across the middle the fort measures 321 feet from north to south and 274 feet from east to west, still measuring to the outside of the rampart. An estimate of 10,000 square yards as the area enclosed by these measurements is certainly not far from the truth. Of this area the rampart occupies nearly one-fifth or 2,000 square yards; the effective area of the fort, therefore, is 8,000 square yards or 1.63 acres, as against 2.75 acres in the case of fort B.

The angles of fort A are very irregular. The north-east angle is only 78°, the south-east 99°, and the south-west 87°. The re-entrant angle in the west side, if we have correctly inferred its position, changes the direction of that side by 13°; and in that case the angle between its northern arm and the north side of the fort (though these two, owing to the island, do not meet) is 81°.

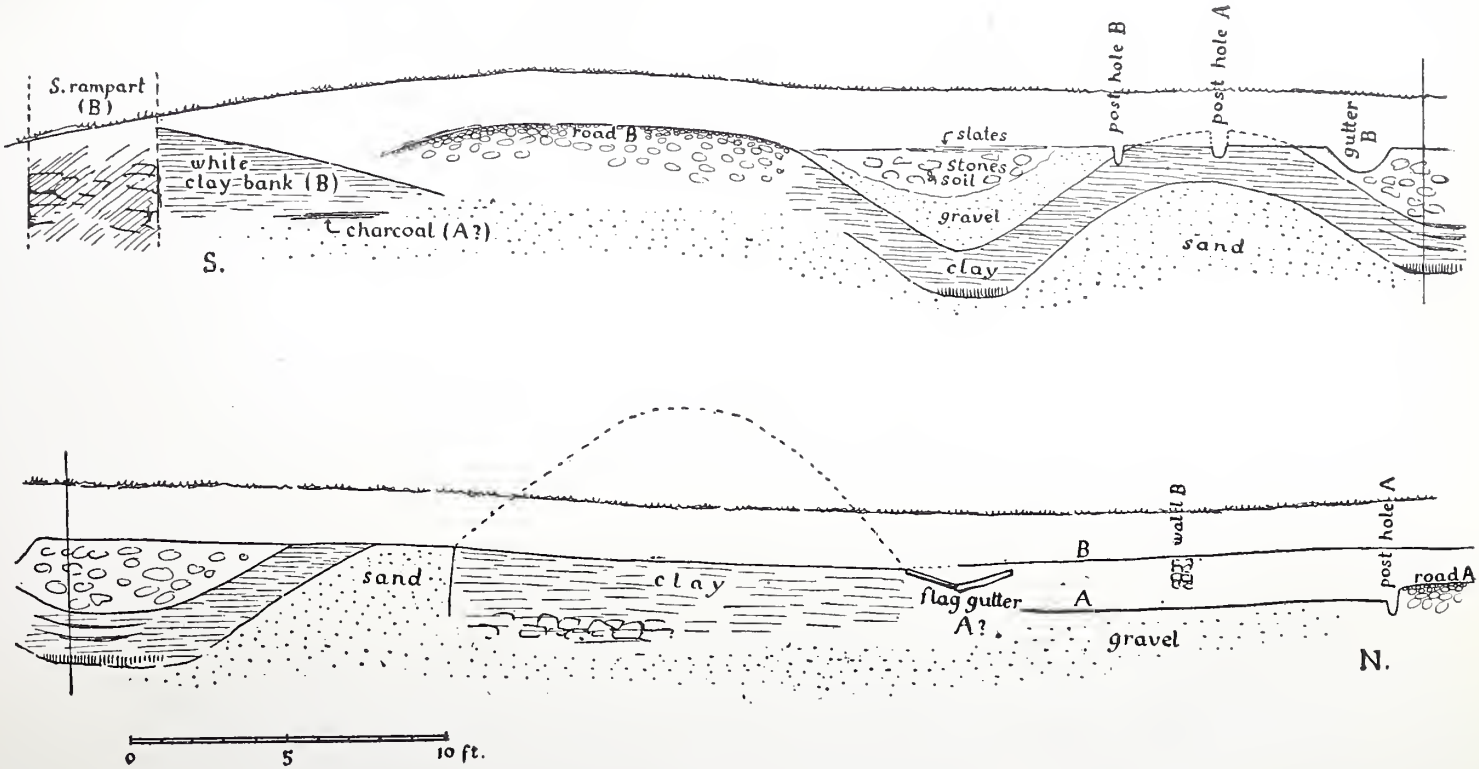


FIG. 4.—SECTION I.—THROUGH THE SOUTHERN DEFENCES OF BOTH FORTS.

We shall now describe the outline of fort A in detail.

Section 1. *South side of fort A, centre.*—(Plan, fig. 1, and fig. 4). This section is the south end of a trench 200 feet long which was continued right across B by a line of pits. Each pit was sunk through the floor-level of B (on average 18 inches below the surface) then through the floor of A (on average 2½ to 3 feet below the surface) and into undisturbed gravel at about 6 feet.

Behind the stone rampart of fort B the white clay bank described in the 1914 Report is seen. Behind this again is a rough gravel road belonging to the same fort, and running between the rampart and the *strigae*. Below this is undisturbed sand. Immediately north of the road is the outer ditch of A. It has been dug in the sand to a depth of about 4 feet and then, perhaps after the lapse of some little time, lined with a sheet of stiff yellow clay about 14 inches thick. This was doubtless intended to prevent the ditch from being levelled up by the natural action of water on sand. In this layer of clay a posthole may be observed at the crown of the bank between the two ditches. If we are right in attributing this posthole to the earlier fort, it indicates a palisade between the two ditches. There is other evidence that wooden defences were connected with the ditch in this, as in the later fort (see 1914 Report, p. 16); but this posthole is the only indication of a palisade in exactly this position.

The inner ditch follows, here as elsewhere closely resembling the outer. The next remains are those of the rampart. The sand subsoil is cut through to a depth of 5 feet from the present surface, and in its place is a mass of homogeneous, clean and very stiff yellowish clay, resting on a foundation of stones. This mass of clay measures almost 15 feet across, and is evidently the base of the rampart. In that case it is most natural to suppose that the rampart was a bank of the same clay. Nor is it difficult to account for the great quantity of clay which

must have been taken from the rampart when it was levelled by the builders of the second century. They spread it over the remains of the earlier fort in order to raise the site. Hence the thick layer of yellow clay between the floors of A and those of B, to which we have more than once referred.

A V-shaped gutter of Brathay flags runs along the inner edge of the rampart, to receive the rainwater from its inner face. It is almost certain that this gutter belongs to fort A; for though in level it lies nearer to floor B, that floor seemed to pass over it, whereas immediately below it there was no trace of floor A.

Floor A begins at this point and continues uninterrupted to the north rampart of B, where it has been destroyed by the second-century foundation-trench and beyond that by the ditches of the same period. Over the whole of this north and south line it is marked by a strongly burnt stratum overlying a floor usually of clay or "sammel," the gravelly clay of the district. Such a floor stretches for 12 feet north from the flag gutter, and then gives place to a road with postholes along its southern edge. These shew that the space between the road and the gutter was a roofed building.

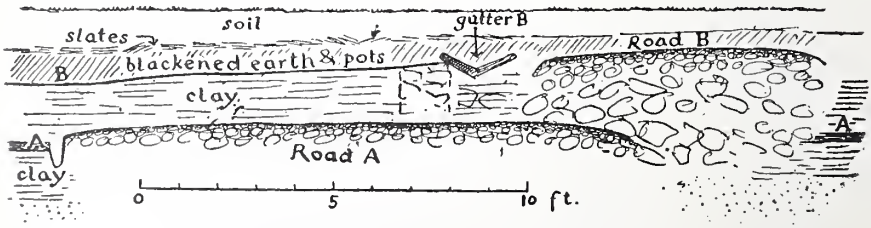


FIG. 5.—STRATIFICATION OF ROADS.

Fig. 5, which continues the same section northwards, shews the normal stratification at its extreme ends and a peculiar formation in the middle. At each end, floor A

lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface over a foot of clay, beneath which is undisturbed gravel. Floor A bears a stratum of burnt matter about 3 inches thick. Above this is the layer of yellow clay, here about $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot in thickness. The upper face of this layer is floor B, which bears a thick deposit (6-8 inches) of blackened earth containing pot-sherds and covered by a layer of burnt roofing-slate. Above this is the soil.

In the middle of fig. 5 is a section of the first-century roadway mentioned above. It is 15 feet across and very well constructed. Somewhat obliquely to it, and at this point overlapping it by a few feet, the second-century builders have made a 7-foot road running east and west and bisecting the southern barrack-block of the *prætentura* of their new fort. (This shews that the blocks were divided lengthwise to the fort; not crosswise to it as we wrongly supposed in 1914; see 1914 Report, p. 31. The error was due to attributing a north and south road found in the north-east area to fort B instead of A to which it really belongs.) Where the two roads overlap, the later is founded upon the earlier; the rest of it is constructed upon a mass of stones lying alongside the early road, a trench having been dug through floor A to the gravel subsoil. The drip from the eaves of the barracks and the water from the road were received by a flag gutter closely resembling that described above as belonging to the earlier fort. This block of barracks seems to extend from this gutter to the posthole and gutter of period B seen in the section, fig. 4.

Section 2. *South-west corner of fort A* (fig. 6). Having, by means of the foregoing section and the data from 1914, approximately fixed the angle of the early fort, we cut a diagonal trench from north-east to south-west in the commandant's house in order to locate it exactly. Here we found no clear trace of the rampart. The lip of the inner ditch shewed a posthole, near which lay a certain

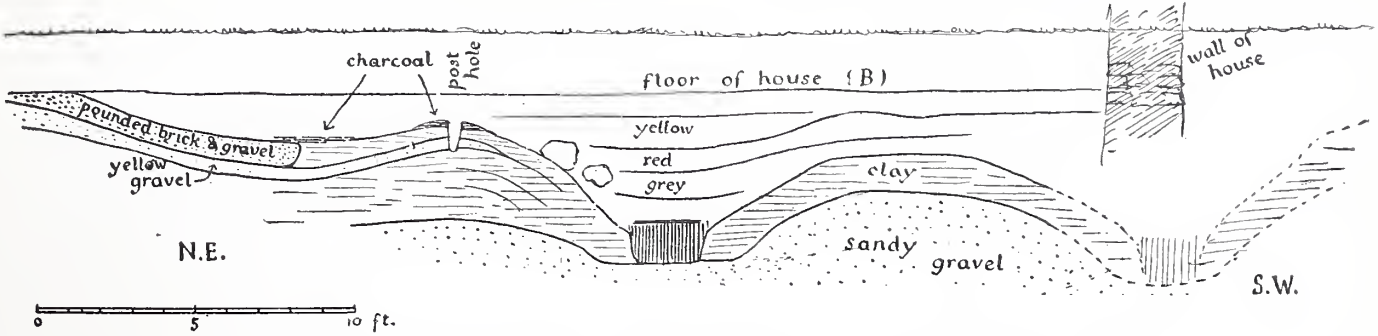


FIG. 6.—SECTION 2.—SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF FORT A IN COMMANDANT'S HOUSE.

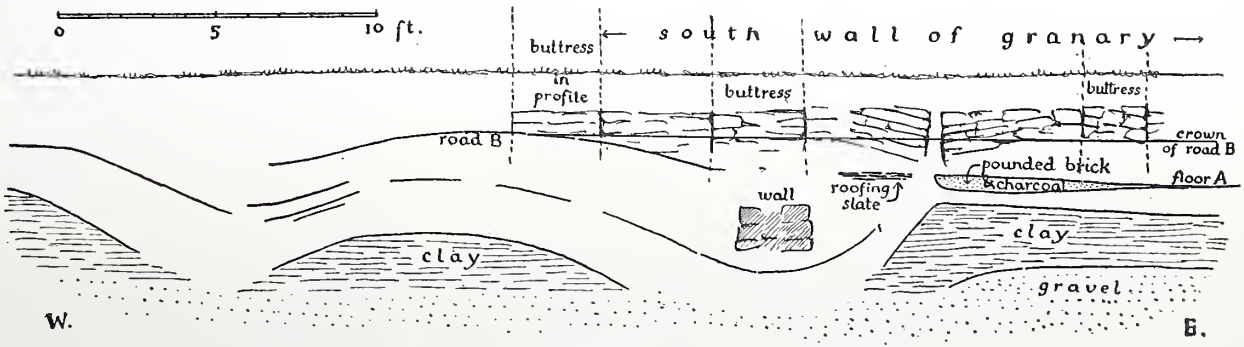


FIG. 7.—SECTION 3.—WESTERN DITCHES OF FORT A.

amount of charcoal; and inside this, instead of rising into rampart, it sank slightly and then slightly rose again. Its surface here was composed of pounded brick and gravel and had the appearance of a floor. It seems possible that here, and therefore perhaps at the other corners, the clay rampart was interrupted and a wooden building placed in the gap by way of a corner tower.

The ditch was here found to have a square bottom, a feature reappearing in every section which shewed the ditch-bottom except no. 1. At first it seemed to be a shallow rounded ditch; but the bottom of this was a very thin layer of blue clay under which lay a trough of square section, quite full of a greenish or brownish-black matter with a strong smell resembling that of sewage. This is represented in the drawings by vertical shading. Professor J. B. Cohen, F.R.S., of the Leeds University, has kindly examined a sample but informs us that in his opinion it would be hardly possible to find evidence determining it as sewage after the lapse of so long a time, unless the deposit had been hermetically sealed. The trough measures about 2 feet by 1½. We looked through a large quantity of the "sewage," but found nothing except some small fragments of oak and a piece about 8 by 4 inches of thin leather. These were all at the top of the deposit.

We did not fully explore the outer ditch at this point, as it was interrupted by the foundations of the wall of the commandant's house. Its lip appeared as seen in fig. 6, and the part represented by dotted lines is inferred.

Section 3. *West side of fort A, centre* (fig. 7). This section was cut in the road between the granary and the *principia*. It was therefore within a few feet of the part of the first-century ditch explored in 1914. There were certain features about that which we did not understand. The wall which seemed to lie almost in the bottom of the ditch was puzzling (1914 Report, fig. 20); nor was it

clear whether this was the inner or outer ditch of the first-century fort.

Section 3 was not a very satisfactory one, but it cleared up these points. The "wall" reappeared. It did not reach down to the bottom of the ditch, nor was there any sign that it ever stood more than three courses high. It seemed therefore to have been constructed with a view to filling up the line of the ditch. This line almost coincided with the back (west) wall of the granary, and therefore the second-century builders may have thought it worth while to build a wall in it, instead of filling it entirely with soft clay as on the south-west or loose stones as in some other places.

This was identified as the inner ditch by means of a floor-level belonging to A immediately east of it, and by a clay bank rising and sinking again into the outer ditch on the west. The floor-level was like that which we found in section 2; it ran right up to the lip of the ditch and no rampart was to be found. This might be explained by the suggestion that we are here in the neighbourhood of a gate, and that the floor-level represents a gate-house. No proof of this is however forthcoming, and it is not certain that A had more than two gates.

A feature not yet explained is the bed of hard gravel overlying the clay lining of the ditch in fig. 20 of the 1914 Report. This had almost the appearance of a road. But it could hardly be a road of A, lying as it does between the two ditches of that fort; nor could it belong to B, since it lies under the floor of B and is intersected by its foundation-trenches.

Though we did not explain this gravel-bed, we discovered a parallel feature; namely the "road B" drawn in fig. 7 as overlying the clay bank between the ditches and apparently running north and south. Now this seems to belong to B, and yet it lies in such a position that the whole west wall of the granary encroaches on it and the

buttresses of that wall cut halfway through it. It cannot therefore be a part of any plan of B hitherto discovered by us. But there is no reason to suppose that the central buildings of B were not included in the plan from the beginning. This road or bed of gravel then remains a puzzle.

The next section north of this was in the road between the granary and the north rampart of B. Here we found gravel not far from the surface, and no ditch at all. A trench further north, cutting through the clay bank of the rampart, was more successful; it revealed one ditch, which we found again the other side of the rampart. Judging by these two points in its course this ditch seemed to be heading rather west of north; and it may be a continuation of the inner ditch of A turning so as to strike the "island" at its southernmost point. In that case there would be an obtuse angle near the middle of the west side of the early fort; and the fort would be so arranged that the most accessible side of the island fell within its perimeter.

Section 4. *North side of fort A*, 70 *feet east of the island* (fig. 8).—Between this point and the island several short trenches were dug to determine the precise course of both early ditches. The outer ditch was traced to within 3 feet of the rock of the island itself; the inner to the wall of the wooden hut which serves as office for the excavators. It is therefore quite certain that the outer ditch abuts directly on the rock; and the same is almost certain of the inner. The section-profiles of both ditches as revealed by these trenches were perfectly normal in every case.

On the north, the ditches are separated by a flat space about 12 feet across. This miniature ravelin, if so it can be called, may have served a defensive purpose; for it bears a stratum of charcoal and is traversed by a square gutter full of blackened earth. This gutter is seen in

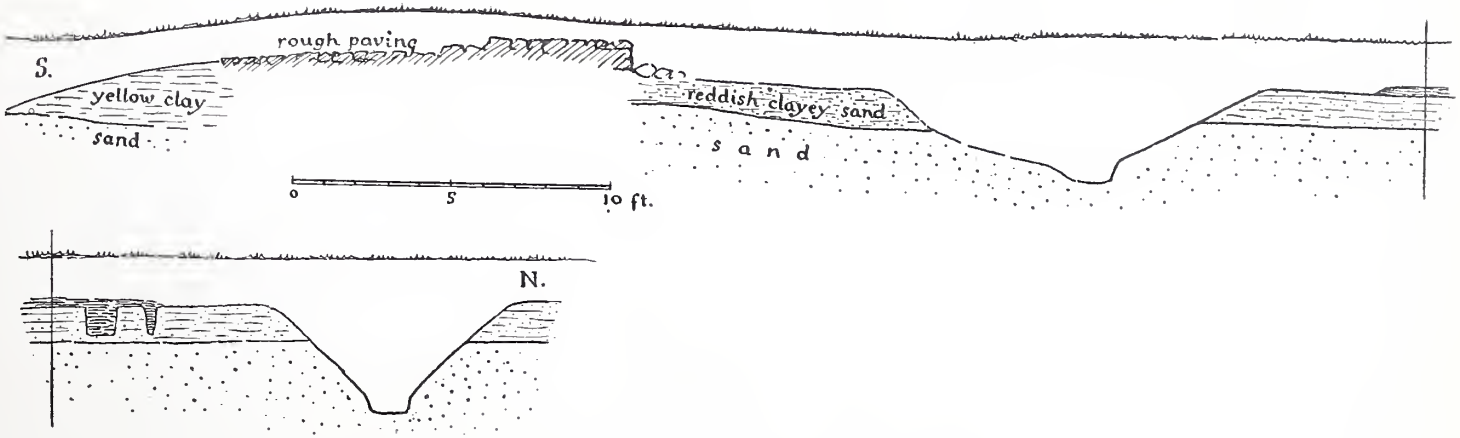


FIG. 8.—SECTION 4.—NORTH SIDE OF FORT A, 70 FEET EAST OF THE ISLAND.

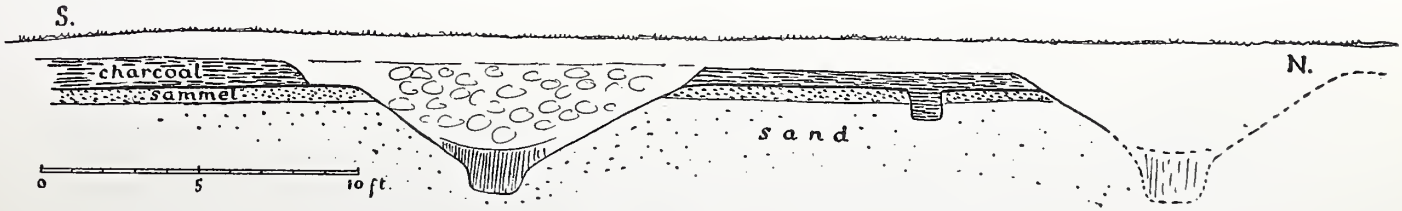


FIG. 9.—SECTION 5.—NORTH SIDE OF FORT A, CENTRE.

sections 4 and 5. Westward from section 5 we failed to trace it, though we tried to do so in the short trenches mentioned above. The most probable explanation of it is that it represents the foot of a palisade or wooden breast-work, under cover of which men might move outside the rampart between the island and the north gate of A, which perhaps lay somewhere near section 5. The extent and depth of the deposit of charcoal suggests even more than this; possibly a penthouse on the south side of such a palisade.

The base of the rampart is here composed of a strip of rough paving, about 13 feet across. Such paving might have served as the base of a clay or turf rampart, or even possibly of a stone one; and the fragment of outer face a foot high seen in section 4 may seem to suggest the latter. But this face is so rough and fragmentary that it is unsafe to argue from it; and it seems best to suppose that the rampart here as on the south was of clay. Of this the yellow clay bank behind the paving may be a relic.

This was the highest part of the first-century fort. The paving is immediately below the turf; and the subsoil in which the ditches are cut lies only 18 inches or 2 feet beneath the present surface. (The "reddish clayey sand" of section 4 is natural ground.) Further south the subsoil is often 7 feet down. The first-century builders did nothing to level up the site, and consequently their fort followed the natural slope of the ground. This accounts for the fact that in this part of the ditch no "sewage" was found. The sand which lay in the ditch-bottom was only slightly discoloured to a blackish grey.

Section 5. *North side of Fort A, centre* (fig. 9). At this point no paved rampart-base was found. Instead, there was a sammel floor covered by a thick layer of charcoal and blackened earth. A plan of this and its surroundings

is given in fig. 10. The sammel floor measures 12 by 14 feet; the charcoal deposit is 12 by 17 feet, overlapping the paved rampart-base westward by 3 feet. The paving here was unusually good; it was made partly of well fitted flags and partly of rammed gravel.

The gutter and deposit of charcoal between the ditches mentioned in connexion with section 4 are seen again at this point. There is however much more charcoal than at section 4.

The most curious feature of this site is the cross-ditch joining the outer and inner ditches of A and then running southward for 23 feet, a little east of section 5. This ditch certainly belonged to A; and we ascertained that it did not go beyond the points marked on the plan. But its relation to the rampart of A is mysterious. Like all the early ditches in this neighbourhood it had been filled with stones, which had then been firmly cemented together by a natural iron-pan of great strength and hardness. It was therefore difficult to decide whether this ditch had ever formed a culvert under the rampart. If the ravelin between the two ditches was really used as suggested above, the cross-ditch is quite natural if the gate of the fort was here, as the interruption of the rampart by a sammel floor and charcoal-deposit seems to indicate. But the southward prolongation of this cross-ditch has not been explained. It may have been dug in error and filled in again; but in that case we should have expected its bottom to be less discoloured than that of the ditches which remained open; and this was not so to any noticeable degree. In it, as in the other ditches at this point, we found "sewage" as marked in section 5, though of a drier and more sandy nature than in the lower levels further east.

From this point, though the distance between the ditches remains constant, the appearance of the ravelin changes. Instead of being a well-marked upstanding

platform limited clearly by the lip of either ditch, it becomes a low and ill-defined strip of ground not much

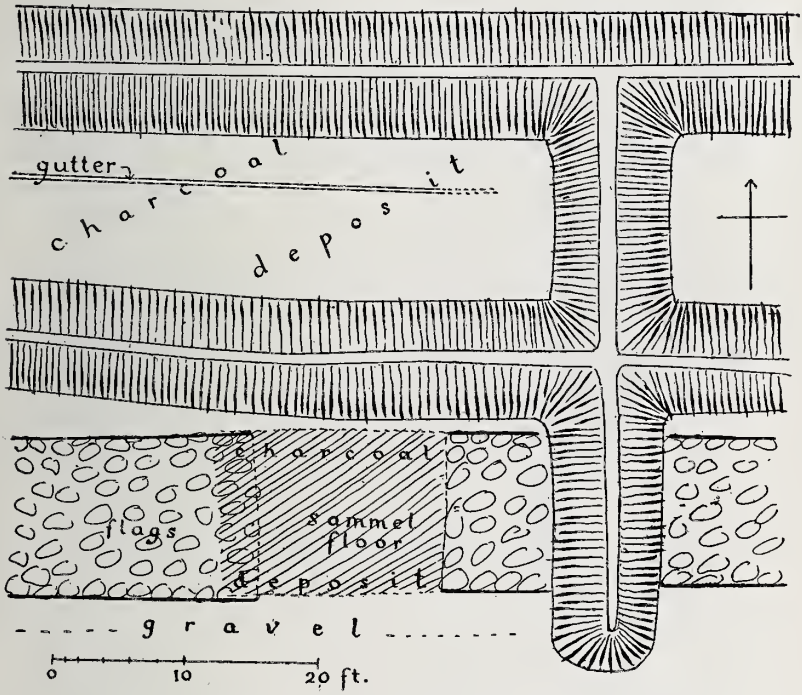


FIG. 10.—FORT A, PROBABLE SITE OF NORTH GATE.

drier than the ditches, and covered with a sticky brown clay. This change sets in immediately east of the cross-ditch; the remaining three sections between that ditch and the modern road all shew the character described, and resemble each other very closely.

Section 6. *North side of fort A, eastern end* (fig. 11). We came to standing water here within $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet of the surface, and sections could only be secured by digging very fast and measuring before the trench had filled with

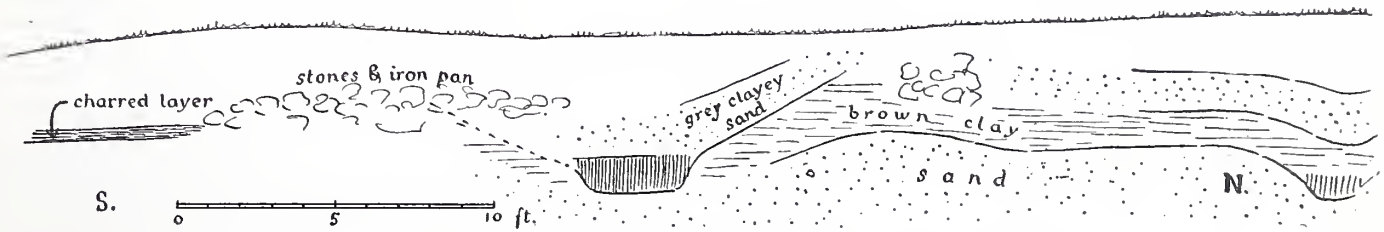


FIG. 11.—SECTION 6.—NORTH SIDE OF FORT A, EASTERN END.

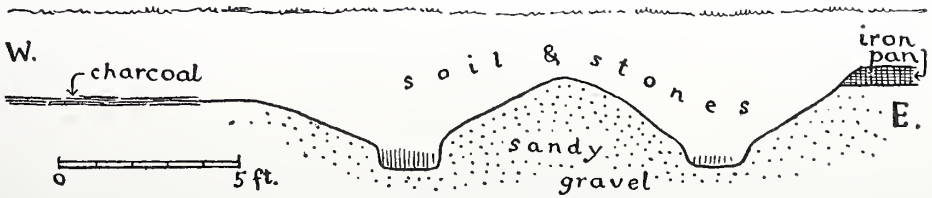


FIG. 12.—SECTION 7.—EAST SIDE OF FORT A, NORTH END.

water. The general character of these trenches is however fairly represented by section 6.

A large layer of charcoal on the south indicates buildings within the fort. To explore these further is impossible, as they have been destroyed by the ditch of fort B, which all along the north side comes within a few feet of the rampart of A. The rampart-base and ditches follow. It will be observed that the clay lining, which in the drier north-west ditches was unnecessary, is here again employed.

Section 7. East side of fort A, north end (fig. 12). The ground here was extremely wet and the section not easy to read. The mound between the ditches, however, was clearly visible, also the top of the outer slope (counterscarp) of the outer ditch. The two are close together here, their centres being only about 9 feet apart. This we found to be characteristic of the east side: whereas on the south and west the two axes are uniformly 16-18 feet apart, and on the north 21-22 feet. This suggests the question whether a third ditch existed on the east side. That none existed on the south may be regarded as certain; if there had been one, it would have appeared at the south end of section 1. Nor have we found any trace of such a thing on the north or west. But on the east, the most vulnerable side, an additional defence might well have existed. It is however not easy to recover traces of it. Opposite section 7 its site is covered by the road; further south it is occupied by the line of a modern surface-drain. In Section 8, below, some features exist which may be indications of a third ditch.

In the bottom of the inner ditch at section 7 a large piece of oak was found. It measures 23 by 9 by 4 inches, and was no doubt originally part of a heavy timber. But it has rotted away too irregularly to shew any signs of its original shape or purpose. As we found a stratum of charcoal 2 inches thick here taking the place of the

rampart, it is possible that there was another wooden building here. It is however a few yards further south than the natural site of a corner tower, and a gate in the east side would, for reasons explained below, be expected elsewhere.

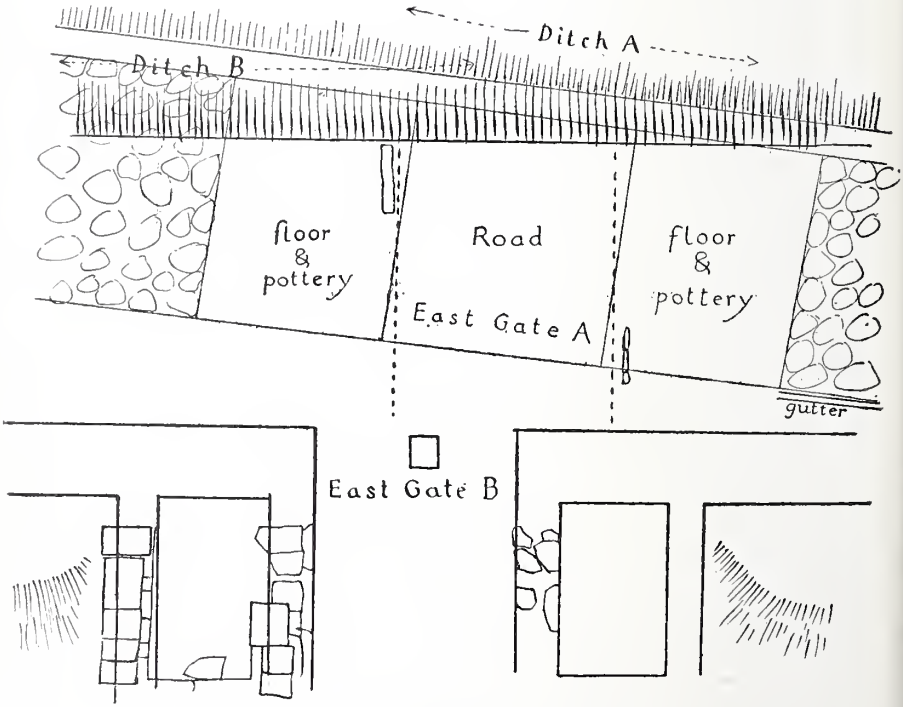


FIG 13.—EAST GATES OF FORTS A AND B.

It seems in fact that the *East Gate* (fig. 13) of the early fort had already been discovered. In the southern part of the east side the defences of the two forts, as may be seen from the general plan, nearly coincide; and would therefore be in that part less intelligible to the excavator than anywhere else. There is no doubt that the difficulty of understanding the excavations near the east gate of B

in 1913 was due to the superposition of two systems of defence when we were only expecting one.

In the 1913 Report, fig. 11, and pp. 446-8, there were three especially puzzling features; and there were three others not there described.

1.—The ditch seemed to be single in some parts and double in others; and its exact form was almost impossible to make out.

2.—A road was found (marked "road metal" in the right centre of fig. 11, *ibid*). but it did not lead in at the gate. Even allowing for the fact that the masonry, marked in that plan "*Spina*," proved in 1914 to be not the *spina* but the north jamb of the gate (1914 Report, p. 11), this road still refused to fit the gateway. This discrepancy is shewn by superimposing the plan of the east gate, 1914 Report, fig. 4, upon the plan of the 1913 excavations there (1913 Report, fig. 11 as quoted above). The composite plan so constructed is given herewith (fig. 13). I have here restored the east gate as having guard-chambers, and not as in the 1914 Report, fig. 4. It does not affect my present argument, but I now think my objections against guard-chambers in the 1914 Report did not warrant a departure from the obvious and natural reconstruction.

3.—Still more anomalous was the presence, on each side of this road, of patches of sammel floor bearing a quantity of potsherds. These floors, as we said at the time, suggested guard-chambers on either side of an entrance; but plainly they are not the guard-chambers of fort B. For they are (i) outside the walls of B altogether; (ii) at a lower level than the existing remains of that fort (1913 Report, p. 448); (iii) connected with the road which does not enter the gate of B.

4.—We also found, though it is not plotted in the 1913 plan, a gutter of flagstones lying outside the rampart and close to the southern of these two spaces. It began a

few feet south of the road, and we traced about 10 feet of it running not quite parallel with the rampart, but converging with it.

5.—On the berm north of the gate a great quantity of stone was found, which, though clearly not a wall, seemed to be more than mere ruins. When first we found it, in the first trench dug in 1913, we took it for the base of the rampart, but the unmistakable footing of the real rampart was found soon after, a little to the west. It is marked in my rough plan as "paving," and this is what it seemed to be; but we were unable to explain it.

6.—On either side of the road and separating it from the floor-spaces, the same rough plan shews indications of slight walls.

These latter points, 4 to 6, were not included in the 1913 plan, as that was already overloaded with unintelligible detail. All the difficulties are however explained by the reconstruction proposed in fig. 13.

1.—The mere fact that ditches A and B must coincide, or very nearly so, at this point, fully explains the difficulty of excavating the ditch. That they do coincide appears from the general plan, which assumes the east side of A to be approximately straight. An error of a few feet either way would not make much difference. We can therefore place the ditch and rampart of A as in fig. 13.

2.—The road, as mentioned in the 1913 Report, was at a lower level than the gate of B. This suggests ascribing it to A, whose rampart it crosses. That is to say, this roadway is apparently the east gate of A.

3.—On either side of it, and obviously connected with it, are floors containing early pottery. This pottery included some strikingly early sherds (1913 Report, fig. 15, nos. 39 and 41) and no definitely late ones. These floors, then, are the guard-chambers of the first-century gate.

4.—The gutter at the southern end of the site corres-

ponds to the gutter seen in section in fig. 4. It received the drainage from the innner slope of the rampart. It begins about the place where the guard-chamber would naturally end. From its situation, direction and level, it clearly belongs to A ; and marking as it must the inner face of the rampart, it shews that the east side of fort A is, as we supposed, an approximately straight line.

5.—The " paving " found in 1913 is of course the base of the rampart of A, and is indicated as such in fig. 13. This paving was limited on the west by a strip of clear ground between it and the rampart of B, in which strip we found window-glass and sling-bullets belonging, as is now clear from their level, to A ; on the south by the floor-space of the first-century guard-chamber, and on the east by ditch B, which had of course been made by cutting through it. These facts, observed at the time, confirm the explanation of this " paving " as the rampart of A ; but remain unexplained if, as we were forced to suppose in 1913, it is only loose stone from the rampart of B.

6.—The " thin walls " are also explained as parts of the kerb separating the road from the guard-chambers. It will be observed that this road is not at right angles to the rampart. But there is no reason why it should be, in a fort so irregularly planned as we have found fort A to be. We know practically nothing of its internal arrangements ; the two roads which we have discovered lie almost due north and south and east and west respectively ; so that this road—probably the *via praetoria*—though it enters the rampart obliquely would fit into a scheme of right angles within the fort.

Nor is the gate central to this side of the fort. But again, there is no reason why it should be, considering the date and general character of the fort ; and a careful examination of the ground shews that there is good reason why the gate should be where it is.

Immediately east of this point there is a modern drain (" watercourse " in the general plan) running south to join the lake at the eastern base of the river-delta, close to the submerged wall surveyed and described in 1913. This drain lies in a natural trough in the ground whose right or western bank is the upstanding east side of the fort, and its left or eastern, a gentle but decided hill which is seen in the background of the photograph fig. 15 in the 1914 Report. The height of the west bank is in part artificial but not entirely so. Our excavations have shewn that there is a natural bank of gravel and sand here, and that the south-east corner of the forts was already in the first century A.D. nearly as high as it is now. The watercourse therefore is not caused by the artificial raising of the Roman site ; it has always been there.

This little runner carries down a great deal of water. It drains in fact a very considerable area ; but it only drains it in a secondary manner. The water first accumulates in a patch of very low ground round about the north-east corner of the early fort. This piece of ground is in reality a pocket of marsh, hemmed in between Wanlass Howe and the high ground north of the Roman fort. Its true character is now disguised by the causeway of the modern road, which is built through the middle of it ; but even with modern drainage and in summer weather our trenches hereabouts found standing water within a foot of the surface. It is this area which the watercourse directly drains (see fig. 15).

The choice of a site for the east gate depended upon the possibility of crossing this marsh. Now the best place to cross a marsh, as every walker knows, is exactly at its foot, where the stream which drains it finds its way out through more solid ground. But this place, so far as can now be determined by examining the slopes, lay opposite the east gate of B. Here there must always have been

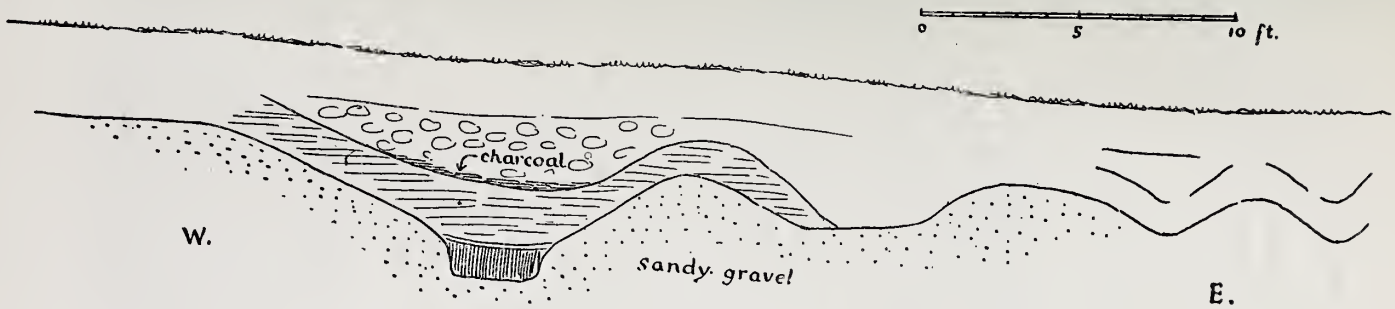


FIG. 14.—SECTION 8.—EAST SIDE OF FORT A, SOUTH END.

comparatively firm ground, though it is all so low that it was doubtless never very firm ; but a few yards further north the ground, before the modern drain was put down, was simple marsh ; such as once surrounded the heads of most of our lakes.

Section 8. *Same side, south end* (fig. 14). Here again the two ditches are seen close together. The inner ditch has the usual square trough at the bottom, full of " sewage " and sealed, as at the south-west corner, with a thin layer of fine blue clay. In the outer ditch this trough seems to be lacking. Farther east there is a formation which suggests another and smaller double ditch. This can hardly be the ditch of B, and it may indicate a third ditch (or third and fourth ditches) belonging to A. On the other hand, the modern drain occurs precisely at this point, which is the bottom of the " trough " described in the last paragraph ; and therefore the apparent ditch may be an accidental formation due to modern disturbance of the ground. The matter might possibly be cleared up by other trenches further north ; but the ground is so much disturbed that this is very doubtful.

It may be worth while to reconstruct, so far as possible, the site as the first-century engineers found it (fig. 15) and see what changes they and the second-century builders brought about. That group of rocks, of which the island is the southernmost, had acted as a dam and collected within it a large mass of gravel from the Rothay. This gravel formed the plateau marked on the plan (fig. 1). North of this the damming action produced a marsh reaching up to Rothay Bridge and east to the high ground north of Wanlass Howe. This marsh drained for the most part westward, into the Rothay ; but part of it came south between Wanlass Howe and the plateau, and formed the little pocket of marsh described above, which drained into the watercourse running south and entering Windermere close to the fort. The plateau was therefore

completely surrounded by marsh and water; for the Rothay flowed in its old bed immediately west of the island. The only line of convenient approach to it by land was from the south-east, across the little watercourse. This led to a spur of gravel, lower than the plateau but distinctly higher than the surrounding marsh, which ran

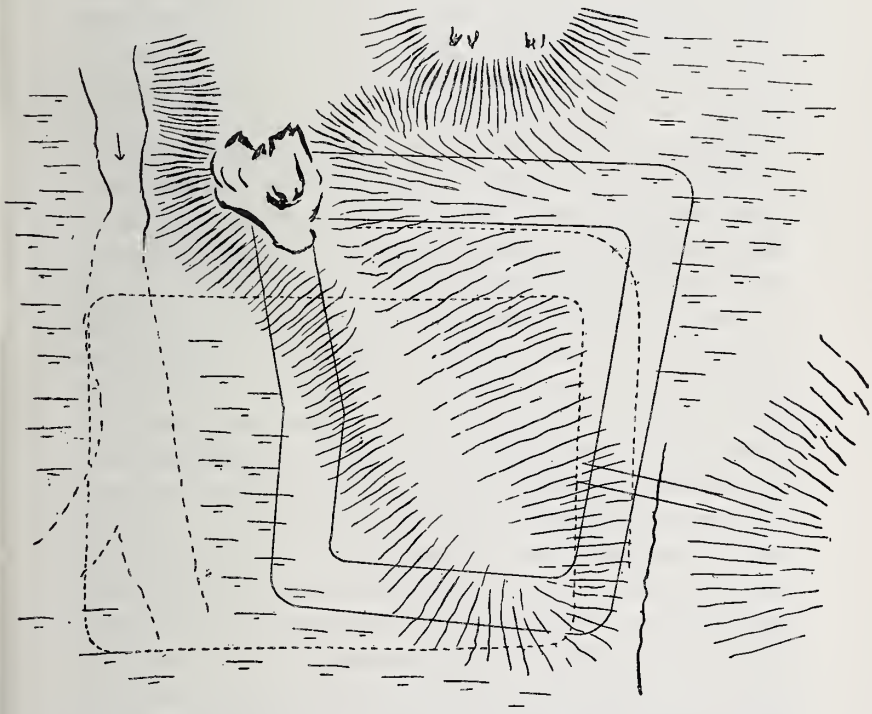


FIG. 15.—SKETCH-PLAN OF THE SITE IN ITS ORIGINAL STATE.

south-east from the island for about 130 yards, to the site of the south-east corner of the forts. This spur probably marked the easterly limit of the fluctuating course of the Rothay, which had perhaps by Agricola's time determined for itself a channel never coming east of a line south from the island.

This spur afforded about an acre and a half of moderately dry ground. North-east it sloped down into the little marsh ; south-west into the bed of the Rothay. But between these two the sand and gravel lay fairly high and dry, especially on an axis running south-east and north-west. In connexion with the plateau, which was too small (under an acre in all) to be of much use, this patch formed an almost unapproachable unit of ground, large enough for a small fort, and strategically commanding both Windermere itself and the road from Kendal to Langdale.

Astride of this spur then the first-century builders planted their fort. It was a very small one—only $1\frac{2}{3}$ acre, exclusive of the ditches—but it was strategically valuable and tactically very strong ; enormously stronger than the modern visitor, who sees dry ground all round it, would suppose. Its chief weakness lay in the fact that its lower corners at the north-east and south-west, especially the former, were very low and wet. Even so, they were hardly below the flood-level of Windermere, and the ditches and clay rampart must have kept them fairly dry.

We do not know how long the early fort was occupied. But the experiment must have been a success ; for when the Roman occupation of these parts was reorganized in the first half of the second century the same site was again chosen. A larger fort was required ; and the standards of the second century demanded something more regularly planned than the little earthwork of Agricola, who did not build from War Office sealed patterns. It was necessary to adapt the site to the plan of the new fort. This could only be done by levelling it up, making an artificial platform. For this purpose the clay rampart of the earlier structure was used ; but it did not go very far. Clay was also to be had by the shore of the lake ; and considerable use was made of gravel dredged from the Rothay or collected from its delta. The south-east

corner did not require much making-up. But the north-east angle had to be raised about 3 feet to get it clear of the marsh ; although it lay considerably inside Agricola's north-east angle. The chief task was to level up the western half of the new site, where Agricola had not built at all. This was done for the most part with gravel. The platform when finished stood some 4 feet higher than the delta on which it was raised ; in places perhaps even 6 feet. Whether the Rothay was actually diverted, as the sketch-plan fig. 15 shews, is not certain ; the sharp elbow made by the old bed where it abuts against the north-west corner of the platform (see the general plan, fig. 1) suggests that this was the case.

The new fort was nearly twice as large as the old and no doubt drier and in every way more convenient. But it betrays in many details the red tape of the Roman Empire. Where Agricola had used the high rocks of the island as an improvised corner-tower—as was done again, perhaps by the same builder, in the neighbouring fort of Hardknot—thereby turning to account the most striking natural feature of the site, the second-century builders ignored the opportunity altogether, for the sake of symmetry. They preferred to allow their whole fort to be overlooked and commanded by it at a few yards range. Two of their four gateways were useless, and the gigantic sill of the south gate is a monument to their waste of labour. On the other hand, the early fort was planned and executed with the minimum expense of time and money by someone who had the genius to see the possibility of it in a gravel-bank three feet high, a rock and a piece of marsh. If other evidence were lacking, this fact alone would suggest that its builder was Agricola.

Notes on Finds, etc.

The writer regrets that he is unable at present to publish and discuss in detail the finds of 1915. It is hoped that

a supplementary report in a future volume of these *Transactions* may make good this defect. The following notes concern objects found in 1914, but for various reasons not fully described in the report for that year :—

1.—*Socket stone* (fig. 16). This was found lying upside down in the south-west corner of the commandant's house. It is a water-worn boulder of hard green volcanic stone, differing only in the absence of cleavage from green Langdale or Coniston slate. As it blocked a trench and had no connexion with the wall they were tracing, the workmen broke it up with a rock-pick, and only then discovered the socket in its lower surface. During the winter the foreman took it away and mended it as shewn in the photograph. It seems to be intended as the base of a wooden column a foot or so in diameter. Its position when found gave no clue to its original situation. That it was not unique is proved by the existence of another exactly like it in the yard of Waterhead Range. It was shewn to me by Mr. Banks, who tells me that it was brought, with other stones, from Borrans Ring when the house was built by Mr. Newton in 1836. By him it was let into the yard so that the rim of the socket stands an inch or two above the gravel, and the hollow serves as a drinking-trough for birds.

In the same photograph are some examples of millstones. On the right of the socket-stone is a quite new and unused specimen, of Yorkshire millstone grit, which has been used for building. At its base is a piece of another stone, whose lower surface has been mortised to receive an iron cross-bar. A complete stone shewing the same arrangement is figured in the report on Messrs. Simpson and May's excavations at Elslack (*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. xxi, plate xvii, fig. 2, no. 3, and p. 106).

On the right of this is a fragment of a lower millstone which has been worn smooth ; and beyond this again, one of Andernach lava.

AMBLESIDE ROMAN FORT, FIG. 16, SOCKET-STONE.

Phot. by R. G. C.

TO FACE P. 88.

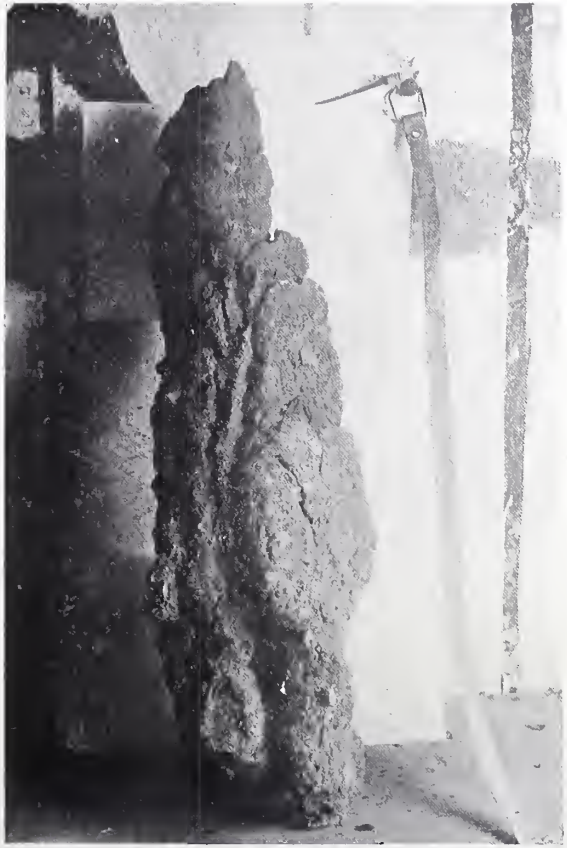


FIG. 17.

FIG. 18.

AMBLESIDE ROMAN FORT; BUNDLE OF SPEAR-HEADS.

Phot. by R. G. C.

TO FACE P. 89.

2.—*Bundle of eleven Spearheads* (figs. 17 and 18). A mass of iron, about 18 by 5 by 4 inches, was found in 1914 close to the east gate of B. It seemed to be somewhat laminated in structure, but nothing more could be discovered till it had been dried and cleaned. It then turned out to be a bundle of 11 spearheads, each about 14 inches long over all. They had a flat leaf-shaped blade 9 or 10 inches long and 4 or 5 inches broad near the base; and a tubular socket 4 or 5 inches long and about 1½ inch in diameter. Fig. 17 shews the bundle in its present condition entire; fig. 18 shews how it came in two while being cleaned. The surfaces shewn in fig. 18 are those which originally were in contact.

3.—*Bronze implement for ornamenting pastry* (fig. 19 and 1914 Report, fig. 32). This implement was described in the 1914 Report as of "doubtful use." On the publication of that Report, Mr. T. Sheppard, curator of the Hull Municipal Museum, wrote as follows:—"I feel sure that the object on the right of figure 32 is a comparatively modern pastry maker's tool for decorating pork pies, which must have got into the excavations somehow. I can hardly think a similar implement was in use in the Roman time. If it was, the implement is worthy of record. The two holes at the top of the implement were for the reception of the wheel which gave a wavy line decoration on the pastry. I enclose a rough sketch of our implement, which is probably *circa* 1820."

This sketch Mr. Sheppard kindly allows me to reproduce in the accompanying illustration, fig. 19. There is no doubt that this explains the type and purpose of our implement. Our implement, however, came from the Roman level—which might of course be fortuitous—and in appearance it was totally unlike a modern piece of metal. It is quite green and has the patina of ancient bronzes, and in no way resembles the modern coins, etc. (eighteenth and nineteenth centuries) which we sometimes

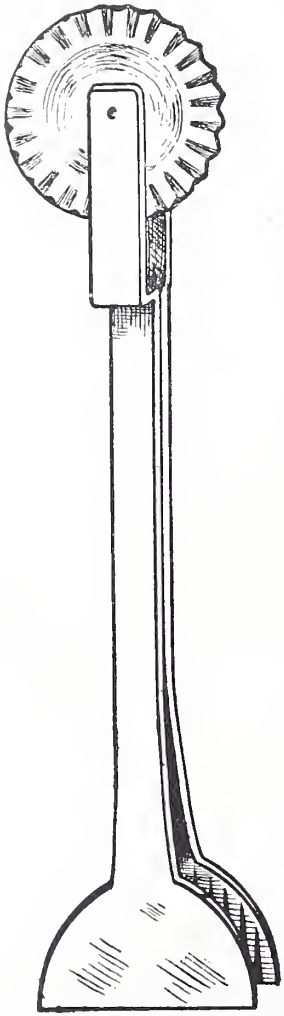
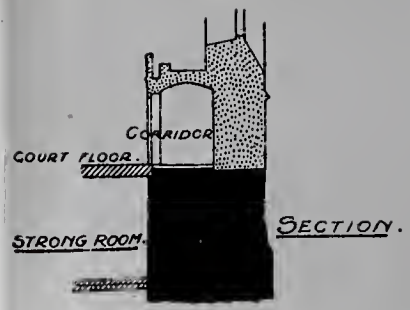


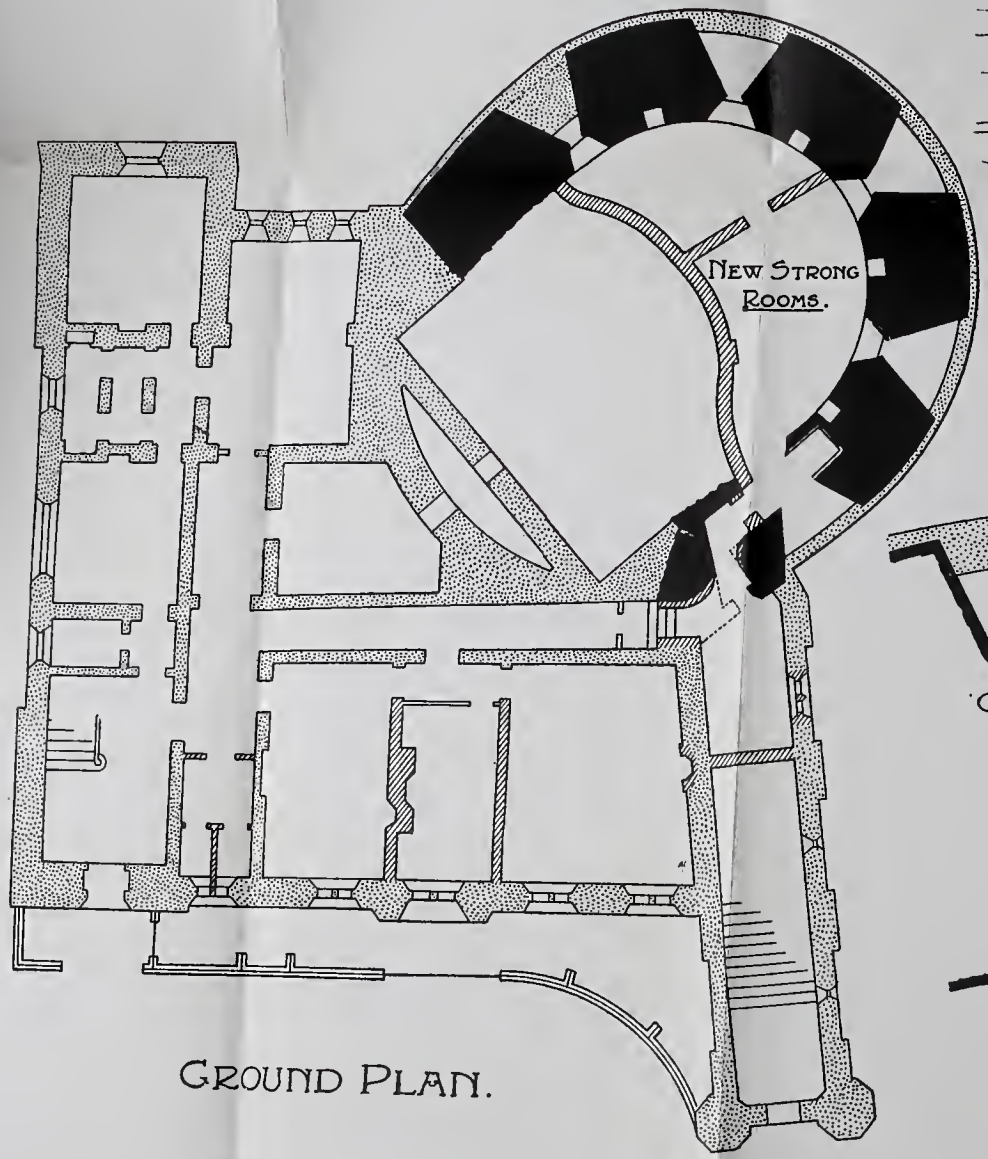
FIG. 19.—
MODERN PASTRY-MAKER'S IMPLEMENT.

find under the turf in the same site. The pin on which the wheel was mounted is still traceable; it was of iron, which has rusted almost completely away. In spite of these characteristics, however, its close resemblance in design and construction to the modern type make it hardly possible to claim for it an ancient date. Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, F.S.A., of the Ashmolean Museum, suggests that from the state of the metal it might be mediaeval.

THE NISI PRIUS COURT HOUSE. CARLISLE.

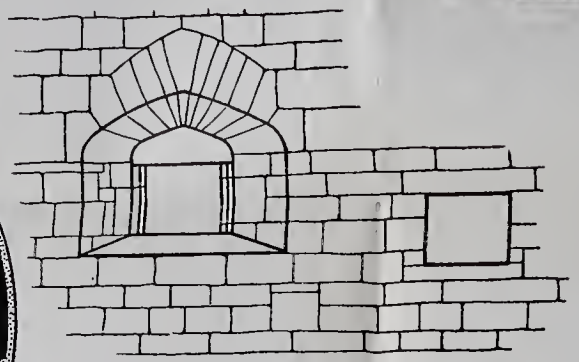
CITADEL WALLS.
SMIRKE'S DO:
RECENT ADDITIONS.



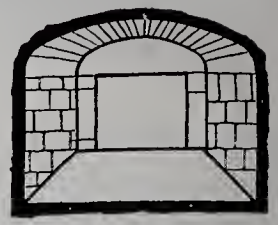


GROUND PLAN.

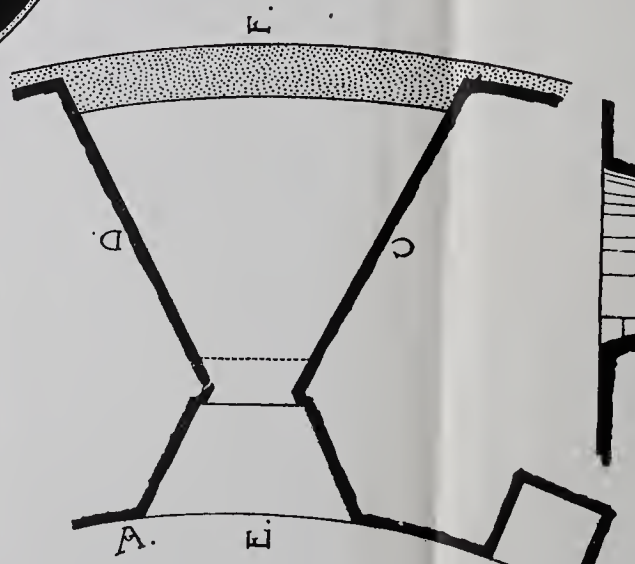
SCALE FOR GENERAL PLAN.



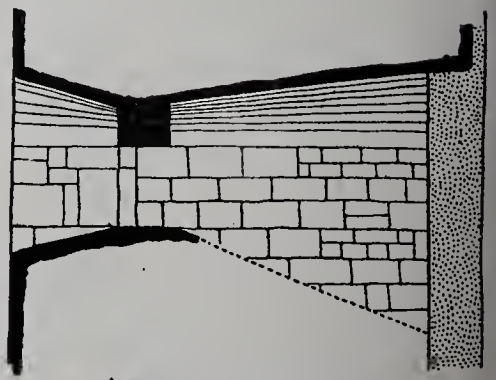
INTERNAL ELEVATION A.B.



C.D.



PART PLAN.



SECTION E·F.

SCALE FOR DETAILS.

G. Dale Owen
F.R.I.B.A.
April 1915. Carlisle

ART. V.—*The Citadel, Carlisle.* By GEORGE DALE OLIVER, F.R.I.B.A.

Read at Carlisle, April 23rd, 1915.

THE new strong rooms which have recently been constructed at the Nisi Prius Court House, Carlisle, have been entirely formed out of space under the existing Court Room floor which was previously not utilized, the endeavour in providing these rooms—which are now available for the storage of County Muniments—being to interfere as little as possible with the external appearance of the buildings. The space they occupy was solid earth and building débris, having been filled in probably at the time of Smirke's building; and consequent upon its removal, the interesting work now before us has been opened out.

The intention shewn upon my original drawings for these strong rooms has not been fully carried out, as the discovery of what are undoubtedly the walls of the old Citadel led to a modification of the plans so as to enable these old walls to remain untouched, leaving all openings and the walling internally as they existed in times past.

The Court Houses contain many massive walls, those of the circular towers being about six feet thick at the corridor level; and whilst it was expected that the walls below this level would increase in thickness, it was not anticipated that they would be found to be about double the thickness of the tower walls referred to. The work of excavation soon shewed, however, that a portion of the space under the Court Room floor assumed to be "filled in" was partly foundation walling of enormous thickness; in forming the entrance to the strong rooms it was necessary to pierce a portion of the old walling and whilst this

was in progress the significance of the thickness of the old walling unfolded itself (see section on the Plan). This was not apparent at first, owing to the embrasure or opening having been partially destroyed at an earlier date by the formation of a ventilating duct through it to the heating apparatus.

The embrasures now opened out and visible from the new strong rooms are five in number. The openings are equally spaced around the walls, the daylight opening in each being rectangular, about 2 feet square, set back 3 feet from the inner face of the wall, the full thickness of which is 12 feet, including the modern stone facing.

It will be seen on referring to the detail drawing of these embrasures that the openings are splayed inside and outside both in plan and section. The actual stones of the outer cills are not *in situ*, the sloping line of the cills, however, is indicated on the jamb stones. Holes exist on the jambs inside for door hangings and fastenings, so that the openings could be closed from the inside at the line of the small rectangular openings.

One of the arches—the northernmost—has shewn signs of failure and it was probably built up at the time of Smirke's addition. Rectangular recesses, 2 feet 3 inches wide, 2 feet high and about 2 feet deep, had been formed in the wall midway between each of the embrasures. It has been suggested that behind these openings guns were mounted and that the rectangular recesses were used for shot-lockers.

According to tradition the Court Houses are supposed to have been built upon the foundations of old buildings and the work now uncovered verifies this supposition, and also the correctness of the view drawn by E. Nutter and published by Thurnam, Carlisle, and Ackerman, London, 1835.* This shews the two Citadel Towers with

* This engraving has been recently reproduced in J. F. Curwen's *Castles and Towers* (vol. xiii. of our Extra Series), facing p. 115.

a screen wall and a projecting rectangular building between. The correctness of this view has been doubted, as the building seen from the outside to-day shews no sign of these openings, but this is accounted for by Smirke's rebuilding having covered the face of the remaining walls of the old Citadel with a thin veneer of stone.

The present Court Houses were designed by Robert Smirke, junr., R.A., and built for the Magistrates of the Quarter Sessions at a cost, it is said, of £100,000. They were used for the Assizes in 1811 but their internal decorations were not finished until about 10 years later.

In 1807 an Act of Parliament was passed under the title :—

ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1807.

To enable his Majesty to grant the City Walls of the City of Carlisle and certain grounds adjoining thereto to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland for building Courts of Justice for the said County and for other purposes relating thereto.

At this date the Citadel must have fallen very much into decay and a recent examination of part of the face of the old wall underneath the thin facing wall put on by Smirke shews that the surface had crumbled away. It may now be safely assumed that Nutter's view, already referred to, gives a correct representation of the building as it existed prior to the building of the Court Houses. In explanation of the sketches, Nutter says, in conclusion,

Like the walls & gates they were found to be useless when the minds of men were snatched from their state of comparative barbarism and the softening influence of religion had reached to the utmost part of the kingdom. When these sketches were taken a great change had passed over them. For many years they had been filled with earth and on the top of each was a garden, pleasing emblems of the blessings of peace wherein grew the choicest flowers, as if rejoicing at the change which had come over the mind of man when he could convert buildings which were fashioned for war into nurseries of peaceful and healthful amusement.

Jefferson gives a more exact account of the building as follows :—

The Citadel was situated at the south-east angle of the City near the English gate and consisted of two immense circular towers one hundred and seventy feet apart from one another, but united by a strong curtain wall, on the inner side of which, pointing towards the Market Place was, besides some other buildings, a half moon battery, commanding the principal street of the City. The structure formed a last resource to the inhabitants in case the City and Castle were taken and from it they could fire upon the enemy who had gained possession of their streets. It was situated as far as possible from the chief point of danger and was surrounded on the outside by a deep ditch. Of the two towers, that on the west was strictly circular but the eastern one was oval shaped, its largest diameter being 76 feet and its shortest 64 feet. This tower with new battlements and windows and some few other alterations remains at present substantially the same as formerly: the western tower was razed to the ground and entirely rebuilt on the same site in its present form.

The Citadel is said originally to have been built by William Rufus, but being in a state of ruin and decay, it was re-edified in the sixteenth century by Henry VIII. and was repaired and enlarged by subsequent Monarchs. Some of the apartments in the Citadel, such as the great hall, the buttery and the boulting house, are particularly specified in the MS. account of its dilapidations and military stores, taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and preserved in the British Museum. The entrance to the City from the south by the English gate was then on the south-west, passing over the site of the gaol, not in a line with but at right angles with English Street ; the road between the two towers in its present line was formed in 1804 by making a breach in the curtain wall and cutting through the connecting buildings. About that time a garden flourished on the roof of each of the towers and blooming flowers—emblems of peace—shed their fragrance and opened their beauties where once the bristling cannon frowned upon the foe and belched forth fumes of sulphur and the stroke of death.

Nicolson and Burn's account (published 1777) is as follows, the particular interest of it being that it incorporates part of the schedule of dilapidations already re-

ferred to as having been taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and preserved in the British Museum :—

It is said that King Henry VIII. built the Citadel of Carlisle. However, be that as it may, it is certain both that and the rest of the fortifications were greatly gone to decay in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as appears by the following return to a Commission of Inquiry for that purpose viz :—

Certificate of the decays of the Castle, town & Citadel of Carlisle by Walter Strykland, Richard Lowther, John Lamplugh, Anthony Barwick, Alan Bellingham, and Thomas Denton Esquires, appointed Commissioners of the same, 12 *June,* 1563 . . . . .

Decays within the Citadel :—

First, The great round tower, at the east end of the fort of the Citadel, being paved with stone and sand upon the lead roof, was thereby so overcharged, as that a great part thereof is fallen to the ground, and is very needful to be repaired, for that it is the principal of that fort, and standeth upon the most danger of the town.

Item, There be two houses within the said fort, called the buttery & boulting house, standing within the rampire wall, the roofs & timber whereof are fallen to the ground, by means of the like being overcharged with earth, so as the same are both unserviceable.

Item, It is needful to have a platform upon the old gatehouse tower, being a requisite place of service.

Item, Another platform were needful upon the half round tower towards the town.

Item, There is the glass of a great window in the hall of the said fort utterly decayed, by means of a great thunder and hailstones.

Schedule of ordnance, artillery, and munition in the Citadel :— Sagars * 2, fawcons 4, of brass; dismounted, double basses 3, single basses 8, small serpentines 2, fowlers 2, murderers 2 ; all unfurnished. Harquebuses 9, not serviceable. Half-haggs 14, decayed and past service. Morispicks 40, not good. Corned

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* *Sagar* or *saker*, cannon smaller than a demi-culverin. *Falcon*, a light cannon. *Base*, the smallest kind of cannon. *Serpentine*, a kind of cannon. *Fowler*, a light cannon. *Murderer*, a small cannon or mortar. *Harquebus*, the early type of portable gun. *Half-hagg* or *hake*, small-sized hackbut or harquebus. *Morispick*, Moorish pike. *Corned* powder, granulated (*New English Dictionary*).

powder, two demi-barrels; whereof four of the grained sort. Bows of ewe 20, not good. Arrows, 26 sheafs; in decay. Sagar shot of iron 50. (From the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum).

In pursuance of this report the queen caused many considerable repairs to be made, and supplies to be furnished of artillery and ammunition. (N. & B. ii., 231-234).

Another account from the Survey of Carlisle, 1684 (these *Transactions*, O.S., xiii., 189) shews that the old walls must have been used as a quarry for other repairs :—

For takeing downe Stones out of the Cittadell, and for Leading them, and for Lime Sand and all other Materialls necessary for the Said worke £9-10-0.

Accounts of the building have also been written by R. S. Ferguson in his *History of Cumberland*, pp. 244-5; and by J. F. Curwen in *Castles and Towers*, pp. 115-117.

ART. VI.—*On the family of de Richmond, constables of Richmond Castle, and their connection with Corby.* By COLONEL W. H. CHIPPINDALL.

Communicated at Ambleside, September 3rd, 1915.

IN a paper read at Carlisle on 10th April, 1913, by Mr. T. H. B. Graham (Art. vii, in vol. xiv., N.S., pp. 238-255) it is stated that Sir Thomas de Richmond (of Caerlaverock fame) was the son of Isabella de Corby and Roald de Richmond. This, I venture to say, is a mistake, as there were two Roalds, one the husband of Isabella de Corby and the other her son, who was the father to Sir Thomas and, I think, the following evidence will prove this.

The Abbey of St. Agatha at Easby in Yorkshire was founded in 1152 by the de Richmond of that period and was subsequently augmented by his successors whose place of sepulchre it became. The succession of Alans and Roalds, hereditary constables of Richmond Castle, is not clear but it will serve my purpose if we start from the marriage of Roald fitz Alan with Isabella de Corby of which we have record in the 37th Hen. III. [1253-4]. This Roald did not live long after that date, for in the year 1266 we find a lawsuit (see *Yorks. Record Series,* vol. 17, p. 45) by "the Abbot of St. Agatha's *v.* Peter de Sabaudia, guardian of the lands of Roald son of Roald Fitz Alan, and against Maude, wife of Thomas de Muleton, guardian of the body of the said heir, to warrant one third of 13 acres of wood and 300 acres of pasture in Hudeswell, which Alan de Lascelles and Isabella his wife claim in dower."

Here we find that Roald fitz Alan is dead leaving a boy Roald, his heir, and that the boy's mother is re-

married to Alan de Lascelles, also that the guardianship of the boy is taken from his mother and confided to Maud de Muleton, who as lady of Gilsland would be his feudal superior for Corby.* Peter of Savoy as Lord of the Honour of Richmond would have the guardianship of the Yorkshire estates and that they were large may be judged from the list of knights' fees which owe ward to the castle of Richmond, endorsed on the Inquisition on Peter of Savoy's lands made in 1280, where we find that Roald le Constable held 13 fees in Burton [*i.e.* in Burton Constable]. In the extent of the Honour of Richmond made on 1282, he is called Sir Roald de Burton; in Kirkby's Inquest, 1286-7, he appears as Roald son of Roald, holding of John Count of Brittany who holds of the King. Whom he married or when he died does not appear unless his wife's Christian name was Isabella, as in the notice quoted by Lord William Howard under 13 Edw. I. (see Hutchinson's *Cumberland*), but Sir Thomas de Richmond in a grant on 17th July, 1294, calls himself Lord of Burton Constable, son and heir of Sir Roald de Richmond and gives to Henry le Scrope his manor of Croft-on-Teys and his lordship of Joleby (see *Yorks. Record Series*, vol. 50, p. 57). In 29 Edw. I. [1301-2] Sir Thomas de Richmond releases to his relation John de Warthwick all his right in the land in the ville of Warthwick which the said John had by the gift of the Lady Isabella, formerly Lady of Corby, and calls her his "grandmother." When the intermediate Roald is inserted in the pedigree the term "my grandmother" becomes appropriate and shows that Lord William Howard had copied correctly from the originals.

The Richard de Richmond who released his right in Corby in 6 Edw. II. and again in 15 Edw. II. would probably be a younger brother of Sir Thomas.

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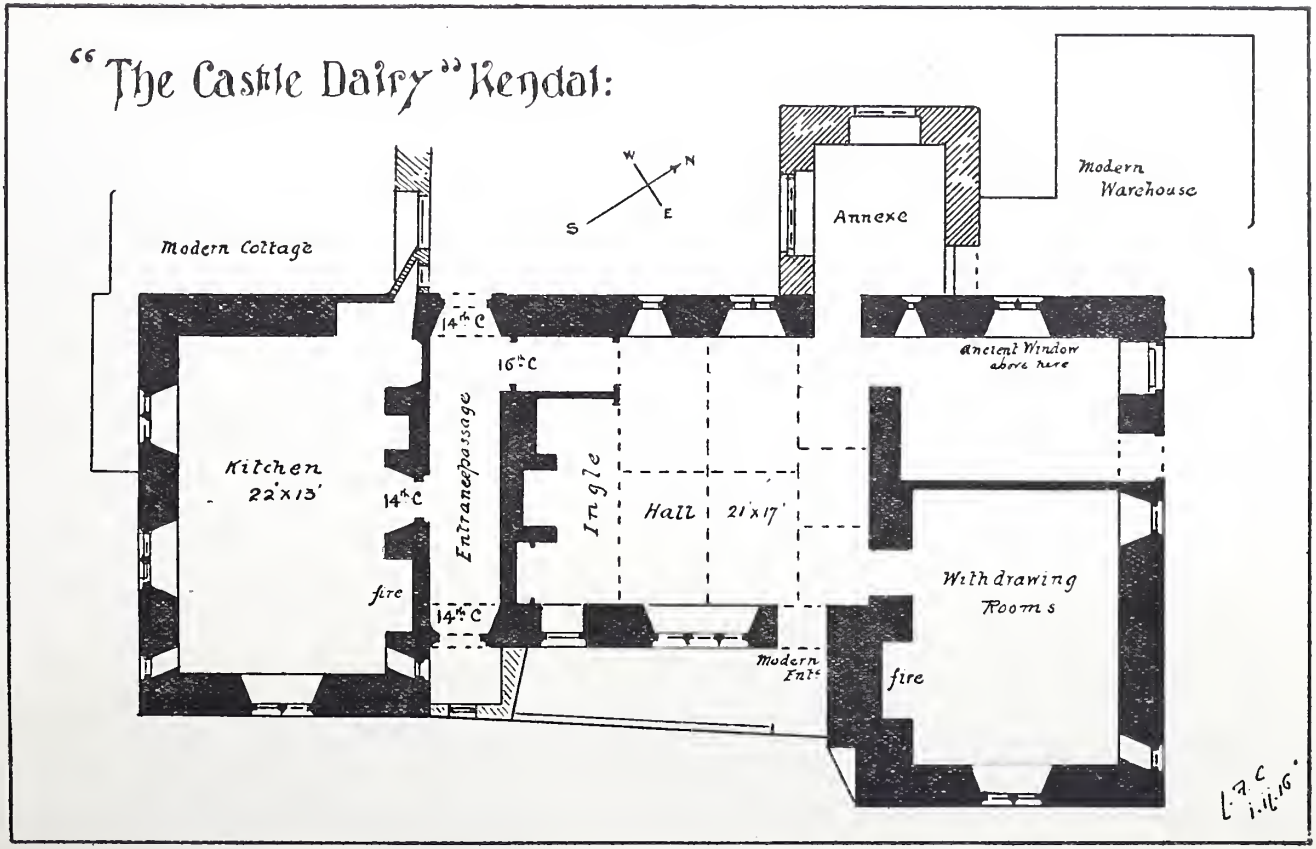
* I have to thank Mr. T. H. B. Graham for this information, and for other help in preparing this paper.

Sir Thomas is said to have been slain in 1316 in the forest of Jedburgh in a personal encounter with the famous James earl of Douglas (see Nicholas' *Siege of Caerlaverock*). He certainly left one son Roald de Richmond, who when alienating Corby to Sir Andrew Harcla in 1322 calls himself "son and heir"; but Corby was a small part of the de Richmond estates and Kirkby's Inquest at p. 159 has in a note a statement that Thomas de Richmond, lord of Caldwell, released all his right in Burton to Geoffry le Scrope in 6 Edw. III. [1333-4] and finally sold all his other lands to Henry le Scrope of Bolton.

As the Yorkshire estates formed the bulk of the family property it would appear that Thomas was the eldest son and heir and that Roald had received Corby as a portion of a younger son and was only "heir" in a restricted sense. More evidence on this point must however be awaited before any conclusion can be regarded as finally settled.


"The Castle Dairy" Kendal:
W
N
S
E
Modern Cottage
Annexe
Modern Warehouse
14th C
16th C
Ancient Window above here
Kitchen 22'x13'
14th C
Entrance passage
Ingle
Hall 21'x17'
fire
14th C
Withdrawing Rooms
Modern Entr
fire

ART. VII.—*Castle Dairy, Kendal.* By JOHN F. CURWEN, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Read at Ambleside, Sept. 3rd, 1915.

AT the foot of the Castle Hill the river Kent runs through a narrow alluvial bottom, and, beside the "pons de Strowmondgate," * it is supposed that the castle had its farmstead. The river divided the Castle Park-lands from the town of Kendal and that the lord kept his milking-cows in such a convenient situation is quite a reasonable supposition. Of historical evidence, however, there is none; but of architectural evidence there is this building which certainly bears traces of late fourteenth century work and which extraordinarily, notwithstanding all the changes, still bears the name of "The Castle Dairy."

A little nearer to the river is a shop (No. 18, Wildman Street) whose bakehouses at the back are said to stand upon the site of the Castle forge.

With the temporary fall of the Marquis of Northampton in 1553, the Castle became untenanted, by degrees the demesne lands were dispersed and we know that the deer park was disparked in the year 1566. Now if these dates are compared with the dates 1564, 1565, and 1567 found combined with the initials A.G. about the building, I think that we can further conjecture that one Anthony Garnett at this time became possessed of the farmstead and that he re-edified the building for his own habitation.

The chief attraction of the house lies in the fact that

* In the Episcopal Registers of the See of Carlisle there is an entry, dated 1379, "de ponte de Strowmondgate," in which the Bishop, Thomas Appleby, offers an indulgence "to all who shall adequatly contribute to the re-building of the bridge which spannes the Kent, in the parish of Kirkby Kendall." 9th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm., Part 1, appx. 195B.

it is the only example, left in the borough, of a masonry-building erected or re-edified in the Tudor style of architecture. The burghers appear to have still clung to timber as their principal material for building purposes, and that Anthony Garnett ventured to erect his house not only in stone but also with masonry, at once marks him out as a man of some considerable note. He was a man, too, who studied heraldry, and, when heraldry stood for something, bore for his own arms a griffin's head coupée, surmounted by a knight's helmet, with a griffin statant and wings expanded for a crest. At present, however, I have not proved his relationship with the Garnett family, who bore azure, 3 griffin heads erased, or. He also adorned his house with the coat armour of the former lords of Kendal. Moreover, in 1575 we find that his widow made the very handsome voluntary contribution of 20s. towards the expense of obtaining the first Royal Charter of Incorporation for Kendal. It would appear that only eighteen people in the whole of the town contributed a larger amount (*The Boke off Recorde of the Burgh of Kirkbie Kendall, p.* 13).

Of the earlier building I am afraid that it is now quite impossible to say anything, except that the entrance passage from front to back appears to have formed a portion of it. For here we find fourteenth century doorways at either end and a third, on the left hand midway along the passage, that are each pointed in the arch, heavily cavettoed on the outside and rebated to receive thick oaken doors on the inside. There is also the ancient two-light window at the back which will be noticed later on.

The doorway on the other side of the passage leading into the hall is clearly the work of Garnett, and remains to us as a most beautiful specimen of a sixteenth century door, framed, pegged, and hand-molded in oak.

That the small annexe at the back, which presumably

THE CASTLE DAIRY, KENDAL:
FOURTEENTH-CENTURY DOORWAY.

Phot. by J. F. Curwen.

TO FACE P. 102.

has been erected for a staircase, was not a portion of Garnett's house is shown by the small slit external window which it covers. The other wings are clearly of modern construction.

The Kitchen occupied the ground floor of the south-west wing and measured 22 by 13 feet. The main mullioned windows were of two lights and square headed under projecting labels. The label to the front window is incised with the legend :—QVI . VADIT . PLANE : VADIT . SANE . ending with the initials A . G . in cypher. Nicholson quoting from *Notes and Queries* says that the "same idea is rendered into English on coeval glass in Worlingworth Church, Suffolk, 'he yt. walke plainly—walketh sauely.'" * The room was also furnished with a small square window in either front corner so as to command a view up and down the street.

The Hall measured 21 by 17 feet and was lighted by mullioned windows on either side. That to the front is of three trefoil-cusped lights below a square label resting on two heads. These heads are curious—the one to the left represents a lady with head-gear similar to that associated with Mary Queen of Scots, whilst the other represents a man with pressed-out lips, as if he were in the act of whistling or saying "booh" to his companion. Above the label there is a carved stone bearing the initials A.G. entwined with a cord and the date 1564. This is the earliest date as yet discovered. Within the window two diamond panes of silver-stained glass still remain ;—1. The initials A.G. with the date 1567 on a scroll inscribed OMNIA . VANITAS, above, and a skull with the legend VIENDRA . LE . IOVR, below. 2. A fleur-de-lis within a border and surmounted by a crown.

One-third of the room is reduced in height so as to form an ingle nook, and the wall above the beam is

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* *Annals of Kendal*, p. 99. "Chi va piano va sano," is a well-known old Italian proverb.

pleasingly panelled to the cornice with upright molded styles some 8½ inches wide. The central or higher portion of the ceiling is quartered by oak ribs and then coves down again to the opposite wall, where, if I understand the quotation from *Notes and Queries*, the writer found similar panelling to that above the ingle.* Doubtless this was destroyed when the Hall was shortened to make the present entrance, and when the cabinet d'aisance was unfortunately erected in front of the original entrance.

Before leaving the room notice should be taken of a small mural cupboard which is furnished with a linen-pattern panelled door.

The north-east wing evidently contained the more private quarters of the family. Unfortunately the withdrawing rooms have been completely modernised, but the thick walls of the fireplace remain, and the massive chimney is one of the external features of the building.

Upstairs, however, it is different, for here in the front room we find a bedchamber that, for some long forgotten reason, goes by the local name of "The Chapel." The ceiling is barrel-vaulted in plaster and crossed by five oak ribs, the three intermediate ones having carved bosses at their intersection with a central longitudinal rib. The first boss, or that on the second rib from the window, is carved with a shield of four quarterings :—1. Argent, two bars azure on the upper one a mullet pierced sable, for Parr ; 2. Three chevronels interlaced, for Fitz Hugh ; 3. Gules, three water bougets argent, for Roos ; 4. Azure three griffin heads erased or, for Thomas Garnett.

The next boss has a shield likewise of four quarterings : 1 and 4 Argent, a fess dancetté between billets sable, for D'Eincourt ; 2 and 3 Sable, three escallops argent, for Strickland. The third boss unfortunately is missing, but the two existing ones show at least that Garnett thought

* Nicholson, *Annals of Kendal*, p. 99.

the building had had some former connection with the castle.

Between the second and the third ribs the ends of roof beams project into the room on either side. These likewise have been decorated with carved bosses, of which only one, the westerly one, now remains displaying a double-headed griffin arising out of a double-scrolled and foliated base.

The two-light window is not cusped as the corresponding one in the south-west gable, but merely semi-circular beneath a square label. In it four diamond panes of silver-stained glass remain :—1. The initials A.G. entwined by a looped and tasselled cord with the date 1565. 2 and 3, An eagle stooping over a child in a cradle, perched up presumably on a tree top which far more resembles a giant toadstool. The legend in connection with the house of Lathom, as well as the position it occupies in the coat armour of the earls of Derby, is well known. 4. The initials A.G. with the date 1567 on a scroll inscribed OMNIA . VANITAS, above, and a skull with the legend VIENDRA . LE . IOUR, below.

In this room there is still preserved a large oaken bedstead with the back enriched by six bold relief-panels. In the upper row :—1. A mask with animal ears and horns. 2. A scrolled shield bearing the initials A.G. conjoined by a looped and tasselled cord, with a skull in the base. 3. A mask with animal ears and beaded chain thrown over the top of the head. On the lower row there are three lion-heads in as many panels, the first bearded, the second with a ring in its mouth, and the third with its tongue hanging out. But from the sharpness of the mouldings these latter panels do not appear to be of the same date as the bedstead.

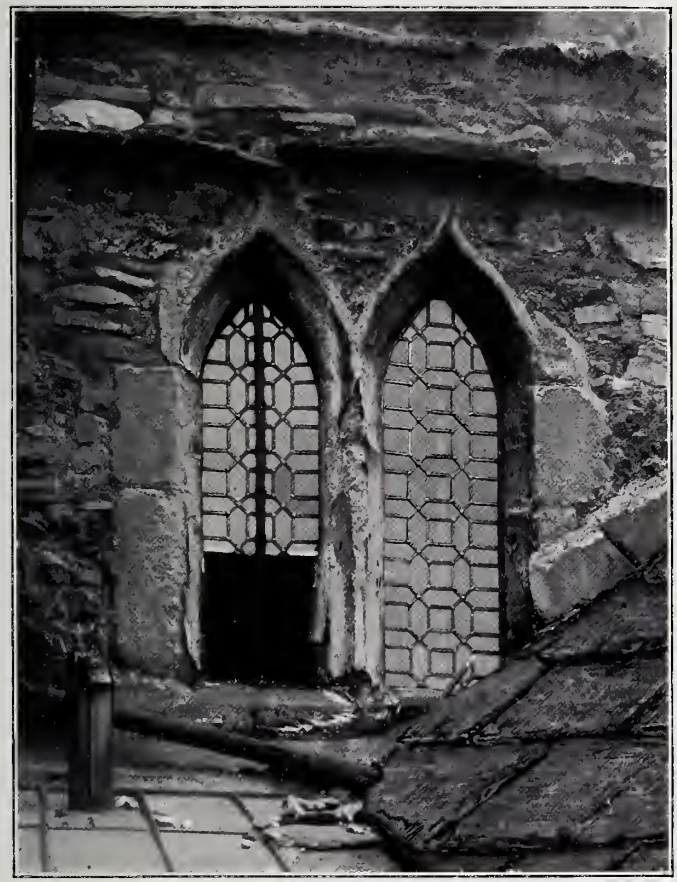
There is also a fine cupboard constructed on a semi-octagonal plan. The frieze is incised and filled in with black lettering :—OIA . VANITAS . HONOR. (A cen-

tral lion's head in bold relief). DIVICIE . POTESTAS. In like manner the base is incised with the initials A.G. on either side and the date ANNO . DNI . 1567 in the centre.

The room is commonly known as the Chapel, but were it not for the north-west aspect the small room behind appears more fitting for an oratory, for here we find the ancient window before mentioned with its beautiful ogee head. The tradition that there was a chapel at the east end of Stramongate Bridge has strongly lingered with us, but Dr. Burn is surely incorrect in giving it the dedication of "All Hallows," * when Speed's plan of 1614 clearly shows that All Hallows stood on the high land to the west of the town, indeed at the head of the lane which still bears its name. Nicholson surmises that it was "appropriated to the husbandmen and menial servants under the potent barons" (*Annals of Kendal*, 98); and West that it might be "placed here for the purpose of administering divine consolation to the pilgrims who were about to undertake the perilous journey over Shap-fells" (*Antiq. of Furness*, 15). One can hardly conceive of either thought, however, when it is noted that the room is in the most inaccessible corner of the dwelling and as far away removed from the entrance as a diagonal line can be.

Many years ago a Missal, a MS. Genealogy of some of the Saxon kings, and two sets of Beechen Roundels were discovered here in an old chest. The first and the last are still in the possession of Major Garnett Braithwaite. The Missal, according to the use of York, is bound in vellum and of quarto size (11½ by 8); it is well preserved and the blue initial letters, enriched with burnished gold and ornamented with red ink pen-lines, appear as fresh as ever. It dates back to the close of the fourteenth or

* *Hist. of Westmorland and Cumberland*, 1, 75.



THE CASTLE DAIRY, KENDAL:

FOURTEENTH-CENTURY WINDOWS.

Phot. by J. F. Curwen.

TO FACE P. 106.

THE CASTLE DAIRY, KENDAL: ONE OF THE ROUNDELS.

Phot. by Harry B. Greenwood, M.A.

TO FACE P. 107.

commencement of the fifteenth century, and at the end there is an addition of the time of Henry VII. In the Calendar under the date 14 October there is the still more recent entry—" Natus est Brianus garnet anno 1546 anno 38 Henrici 8." It is interesting to note that the title of Pope has been erased wherever the name occurs throughout the book.

The Beechen Roundels, Trenchers, or Fortune-telling cards, form a complete set of twelve in their original box. They measure $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and about $\frac{1}{16}$th in thickness. Following the usual type the borders are composed of two or three ornamental rings rudely painted in gold, silver, red, black, and white, six of one design and six of another so as to divide the set between the gentleman and his lady. The centre of each forms a circle of two inches diameter wherein there is a rude painting of an animal in the upper half and a quatrain in the lower half. Nicholson gives the verses at length* and remarks that, from the initials being Lombardic in character and from the letters being in half printing and half running hand, they were of the time of Henry VIII. The peculiar style of words is practically the same as those on a set which belonged to Sir Wollaston Franks.† Unfortunately the Roundel which bears the " Spotted Dog " is broken into three pieces, which are now glued together into the bottom of the box, for safety.

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* *Annals of Kendal*, pp. 100-102.

† *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2 SER., xii., pp. 210-211.

ART. VIII.—*Early Lowther and de Louther.* By the REV. FREDERICK W. RAGG, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

THE family name de Louther affords before the time of Richard I., I think, three instances of personal owners. In a seventeenth century register of deeds at Levens, quoted by Colonel J. Parker,* as furnished by Mr. W. Farrer, they all occur—William de Lowdar and William and Thomas his sons, but with no suggestion of date ; the original document would seem however to have been of the time of Henry II., and late in that reign. At Newbiggin is a charter of grant to Holm Cultram of about the same period, in which a Thomas occurs as a witness.† The other name, William, is in the Pipe Roll of 30 Henry II. (1184) as of one who was amerced for not producing in Court the man for whose appearance he had been surety ; he also apparently witnesses a deed to Wetherhal,‡ together with Gospatric, son of Orm, who died about 1180. These two, William and Thomas, contemporaries, may assuredly be identified as those above. The names however, tell nothing about their connection with the place.

In contrast with this is the earliest mention of the place in no connection with the family—the grant of one third of the advowson to the Priory of Carlisle by Umfrey Machel who was its owner. Thus early then the lordship had passed from its early owners of the name to one of another name, *i.e.*, in the reign of Henry II.

Next, in the Pipe Roll of 7 Ric. I. (1196) is an entry telling that Henry de Withenton (Whittington§), owes

* *Yorkshire Archæolog. Journal,* vol. xxi., "The Redmans of Yorkshire."

† Information supplied by Mr. Dayrell Crackanthorpe. The deed is registered as of 1179.

‡ Prescott's *Wetherhal,* p. 392.

§ Wichenton in (Hodgson's) *Pipe Rolls.* But c and t are often confused. There is no place-name such as Wichenton. Hartley and Harcla afford one instance among many of the confusion between them.

10 marks for receiving possession of his land of Crossebi and of Louder which belonged to his father's sister (*amita*) Hawise, and of Walz (Whale), the land of the same Hawise, and that he owes ½ mark to have registered in the Great Roll (the Pipe Roll) that Geoffrey Malkael, heir of Umfrey Malkael, recognized before the barons of the Exchequer that the land of Crossebi and of Louthere is his right and inheritance derived through (*ex parte*) Hawise his aunt, whose marriage portion it was; and that Geoffrey Malkael renounced all right in this land which he was claiming as heir of Umfrey, and gave up in Court the charter of Hugh de Morevile which Umfrey had received conferring them. It was apparently de Morevile's grant that caused any claim; Umfrey only held by what was called the "Courtesy of England." Henry de Withenton in return gave up to Geoffrey three bovates of land in Crosseby. The entry is repeated, and in 1199 we find a brother of Henry's mentioned—William.* And still later, in 1207, find that a question rose about the advowson of Crosseby † Gerard between Henry de Withenton and a claimant whose name is lost in the Pipe Roll but is shown by the Final Concords of that year to be Robert de Soulby, for St. Andrew's, Crosby Gerard. In a Final Concord of 7 Ric. I. (1195) we have more about Henry de Withenton and Lowther, the Malkael ownership being now over.

This Final Concord repays close consideration. The points at issue were nine bovates of land in Lowther and the service belonging to them. Henry de Withenton claimed the tenant Richard de Berburn as his dreng. Richard recognized the nine bovates to be the right and inheritance of Henry and gave them up in Court. Henry in return gave to Richard for his homage and service

* He appears as witness to several deeds which I have transcribed, as William de Withington.

† The entry is only partially legible; Hodgson gives the name as Essebi.

six bovates of the nine, together with his chief messuage there "where his buildings were which belonged to the 9 bovates." The six bovates were to be held in fee and inheritance in secure freehold of Henry and his heirs by Richard and his heirs for all time, and the service was simply giving 1 lb. of pepper on Christmas Day. The service due to the King in war or for war (forinsec service) was not altered. The terms are those of cornage service.* Hence he was made military freeholder instead of dreng. Three bovates of the nine were to remain in the hands of Henry and his heirs. In return for this grant of six bovates on the new service, Richard renounced all claim to the rest and gave up the sixth part of the mill and of the advowson of the church, but he and his heirs were to have, free of multure dues, the grinding of corn from their demesne. The multure dues of tenants were to be paid to Henry and his heirs.

This instance of the sort of difference which might be made in the terms of tenure when it was changed from drengage to cornage or military service is, I think, almost solitary. The change is mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 24 Henry II. (1178) as being made by Hugh de Morville, but no particulars are given; that however was some years earlier than this Lowther change, and drengage existed in part of Lowther later still.† To be converted into a freeholder under military tenure from being a dreng Richard gives up three bovates of land, $\frac{1}{6}$th of the mill and $\frac{1}{6}$th of the advowson. That he held these and could give them up shows that when dreng he had held them in hereditary right. But de Withenton's right was hereditary too; therefore the two families de Withenton and de Berburne held in Lowther by hereditary right but one as superior, the other as inferior lord.

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* But coupled with such easy terms as were usually only required from kindred.

† See these *Transactions*, N.S., viii., p. 322.

To understand subsequent history one has to grasp the connection of the sixth of the advowson and of the mill with the surrender of the three bovates. Nowhere have I seen the total of the bovates in Lowther simply given, but from the items of information which repeatedly come up it is easy to discover that it was eighteen.* Hence the one-sixths represent connection with three bovates, the amount which Richard gave up to Henry. The question itself was about nine bovates, that is one moiety of Lowther. Henry de Withenton was superior lord of this, and incidental evidence seems to show that he was lord of more than this. Crediting him with possession in the other moiety is the only way that I have found, after repeated attempts and varied investigations and trains of reasoning, to fit the conditions of 1291 with those of 1195.

In 8 Ric. I. (1197) Henry de Withenton had a Final Concord with the Prior of Carlisle by which the Prior gave up to him the third of the advowson granted them by Umfrey Machel, and received in lieu of that a stipend of two marks of silver, to be paid through the rector, and each rector on presentation was to undertake the payment. In after days when the third of the advowson was granted to Watton Priory we have evidence that it carried the ownership of six bovates, and it is certainly reasonable to suppose that Machel's grant had carried that. And, thus reasoning, we can more fully comprehend Henry de Withenton's transactions. He had reserved three bovates of the nine in the moiety, and the sixth of advowson and mill which belonged to these, leaving de Berburne six bovates and one third probably of the advowson and the mill. He recovers from St. Mary of Carlisle six bovates, making the other moiety up to its

* The valuation of a vill in bovates could not in Westmorland be a complete estimate of its extent. A bovate is simply a ploughland and was set down merely as a valuation of the land under cultivation which could produce profit and also revenue for the Exchequer.

full tale of nine, instead of being reduced to three by their possession of six. To his one-sixths of the advowson and mill which would be all he had left after the Final Concord with Richard, he now adds one third. This added to the one-sixth which after Umfrey Machel's grant remained in the other moiety, makes up his ownership to two thirds of the advowson and twelve of the eighteen bovates, and he is superior lord of the whole. And Lowther is not his whole possession.

The next document which tells us anything is a confirmation (Appendix A) by William de Tirneby (Thrimby) to Aldred de Louther, for homage and service (cornage terms again) of two bovates of land in Lowther, which Aldred held of Stephen de Tirneby, William's father; of three riddings (clearings), a toft and croft, of seven roods on the Cattel flat,* and of demesne at Melecheld and at Cattesal in exchange for land which lay towards the mill of Louther.† Three shillings yearly were the dues to William as overlord; and the overlord's court fines, which show Aldred's position, were 6d. for verbal assault on a fellow tenant and 1s. for assault which drew blood. The corn for the table of Aldred and his heirs was to be ground free of multure dues at William's mill up to the thirteenth measure, and he was not to be charged for corn which he did not take there. This grant is called a free gift because it was for free service or tenure as opposed to servile service or tenure.

William de Tirneby in 1203 (Final Concord of 4 John) granted one carucate of land in Thrimby to Watton Priory. In the preceding year he is in a list of drengs who offered money to the King to be released from foreign service (Oblata Roll, 2 John). Hence we have some idea of the time when Aldred lived—late twelfth century and early

* Called Castel flat in his grandson's grant, and very possibly meant for this in Aldred's, whose deed has a few little errors in it.

† Not to be mistaken for Askham Mill. Lowther Mill was below the church some distance.

thirteenth. In 1241 (Final Concords, 26 Hen. III.) an agreement was made between Roger the Prior of Watton and Robert de Annou (de Alneto) and Isabel his wife, Henry de Haverington and Sarra his wife, and Richard de Copland and Alice his wife, who complained that the Priory did not keep to the terms attached to his donation by William (de Tirneby, son of Stephen) grandfather of Isabel, Sarra and Alice (whose father elsewhere is shown to have been John de Thrimby) and, later on, these are shown to be heiresses of one third of Lowther, and to be selling, in conjunction with their husbands, to Ralf de Aencurt (Appendix B) one acre and a half in Lowther specified as the half-acre in the croft and toft which once was Aldred's, by the river,* and the acre which held the sheepfold once belonging to John de Tirneby and the third part of the advowson of Lowther which belonged to them—each heiress and her husband held of course one ninth. The peculiar arrangement of 1½ acres being sold with this third part of the advowson gives the hint that Ralf de Ayncurt held already some other interest in Lowther.†

Who the de Thrimby family were no records tell. But the copy of an old document already mentioned as at Levens, quoted by Colonel Parker, shows us that Stephen, son of Dolfin de Thrimby, confirmed to Norman de Redeman his lands of Trantern (Tranton) in Tirneby. And what is striking is that Tiernebi occurs in Domesday as a manor in the greater manor or barony of Witentune and that Berebrune (Barbon) is another manor in that barony, and Kastreton (Casterton), which we shall find mentioned soon, another, and that families of the name of Dawney (=de Alneto) existed in Whittington up to the seventeenth century. The Redeman family was at Yealand at the time of Stephen de Tirneby's grant.

* See also Appendix G.

† Compare the deed of 1332 (Appendix G).

Aldred's two bovates, which practically meant one-ninth of Lowther or nearly that, went down to his son Richard, who is not obliged to be his only son. Richard gave a small portion, about which there are charters, to his daughter Matilda and her husband Gilbert Rikeman or Richeman (Richmond). Another daughter, Cristiana, granted away a small portion, held under de Cabergh, and a third, Agnes, complained (A.R. 988 *) of a burglary committed in her house at Lowther. The patrimony went to Richard's son, William, who granted it for homage (*i.e.*, cornage service) to Adam de Wyteby, apparently having no children. His charter gives the details of the land almost exactly as Aldred's charter, but includes all "appruamenta"—improvements†—which had been made since Aldred's days and would be made to the end of time. The only real difference made was that 1d.—to be given to William at St. Hilary's festival—was added to the 3s. due to the chief lords of the fee. The date of this seems to be about 1250. Whether Adam de Whyteby (Quiteby) was father or brother to Gilbert who witnesses the charter, and followed, is not clear; one charter Adam witnesses as "clericus." But he had passed away before 1278, in which year a quitclaim by Matilda, daughter of Richard de Louther, is given to two sisters Theophania (elsewhere called Tiffany) and Idonea de Wyteby and the heirs of Adam. These two sisters in a later deed mention Gervase de Wyteby as their nephew and he was son of Gilbert. Hence Gilbert was Adam's heir, and Gervase succeeded him before St. Martin, 14 Edw. I., 1286, but seems to have lived not long, leaving his brother Henry as the heir. By this grant of William de Louther's the Wyteby family became possessed of one-ninth of Lowther but they soon owned more.

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* A.R., throughout, means Assize Roll.

† That is turning of wastes to cultivated and enclosed land, and clearances turned to cultivation.

A charter of Robert, son of James de Berburne, grants to Gilbert de Wyteby and his wife Cristiana and their heirs all the lands and tenements he owned in Lowther in exchange for land which Gilbert de Wyteby granted to him in Kastreton. Hence the Wyteby family also came from a Withenton manor. The Lowther land so granted was to be held direct of the chief lords of the fee. James de Berburne had already parted with some of his land—ten acres—to Elias de Wynder which came to Adam de Wyteby from the son of Elias who mentions that his father had held it under William, son of Richard, son of Aldred; and Robert, son of James, gave to his son Patrick a toft and croft and eight acres of land which Sir Thomas de Lowther had granted to him on the north of the church and in Runcrosbanc and Silterkeld and in Lairelith and Thornberch and Ronesiche—this land Thomas had stipulated was not to be granted to monks (*viris religiosis*).*

How much of the original Berburne land was given by Robert to Gilbert de Wyteby and his heirs does not appear, but the signs from the different grants are that the Berburne estate had begun to break up. As to the family after Richard of 1195 I find no direct succession, only unlinked names and some of these distinctly connected with South Westmorland. It looks as if the direct line had ended in heiresses and as if the Wyteby grants were connected with the break.

The Aldred lands, as we have seen, were transferred to Adam de Wyteby. By Gervase de Wyteby, son of Gilbert, they were transferred in 1286 (Final Concords, 14 Edw. I.) to Hugh, son of Geoffrey de "Lothir," and William, Aldred's grandson, was living to quitclaim them to him in that year (Appendix C). The overlords of this

* To this deed Walter de Wietby, Archdeacon of Carlisle (a forgotten Archdeacon, I think), is witness. The charter transferring the holding to Wyteby seems to be lost: that of Gilbert transferring it to Hugh de Louther exists.

portion were the de Tirneby heirs, and this portion was quite separate from that which had come through the de Berburne family to the de Wyteby. Other charters containing transfers of portions of the Wyteby possessions and their final grants to Hugh de Louther I must pass over. But there was evidently a de Lassels link or connection somewhere, for there was a de Lassels claim as to which Henry de Wyteby, son of Gilbert and Hugh de Louther, had actions in Court. Henry lost and Hugh in the end gained. But last of all comes a grant (Appendix E) to Hugh de Louther, kt. and Ivetta (or Inetta) of all the land which Henry owned in Lowther specified as a moiety of the third part of the vill of Louther; the dues to be paid by Hugh being one grain of pepper at Christmas to Henry, and those to the chief lords, and the forinsec service to the King. The chief lords in this connection were the mesne lords under the Cliffords. Hugh had become knight in 1291 (A.R. 988).

So far then we have Hugh in possession of (*a*) the Aldred-Wyteby land (nearly one-ninth) with the de Tirneby heirs as lower mesne lords; (*b*) the moiety of one-third, the Berburn-Wyteby portion, with other mesne lords; this amounts to some five-eighteenths of the whole—nearly six bovates. In 20 Edwd. I., 1292 (A.R. 987), comes before the Assize a plea of Hugh de Louther and Ivetta seeking from Henry de Alneto his warrant of transfer to them of two bovates and 24 acres of land and four acres of meadow and one-ninth of a mill in Lowther which they claim to hold of him, and have his charter for it; and in the same year Agnes, widow of Henry Daunou (de Alneto), claims her third portion of three messuages, 24 acres and two bovates and of one-ninth of the mill and 20d. rents in Lowther. The charter of Henry de Alneto exists describing his grant as all his land in Lowther with the demesne of the ninth part of the vill and the ninth part of the mill (Appendix D).

This does not add one-ninth more to Hugh's possession because of the overlapping: Aldred's land of which he had before gained ownership was included—they would have said included as one-third in it because the three heirs of de Tirneby had each one third of the rents or services paid. What the acquisition of the de Alneto land does for Hugh is to make him, besides actual freeholder of Aldred's land, possessor directly under de Alneto of one-ninth of Lowther, land and demesne both. How long the de Alneto remained as superior lord I do not know, but I suspect the matter was merely nominal. We soon find that the Strickland family claimed that position, and the hint of what was soon to come is given by a charter of about this date (Appendix F) from William, son of Robert de Stirkeland, quitclaiming to Hugh and his heirs the whole yearly rent which Hugh had been wont to pay him for the lands and tenements which he held of him in Lowther, namely that which he held by inheritance from his father (Geoffrey), one third of two pence; that which was the land of William, son of Richard (de Louther) namely one-third of three shillings; and that which was the land of Thomas Brenwater, namely one-third of twenty two pence. And Hugh's service for it all was to be simply one rose offered on St. John the Baptist's day. A very suggestive document. De Alneto's Lowther lands were one-third of the de Thrimby lands in Lowther. Aldred's two bovates were to pay to the de Thrimby heirs 3s.—to each of them it would be one-third of this. But we find Geoffrey, Hugh's father, also paying one third of a stipulated amount, and Brenwater too. The inference is that all held under the Thrimby heirs and that probably Geoffrey was a descendant of a younger son or grandson of Aldred, and Brenwater perhaps another descendant.

What all this has to do with Strickland we learn from a case in 7-8 Edw. II., 1313-4 (A.R. 993). The question

before the Assize was whether Elizabeth, daughter of Ralf de Ayncurt, mother of Walter de Stirkeland, who brought the case on, was seised of two messuages, two bovates and 21½ acres of land in Lowther which Hugh de Louther held. Hugh in defence stated that these were in possession of William, son of Robert de Stirkeland, who gave them to him and bound himself and his heirs to warrant them. Walter acknowledged his father's charter and that he was the heir, but quoted the Statute of Gloucester, by which if any one who held possession "per legem Anglie," * *i.e.*, a husband, for instance, who outlived his wife, alienated an inheritance in fee of his wife's, the heir of his wife could recover by writ and action of mort d'ancestor notwithstanding the warrant given, and he stated that his father alienated this to Hugh after his mother's death. Hugh replied that William and Elizabeth purchased the tenement from John de Coupland for themselves to hold in perpetuity, and that therefore it was not part of Elizabeth's inheritance. The case was to come on again, and I have not found the verdict. But it is evident that Walter lost. A purchase is not the inheritance of the purchaser. This de Coupland portion is another ninth. About the de Alneto portion no question seems to have been raised, which tells us that Ralf de Ayncurt had purchased that; and Walter de Strickland seems to have succeeded to it. The remaining ninth, de Haverington's, did not fall in till some time later.

We have now Hugh in possession of two-ninths and one-sixth of Lowther, that is of seven bovates out of the eighteen. Charters there are which show that other portions, whose relations to these bovates are not given, also were acquired, and they may well amount to one bovate more of valuation, and the Inq. p. mortem of Hugh, somewhat difficult to decipher in the Westmorland portion, tells us that he held eight bovates besides the

* Often alluded to as "The courtesy of England."

six he held under Watton Priory [and so fourteen altogether]. So far then we have accounted for nearly all which his energy gained in Lowther, starting from his little patrimony. Before going to further problems let us now turn to details about the man who so prospered, and that under Edward I. whose attorney general he was, a King to whom knowledge of law was not sufficient without the just use of law.

Besides acquiring what he did in and near Lowther he gained from Bishop Kellow a grant of free warren in Thorpetheules, Durham (1311). In 6 Edw. I., 1272 (A.R. 981), he was in default before the Assize because Simon de Alneto did not prosecute in Court and Hugh was one of his pledges for appearance. In 1286 (A.R. 1271), he appeared for Isabel de Clifford and Idonea de Leyburn against the same Simon in a case which Simon lost. He also in the same Assize complained that Henry Engaine and Matilda, his wife, had blocked forcibly a way in Clifton to his detriment, obliging his carts and beasts to go more than half a league round. Henry and Matilda lost, but Hugh withdrew the prosecution or rather did not go to extremities, and paid to have a Final Concord about it. In 17 Edw. I. (1288-9) Adam de Haverington brought action against him (A.R. 1283) for deprivation of right of common which belonged to his freehold in Thrimby. Encroachment, the jury decided, had been made, but they agreed that Hugh and Ivetta knew not of it, and Adam gained his rights. In 1291-2 (A.R. 134), Hugh impleaded Elizabeth de Veteripont at Carlisle for a debt of £6, accrued from a yearly rent of 40s. But the order for distraint on her lands, which was given, could not be carried out because Alston "was not in Cumberland, but in the Liberty of Tyndale belonging to the King of Scots." In the case of the dowry of Agnes, widow of Henry de Alneto already mentioned (A.R. 134), Hugh and Ivetta were to make it good; but as the land

from which it had come had been granted in exchange by Henry de Alneto to Adam de Haverington they were to receive compensation out of Henry's lands in Cumberland. In 1292 Adam de Haverington (A.R. 987), claimed that Hugh and Ivetta were, with others, witholding from him 3s. and a quarter of oats which he should have from his land in Tranterne, and they lost the case and had to pay 13s. 6d. damage. But the case was complicated. A curious action came up in 1292 also. John de Coupland claimed against Adam de Haverington two-thirds of 50 acres of land and five of meadow in Thrimby, in regard to which Adam said he claimed only custody and was ready to give up the land on receiving John's proof of age, which he said John witheld. John's claim was practically that he held in socage, not in cornage, and that Adam had no right to custody; and he produced a charter to show this. But the charter's seal had been detached. John's explanation of this was, that it had happened when, in his nonage, his mother was the wife of Robert de Staunford whose safe was broken into and jewels stolen therefrom and this charter removed, and that when the "monile" and this were returned it was thus damaged. But the jury refused to believe that the deed was Adam's though they agreed that the seal was. They were asked who wrote the deed. They replied Hugh de Louther. Then was there any fraud or malice on his part? Their reply was no; the deed was of the time of John's father. All the same their verdict went against John—stupidly enough as it seems to us—and his punishment was heavy, as if he had been forging.

In 1291-2 (A.R. 136), Hugh had an action for debt against Thomas de Multon, son of Thomas, but withdrew. In 1294-5 (A.R. 1306) he brought action against Ingelram de Gygnes for an annual revenue of 20s. and two coats which Ingelram had granted him from his land in Strikland Ketel. The charter, produced and recited,

seems to ordinary intelligence clear enough. The coats were to be of burell or of a stuff of colour befitting Hugh's position and were granted for services already done, and future services expected from Hugh. But Ingelram's defence was that his charter did not state where Hugh was to receive it, and after several delays Hugh withdrew. In the same year a like case appears against Margaret de Ros for two marks yearly and a coat, granted, for the same sort of services, to Hugh. And in this charter also as quoted and recited ordinary mortals would suppose that the day and place of giving and receiving were definite enough. The defence was that no place was fixed. Again delays and again Hugh withdrew. And yet again in the same year John de Lancaster was sued by him. By charter John had promised him a coat too ("roba de secta armigerorum val 20s."), to be given at Christmas yearly from Barton. These coats were evidently for retainers. John's answer to the charge of default was that Hugh may have if he wishes such a coat as he had had aforetime, which fitted his position of esquire. But Hugh was now a knight and required one suited to a knight's position, and the jury admitted that John had sent him one suited for esquires, such as he used himself. The case was to be taken to Westminster. But afterwards at the meeting of the justices at Eamont Bridge, Hugh asked to withdraw and remitted the 60 marks he had claimed as damages. These repeated withdrawals are little characteristics which tell the man. He was useful to his neighbours as legal adviser but evidently would rather be injured than do injury. In 1300 he was attorney of Robert de Clifford, justice of the Forests beyond Trent, and was present at a perambulation of those in Notts (*Select pleas of the Forests*).

Hugh's Inq. p. mortem held at Penrith for the Cumberland portion, 6th May, 1317, shows that he had acquired the manor of Newton Reigny (from Bp. Burnet of Bath

and Wells) held in chief under the King by the service of finding a horse-soldier equipped for 40 days and that his son Hugh was 30 and over at his father's death: the Westmorland Inq. tells us that he held in Lowther four messuages and eight bovates and their belongings of Roger de Clifford (at that time under age), for the service of 13s. 4d. cornage and worth 40s. yearly, and two messuages and six bovates of land of the Prior of Watton * for the service of 8d. cornage, which was worth 30s., and a portion of land in Thrimby called Tranterne held of Henry de Haverington by the service of 1d. worth 40s. yearly, which were paid as dry rent to the nuns of Keldholme and had been so paid from immemorial times. Ivetta seems to have outlived her husband, for there is a charter to her and her son, Hugh, of land in Lowther given by Alice, widow of Henry, son of Howe (? Alice del Howe †), which has no mention of Sir Hugh.

Hugh II. went on with the consolidation and extension of the estate,‡ the first sign of which is a grant or confirmation by Sir Alan de Kabergh to Sir Hugh and Margaret his wife of all his lands, tenements and demesne in Lowther and Lowther Whale, to be held by them and the heirs of Hugh directly under the chief lords. This is not dated, but one of the witnesses, Henry de Cundal, appears on the scene in about 1314, after the death of Ralf his father, and another, Robert le Botiller, close on that date; and Mr. Daniel Scott quotes § a quitclaim of Sir Alan de Cabergh to Walter de Sterkeland of all

* These six bovates of Watton Priory possession had apparently been held by James de Berburn (though an eighteenth century copy only exists of the grant by Watton Priory to him), and then by the Wyteby family on the way to Hugh. Hugh's son exchanged them in 1331 (Inq. ad quod damnum) for land he owned in Thrimby. In the Inq. they are distinctly stated to be one-third of the manor of Lowther except the advowson.

† See Scott, *The Stricklands of Sizergh*, p. 13.

‡ In 12 Ed. II., July, 1318, Hugh had licence to crenellate his house of Wythop. In Sept., 1322, pardon was granted to him at the instance of Andrew de Harcla, E. of Carlisle, and restitution of his goods and land. He had been an adherent of Robert de Clifford, a rebel. (*Pat. Rolls*).

§ *The Stricklands of Sizergh*, p. 30.

right and title to the advowson of Lowther church, dated St. Valentine's Day, 1322. The two grants would be not far from contemporaneous, and they bring up a point which needs elucidating. I am obliged now to quote from Nicolson and Burn, since a search has been made in vain in the Record Office for the document or entry they refer to. But there is no reason to doubt their accuracy in this. In 6 Edw. I., they say, the advowson of Lowther was tripartite and the owners of the three portions were—(1) William de Strickland, (2) the Prior of Watton, and (3) co-heirs :—Gilbert de Witeby and Henry, son and heir of Cristiana wife of Gilbert, and Robert de Morvil and Alice his wife.* We have learnt that Henry de Witeby granted all his possessions in Lowther to Hugh I. but there is no mention of the advowson in the charter. And as Ralf de Eyncurt purchased the Thrimby third portion which came down to Walter de Stirkeland through his mother, it is likely enough that the moiety of the other third possessed by de Witeby was transferred either to de Ayncurt or to Strickland. The remainder—the last moiety of the third—is the portion possessed by Alan de Cabergh. In 1255-6 (A.R. 979) is an entry telling us that Alan de Caberg and Alice his wife and Gilbert de Wyteby and Cristiana his wife sued the Master of the Hospital of St. Thomas de Gildeswath and his tenant for a small portion of land in Lowther into which the Master had ingress only through Ralf de Ayncurt, who had demised this while Alice and Cristiana were in his custody, being under age, and that Ralf had no other right in it. This tells us that Alice and Cristiana were sisters and coheirs and that their father's or mother's land was held by cornage under Ralf. But it is illustrated by the deed given (Appendix G) of 1332 in which Walter de Strickland, Ralf's grandson, claims Hugh de Louther as his tenant

* I did find in A.R., 980 (6 Ed. I.) a statement that the Prior of Watton and Robert de Morvil and Alice were owners, but the entry seems unfinished.

for the lands in Lowther Whale which once were Henry de Witeby's and Alan de Caberg's, as well as claiming that he held under him one-ninth of Lowther (the de Alneto portion). Now the last transfer by Henry de Witeby to Hugh I. of lands in Louther was a moiety of one-third of the vill—exactly that which would leave for Alan de Cabergh, the son of the other coheiress, the moiety of one-third, and this would complete the Berburne six bovates. The break up of the Berburne possessions had then, as suspected, really begun: these two must have been Berburne coheiresses and the last Berburnes either held under them or held parts which were not of these six bovates, and the de Ayncurt overlordship reached further than it seemed.

This conclusion also carries another. The lands granted in Lowther to Watton Priory, of whose grant no record seems to exist, were either given by a de Withenton, or a de Thrimby. In any case de Thrimby is the only heir left of de Withenton in Lowther, though partition among heiresses may have given purparties to others elsewhere. What became of the superior lordship is a puzzle. Possibly the de Withenton barony or manor began disintegrating before the creation of the barony of Kendal and that of Appleby—and got quite lost in the rise of the de Lancasters and the de Veteriponts.

But what has all this to do with the other owner of a moiety of one-third of the advowson, Alice, Robert de Morvil's wife? Alice, wife of the Alan de Cabergh of 1255, had a son Alan and a daughter Alice. This Alice in 1295, as Alice, "dau. of Alice de Kaberhg,"* exchanged a portion of land with Hugh I. Between 1255 and 1278, when Alice de Morvile was the advowson owner, there is time for her to have lost her first husband de Cabergh and to be married again to Robert de Morvile. Incidental evidence confirms this. For in the arrangement

* I suspect her to be the wife of Henry, "son of Howe," already mentioned.

between the heirs of Robert de Morvil for the partition of Helton, whose sisters were his heirs, in 1292 is a clause which shows that dame Alice de Cabergh was in dowry of some 10 marks a year from lands in Helton. This could only be Alice who kept her name though married to de Morvil late in life. I think this clenches the whole.*

But more difficulties remain to be faced, which, if faced, yield. The wife of Hugh II. we have seen was Margaret. In 18 Edw. II., 1324 (A.R. 141), is an action in Assize against Hugh and Margaret by Cristiana, widow of John de Lucy.† They had not kept true to their charter, she said, which granted her in dower rights in Wythop of the value of 100s. rent. The jury found for her, and the heavy damages (£52 10s.) seem to show that the rents had been kept back some years. There had been a dispute at law between John de Lucy and his eldest brother Thomas in 1300 (A.R. 138), about rights in forest and in common granted to him and his heirs in 1276 by their mother, Alice de Lucy, in a still existing charter kept no doubt carefully because of that dispute. John won his case. Thomas died in 1305 leaving sons, the eldest born in 1271. John the owner of Wythop, brother of Thomas, would be at least of age in 1276 for his mother's grant, and probably by the language of the charter was then married. A solitary daughter seems to have been the issue.

Hugh II., son of Hugh and Ivetta, was born in or just before 1277. The match would fit; and in 1324 and before this Hugh had become possessed of land in Wythop. Possession of Whale did not come till 1340 (Appendix H), to a Hugh and Margaret then whose eldest son Hugh was contracted under age (Appendix I) to Matilda de Tilliol.

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* Alice de Cabergh occurs as one of the executors of the will of Robt. de Morvill in A.R. 136, 1292.

† In the de Culwen pedigree (these *Transactions*, N.S., xiv.) Cristiana is shown as the mother of Margaret. This is a slip.

All works smoothly till we come to the Inq. p. mortem of Margaret de Louther in 1370, which gives her as possessing in demesne as of fee ten messuages and forty acres in Wythop of de Lucy inheritance, and giving Margaret's heir as Hugh de Louther of forty years of age and over. The difficulty at this point was recognized and dealt with by our lamented fellow-worker, Mr. F. H. M. Parker of Fremington,* but it was even greater than he saw. To credit Margaret, who died in 1369,† with being de Lucy's daughter and the inheritress of Wythop, almost implies that she died at over ninety, and that her eldest son (she had others), was born when she was little, if at all, under fifty years old. And the difficulty is at first made worse by a document of 1364 (Appendix L) renewed in 1365, between Hugh de Louthre the son (*le fiz*) and Robert his brother about an income for life in dispute which Robert claims. Arrangement is come to that Robert is to have possession of lands in Wythop instead of part of this income after the deaths of Hugh the father and dame Margaret, if dame Margaret is willing. Hugh the father has no part in this agreement, nor in another in 1367 between dame Margaret and her son Hugh and Wauter de Welles, rector of Lowther, settling by means of arbitrators, in a way stated to be for the time being and not to serve as a precedent, the claims made by him to rights in Louther (including that of the patronage and revenues, when vacant, of a chapelry near the bridge in Gildonswath).

We look back, and find that in 1361, at the end of August, Hugh de Louther, the father, gave up his manors of Lowther and Lowther Whale and Whale for the term of his own life to his son Hugh, to be held directly under the chief lords and there is no mention of service to him himself. It is absolute transfer. No mention of Wythop

* These *Transactions*, N.S., ii., p. 151.

† This was the year of death. The Inq. was in 1370.

comes in this, and there is apparently no deed relating to Wythop, to correspond ; * but if we may, as I think, legitimately suppose that in like manner that was transferred to Margaret, it would be at the time her demesne as of fee although she was not the heiress. The transfer would not have to be made in the case of Newton Reigny, for that had been practically given to Hugh the son and Matilda in the marriage agreement of 1338. Possibly ill health caused transfer ; that of Lowther itself is remarkable. Hugh, Margaret's husband—Margaret whom we must with Mr. F. H. M. Parker take to be de Whale—had increased his possessions all round in Hacthorpe, Thrimby, Bampton and Askham. But I have noticed only one which brought on a case at law. John le Fraunceys of Cliburn had transferred to him seven messuages, five bovates and fifteen acres of land and two acres of meadow and 6s. 8d. rent (and part of the mill) in Askham and to Roger de Gnype (which Roger transferred to Hugh) three messuages, four bovates and six acres, also in Askham. Robert le Fraunceys son of John claimed that these † had been entailed on him by his grandfather (De Banco 400) 1359. Hugh's defence, which seems to have been successful, was that these were handed down in fee simple and not fee tail, and that they therefore could be sold. At any rate in 1361, at Ascensiontide, he gave the one and I suppose the other to his son Thomas, and this branch of de Louther continued for nearly a century in possession of that much of Askham. In 1363 Hugh grants a letter of attorney and this is his last document. He had in the year before appointed his son Thomas as his attorney for trials in Banco.

Hugh IV., his son, in 1363 grants to Thomas de Louther, chaplain, and his own son, Adam, lands in Quale (Whale) ;

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* These are two separate deeds of entail of the manor of Whale, one of 1340, one of 1355.

† These were part of the Tailboys inheritance.

in 1365 still witnesses deeds as Hugh junior. In 1367 he witnesses without the junior. Hence we have the year of the death of Hugh, husband of Margaret de Whale. Her Inq. p. mortem, besides telling us that she died seised in demesne of ten messuages and forty acres in Wythop in Braythwayt held of Gilbert, Earl of Angus, as of the right of Matilda his wife of the inheritance of de Lucy, by the service of 1d. at Christmas, and worth 20d. yearly, says that she held nothing in demesne in Westmorland in chief of the King, but that she and her husband had been enfeoffed for life in the manor of Lowther, which was entailed on her son Hugh and his wife Matilda and their heirs; that this manor was held of Roger de Clifford by the service of 20s. cornage yearly and was worth £6 13s. 4d.; that the manor of Louther Quale was held of Thomas de Stirkeland, Kt., by the service of one sore-hawk or 6d. yearly and was worth 40s.; and that the hamlet of Quale was held of Richard le Vernour * by the service of 12s. 10d. cornage, and one pound of pepper given at Christmas, and was worth 20s. yearly. The enfeoffment deed (of 1355) specifies all three manors—Lowther, Lowther Whale, and Whale.

Hugh, husband of Matilda de Tilliol, succeeded; was on the Commission of the Peace, 1380-1; but was dead before the Clifford Inq. p. mortem of 1388. In that and in the following two † we have the unusual item of a woman, not being the owner by inheritance of a fee, being returned as feoffee. In all other cases in those lists, women given alone were so given for land they held in their own right. We can only take it that she held by right of custody which would be granted by arrangement between the Cliffords and her.‡ Was there a Hugh who died in his father's lifetime whose name got lost by the

* A mistake for Richard de Vernon.

† "Feoffees of the Cliffords" (these *Transactions*, N.S., viii.).

‡ The alternative is the enfeoffment of her husband and her for life of each. But no such deed exists.

very fact of its being Hugh? Robert, the next successor, does not seem to appear till c. 1392, while a Robert, who was one of the keepers of Carlisle Castle in 1385, is called Robert Louther the elder. Now in a sixteenth century MS. at Lowther, containing representations of the development of the Lowther shields, the secure part of which seems to begin with the Lowther, Lucy and Whale quarterings, is one giving these in a shield side by side with Preston, which takes the place of Tilliol, and is itself replaced by a later shield in the next generation, there being "no heyre" in the question. This would make a Preston marriage following the Tilliol and like that a marriage not of an heiress. Robert died as Sir Robert in 1430, leaving a nuncupative will (Appendix O), a fact which hints at death being not expected. If he was son of Hugh and Matilda, married 1338, he would be nearly ninety—and death could hardly be so great a surprise. And at the death of Hugh, husband of Matilda, he would be something like forty years of age and quite capable of succeeding to his own. I therefore admit with some hesitation the sixteenth century tradition, there being no reason for its being invention.

Sir Robert was the husband of Margaret Strickland, daughter of Bp. Strickland. There is no doubt of this. The two wills of Robert and Margaret (Appendix O,P) presume it.* Besides, the shield next in the MS. after the Preston replaces that shield with one quartered Strickland and Warcop. And a sixteenth century descriptive list of Warcopp deeds, of which the originals are lost, still remains at Lowther. These are thirty in number and from them we gather that William Strickland married Isabel, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Warcopp, and that Strickland and Warcopp lands were inherited by

* He is the William Strickland in the Tabulations, "Feoffees of the Cliffords' (these *Transactions*, N.S., viii.) holding in Waitby Agnes, Soulby and Warcop, succeeded by William Lowther in one of these.

the daughter of William and Isabel; and these were handed down to her children. This bars any idea of William's marriage being legally irregular. Margaret died in 1449. She was Robert's wife in 1398, we know, and must have been married a few years earlier than that, I think about 1391. William Strickland, her father, was apparently rector of Ousby in 1365, and he bought tenements in Penrith, many charters about which remain. But what is to prevent a broken-hearted widower, if he lost his wife soon after her child was born, to take holy orders? This is a quite possible and, I think, probable explanation. It did not in those days imply a long process of college training to do so. Born about 1364 Margaret would not be too old to have the children she had and at 1449 would be about eighty-five. The acceptance of a widower with a child as a bishop might trouble a Benedict XV.; it would not trouble a Mercier. And the tower of the cathedral of Carlisle, and the water-supply of Penrith are testimonies to William Strickland's width of thought and greatness of mind. Sir Robert in his will does not mention his daughters by name. Margaret, besides arranging masses for her father and her husband Robert, arranges masses also for the soul of Sir John de Derwentwater; and mentions the daughter who, I believe, was Derwentwater's and hers. Their son was the last John de Derwentwater of the line. She was married then before she married Robert de Lowther, a fact caught and suggested * simply by plain straightforward reasoning by our lamented fellow-worker Mr. W. N. Thompson, whose instinct was true.

Who was the wife of the next successor, Hugh, I have failed to discover. It is fairly certain that she could not have been a Derwentwater, and the sixteenth century MS. shows no Derwentwater shield there. Her name was Mary, and the marriage took place, as the entail deed shows, in 1412.

*These *Transactions*, N.S., iv., p. 297.

The documents of the fifteenth century, which have survived, are of little interest except those concerned with the marriage agreements, and these are interesting enough. In that of 1455 (Appendix Q), for the marriage of Hugh, grandson of Sir Robert and Mabell Lancaster, the need for a dispensation for the marriage throws light on another doubtful point. I can find no blood relationship close enough between them to call for that need except in this way :—

CECILIA WELLS = THOMAS STRICKLAND, Kt.

ISABEL OLNEY = WALTER STRICKLAND, Kt. BP. WILLIAM STRICKLAND = ISABEL [WARCOPP.

MABEL BETHAM = THOMAS STRICKLAND, Kt. ROBERT LOUTHER, Kt. = MARGARET

MARGARET = WILLIAM LANCASTER. MARY = HUGH LOUTHER.

MABEL LANCASTER = HUGH LOWTHER.

The only assumption here is the parentage of William Strickland and it is not an unreasonable one ; and it connects him with the main stem of the Stricklands, I think, conclusively.*

The descendants of Robert's younger sons, as well as much of the later history to the seventeenth century, the early branch of Plumland and Braithwaite and that of Askham, must wait.

There was trouble about Mabel's rights later, but disputes between the families were settled in 1499 by the marriage of William Lancaster and Elizabeth daughter of Hugh Lowther, which marriage again required sanction,

* The only thing that seems against this is the entail mentioned by Mr. D. Scott (*Stricklands of Sizergh*, p. 40) which specifies only Peter, Thomas and John as younger sons of Thomas Strickland, Kt. I have not seen the deed but it appears to be one of the usual sort made for carrying on possession of an inheritance in the male line failing the direct male heirs of the eldest son, and it was made c. 1366. At that time William Strickland, (the Bishop) was already ordained and a rector, and therefore could not be supposed to be likely to have male descendents and the only issue of his wife being a daughter there would be no reason for his inclusion. These entail documents however have sometimes almost inexplicable omissions. One, for instance, of the time of Roland Clibborn actually omits the name of the eldest son (John) who, as we have proof, actually succeeded him.

called licence, but clearly it was dispensation (Appendix R). The next marriage (Appendix S), is the Curwen marriage with John, son of the Hugh who died in 1510, whose Inq. p. mortem tells us that he held the manor of Lother in fee tail, two parts under Henry, Lord Clifford, by the service called notegyld, for 20s. 4d. yearly and "Sargentwude*" 10s., the third part called Whale of William Strickland, Kt., giving him one sparrowhawk and 6d. The manor was worth £42 yearly. Also he held Whale Cragg in fee tail of Henry Vernon, Kt., for one pound of pepper, and it was worth 26s. 8d. Also two messuages in Soulby held of Henry, Lord Clifford, by Notegeld for 16d. which paid 6d. to Henry and were worth four marks.

I have not attempted to give a full history, which would require far more space than that which can be allotted. I have simply sought to clear up doubtful points and to give what needed elucidation. The early connection with South Westmorland of the Lowther family is still more emphasized by the existence of a branch in Lupton (Pipe Roll, 8 Ric. I., 1197), and Final Concord, 11 Henry III., 1227, Thomas de Louther in both instances. The inevitable conclusion from the preceding investigation is blood relationship between de Withenton, de Berburne and de Louther and also by marriage and descent, de Thrimby, which practically amounts to the last three being offshoots of the family in possession of the manor or barony in Domesday called Witentune.† This family would be feoffees of Ivo Tailboys. They were hardly Angevins, for there is not an Angevin name amongst them—they were a mixed race, in part Northumbrian as the name Ayeldred witnesses.

More later both of the early and of the later history—if God wills.

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* = Sergeant hood.

† Lupton, however, was in the Domesday barony (manor) of Ousterwic.

APPENDIX OF CHARTERS.

The originals of these are at Lowther, for leave to publish which my best thanks are due to the Earl of Lonsdale, and for facilities and help to Mr. W. Little and Mr. R. H. Bailey. Some that follow are called extracts because in them merely formal parts and repetitions, of which such charters are full are omitted for economy of space and expense in war-time. No essential condition or circumstance has been omitted or in any way lies hidden in this shortening.

A.—Grant and confirmation of land in Lowther by William de Thrimby to Aeldred de Louther; early thirteenth century but after 1202.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam [futuri] quod ego Wills. de Tirneby concessi dedi et hac presenti Karta mea confirmavi Aeldredo de Louthr pro humagio et liberali servitio suo duas bovatas terre in Willa de Louthr quas idem Ayeldredus* tenuit de Stephano patre meo, et unum tofftum quod Robertus de Wanepol tenuit et unum croftum quod Dreu tenuit et septem rodas terre super le 'Cattelflat' et preterea tres riddingas; scilicet unam 'riddingem' super Rongaver, et alteram 'riddingem' juxta Chelhowaynsike ab dominico

Know all, as well those living as those to come that I, William de Thrimby, have granted and given and by this my present charter have confirmed to Aldred de Louther for his homage and free service two bovates of land in the Vill of Lowther which the same Aldred held of Stephen my father, and one toft which Robert de Wampol held and one croft which Dreu held and seven roods of land on the Cattelflat, and, besides, 3 clearings, namely one clearing on Rongaver and another by Chelhowaynsike (reaching)

* We have to keep in mind the thought that Aldred and Eldred and Aeldred are late forms for Ayeldred and that Ayeldred=Aþeldred=Etheldred.

meo usque le syke, et tertiam 'riddingem,' scilicet totum dimidium Bocholm ab le Cheldesike usque in aquam de Louthr, Et preterea dominicum meum ad 'Melecleld' et dominicum ad le Cattesal in escambio pro terra que est versus molendinum de Louthr, tenendum et habendum predicto Aeldredo et heredibus vel assignatis suis predictas terras cum tofto et crofto sicut prescriptum est per suas divisas de me et heredibus meis vel assignatis libere et quiete integre et pacifice cum communi pastura et libera communa et aliis libertatibus in planis in pascuis in aquis in viis in semitis in boschis in omnibus aliis locis et libertatibus tante terre de Louthr infra eandem villam et extra ubique pertinentibus: Reddendo inde annuatim ipse Aeldredus et heredes vel assignati sui mihi Willo. de Tirneby et heredibus meis vel assignatis meis tres solidos sterlingorum: medietatem ad pentecosten et aliam medietatem ad festum Sti. Martini in Yeme pro omni servitio seculari mihi et heredibus meis pertinenti, salvo forinseco domini regis. Et sciendum est quod si predictus Aeldredus et heredes vel assignati sui deffecerint in verbo, erit eorum forisfactum in sex denariis, si in sanguine in duodecim denariis. Et sciendum est quod idem Aeldredus et

from my demesne to the sike and a third clearing namely the whole half of Bocholm from the Cheldesike to the stream of the Lowther. And beside, my demesne at Melecheld, and demesne at the Cattesal in exchange for land which is near the mill of Lowther: to be held and had by the aforesaid Aldred, and his heirs or assigns—these aforesaid lands with the toft and croft as is aforesaid according to their boundaries, of me and my heirs or assigns in undisturbed freehold and entirety together with the common pasture and free common and other liberties in cleared lands and grazing land, in streams and roads and paths, in woodlands and in all other points and rights belonging to that amount of the land of Lowther inside the vill and beyond: Aldred himself and his heirs or assigns rendering to me, William de Thrimby, and my heirs or assigns yearly three shillings sterling: one half at Pentecost and the other half at the festival of St. Martin in Winter in lieu of all secular service pertaining to me and my heirs, saving the forinsec service of the lord king. And be it known that if the aforesaid Aldred and his heirs or assigns break the peace by assault in words the forfeit is to be in six pence, and if in assault

heredes vel assignati sui molent blada sua que habebunt ad mensam suam ad molendinum de Louthr ad tertium decimum vas nec dabunt multuram de bladis que non portabunt ad molendinum ipsum vel portari faciant. Et ego Wills. de Tirneby et heredes vel assignati mei predictas terras sicut predictum est predicto Aeldredo et heredibus vel assignatis suis contra omnes homines et feminas in perpetuum sicut liberam don[ationem] nostram warantizare tenemur : Ut igitur hec mea libera donatio ratam in posterum optineat firmitatem [huic] scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis Testibus, domino Gervasio de ' Lourht,' dno. Willo de Cwyceston (?), Thom. de Berrebron, Swain Albo, Gregorio de Qualle et aliis.

drawing blood in twelve pence. And be it known that the same Aldred and his heirs or assigns shall grind their corn which is for their own table up to the thirteenth measure at the mill of Lowther nor shall they pay multure dues for the grain which they do not take nor cause to be taken to that mill. And I William de Thrimby, and my heirs or assigns as is aforesaid are bound to warrant the aforesaid lands as is aforesaid to the aforesaid Aldred and his heirs or assigns against all men and women for evermore as our free donation : that therefore this my free donation may be ratified and assured hereafter I have affixed my seal to this writing. As witness these :—Sir Gervase de Louther, Sir William de Cwyceston (?), Thomas de Berburne (Barbon), Swain the White, Gregory de Whale and others.

In the charter of grant by William, son of Richard, son of Aeldred, to Adam de Wyteby the names above have become le Castelflat, Rungayver, Keldowansik,* Buckeholm, le Keldesic, Melekeld and Kattesale ; and the witnesses are Sir John de Morvill, Sir Thomas de Hellebec, Sir Robert de Yavenwith, Thomas de Musegrave, then Sheriff, Gilbert de Wyteby, William de Warthecop, Henry de Leresdal, Geoffrey de Presteby, Laurence, son of Hugh the provost, " and others."

B.—Sale of one third of the advowson of Lowther and lands, by the heirs of de Thrimby to Ralf Deyncurt ; c. 1240.

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Robertus

To all to whom the present writing shall come. Robert

* =Skellandsike ?

de Alneto et Ysabell uxor ejus, Ricardus de Coupeland et Alicia uxor ejus, Henricus de Haverington et Sarra uxor ejus salutem in Domino: Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Radulpho de Aencurt pro servitio quod nobis fecit, unam acram terre et dimidiam cum pertinentiis in Lauthr, scilicet dimidiam acram in tofto et crofto que fuerunt quondam Aldredi versus aquam et unam acram apud bercariam que fuit quondam Johis de Thirnebi, simul cum advocatione tertie partis ecclesie de Lauthr que nos contingebat. Tenendum et habendum illi et heredibus suis vel eorum assignatis de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete plenarie et honorifice cum omnibus pertinentiis suis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus dictis terre et advocationi infra villam de Lauthr et extra, et in omnibus locis pertinentibus: Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris unum par albarum cyrotecarum infra nundinas Sti Laurencii de Appelbi pro omnibus servitiis nobis et heredibus nostris pertinentibus. Nos vero et heredes nostri dictam terram cum dicta advocatione dicto Radulfo et heredibus suis vel eorrum assignatis contra omnes gentes in perpetuum warantizabimus. Et ad majorem se-

de Alneto and Isabel his wife, Richard de Coupland and Alice his wife, Henry de Haverington and Sarra his wife, health in the Lord. Know all of you that we have given granted and by this our present charter have confirmed to Ralf de Aencurt, for service which he has done us, one acre and a half with their belongings in Lowther, namely a half-acre in the toft and croft which once were Aldred's near the stream and one acre at the sheepfold which once was John's de Thrimby together with the advowson of the third part of the church of Louther which pertained to us. To be held and possessed by him and his heirs or their assigns of us and our heirs in fee and heredity in undisturbed and honourable freehold with all belongings, liberties and free customary services belonging to the said land and advowson within and without the vill of Lowther in all matters: rendering thence to us and our heirs one pair of white gauntlets at the fair of St. Laurence of Appleby in lieu of all services pertaining to us and our heirs. And we and our heirs will warrant the said land with the said advowson to the said Ralf and his heirs or assigns against all men for evermore. And for greater surety we have affixed to this writing our seals. As

curitatem huic scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis Test: Ric. de Coupeland, Rob. de Askeby, Joh. de Morevill, Thoma de Musegrave, Matho. de Rossegill, Gregorio de Whal, Alano de Berewis, Gilb. de Engaine, Ada de Stirkeland, Rob. de Berebrun, Thom. de . . . naby, Rolando de Revegil et aliis.

witness these: Richard de Coupland, Robert de Asby, John de Morevile, Thomas de Musgrave, Mathew de Rosgill, Gregory de Whale, Alan de Barwis, Gilbert Engaine, Adam de Strickland, Robert de Barbon, Thomas de [?Jo]naby, Roland de Reagil and others.

An entry in the Pipe Roll of 26 Henry III.—1242-3, shows that this was earlier than that date.

C.—Quitclaim by William, grandson of Aldred, to Hugh, son of Geoffrey de Louther; 1286.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Wills. filius Ricardi de Louther salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me concessisse remisisse et omnino quietum clamasse pro me et heredibus meis Hugoni filio Galfridi de Louther omne jus et clameum quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in duobus messuagiis duabus bovatis et quinque acris terre cum pertinentiis in Louther. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei vel aliquis nomine meo vel heredum meorum in predictis messuagiis et terris aliquod jus vel clameum exigere vel vendicare poterimus. In cujus rei testimonium quia sigillum proprium die confectionis hujus scripti non habui sigillum Ade Skeg de Louther ab eo de mutuo recepi, et huic scripto apposui. Hiis Testi-

To all Christ's faithful to whom the present writing may come, William son of Richard de Lowther everlasting health in the Lord. Know ye that I have granted remitted and in every way quitclaimed for myself and my heirs to Hugh son of Geoffrey de Lowther all right and claim which I had or could have had in two messuages two bovates and five acres of land with their belongings in Lowther. So that neither I nor my heirs nor anyone in my name or theirs will be able to exact or justify any right or claim in the aforesaid messuages and lands. In testimony whereof, because I had not a seal of my own on the day of making this writing, I borrowed that of Adam Skeg of Lowther and affixed it to the writing. As witness these: William, rec-

bus Willo rectore ecclesie de Louther, Roberto de Morvile, Ad. de Musgrave, Ad. de Haverington, Johe de Quale, Henrico de eadem, Thoma de Hakevile, Gilberto de Wyteby, Johe filio Alani de Caberch et Ad. Skeg de Lothir et aliis. Dat. apud Louth[er] die veneris proxima post Epiphaniam Domini, anno regni regis Edwardi quarto decimo.

tor of the church of Lowther, Robert de Morvile, Adam de Musgrave, Adam de Haverington, John de Whale, Henry de Whale, Thomas de Hakevile, Gilbert de Wyteby, John son of Alan de Cabergh and Adam Skeg of Lowther and others. Dated at Lowther on Friday next after Epiphany in the 14th year of King Edward.

Adam Skeg, I suspect though I have no proof, was by marriage a connection of the de Louthers. His wife was named Agnes. Hugh de Louther, son of Geoffrey, exchanged with him land in Lowther, Hugh granting him for life some 16 acres for 2 bovates.

There was also a Gilbert, son of John de Louther, who was impleaded for 1 messuage and 2 bovates of land there in 1292 by Alan Armstrong and Elena his wife who claimed that he had dispossessed Elena. Gilbert, son of John, stated in defence that Gilbert de Whyteby had granted to him and his wife Alice for life of both the tenement in question. There is no record of the result of the claim.

D.—Grant and confirmation by Henry de Alneto (Dawney) to Hugh de Louther and Ivetta of land and demesne in Lowther; c. 1291.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Henricus filius Henrici de Alneto salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Hugoni filio Galfridi de Louther et Ivette uxori sue totam terram meam quam habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in villa de Louther cum dominico none partis ville de Louther et cum nona parte molendini de Louther: Ten-

To all Christ's faithful who shall see or hear the present writing Henry son of Henry de Alneto, health everlasting in the Lord. Know ye that I have given and granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to Hugh son of Geoffrey de Louther and Ivetta his wife the whole of my land which I had or in any way could have in the vill of Lowther with the demesne of the ninth part of the vill of Lowther and with

end. et habend. omnes predictas terras cum dominiis et predicta nona parte molendini cum suis pertinentiis predictis Hugoni et Ivette et heredibus ipsius Hugonis et ejus assignatis libere quiete integre et solute, bene et in pace in terris et pratis boscis moris brueris mariscis planis pascuis et pasturis aquis vivariis stangnis viis semitis et sectis debitis predicte parti molendini cum omnibus aliis libertatibus dicte ville de Louther pertinentibus tam non nominatis quam nominatis infra villam de Louther et extra : Reddendo inde annuatim capitalibus dominis servitia debita et consueta. Et ego vero Henricus et heredes mei et assignatis totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis prenominatis, predictis Hugoni et Ivette et heredibus ipsius Hugonis contra omnes homines in perpetuum warantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis Testibus Roberto de Morevyle, Gilberto de Wyteby, Ad. de Haverington, Ad. de Musegrave, Johe de Quale, Ad. Skegge de Louther, Henrico de Quale et aliis.

the ninth part of the mill of Lowther : to be held and possessed, the aforesaid lands with demesnes and the aforesaid ninth part of the mill with their belongings, by the aforesaid Hugh and Ivetta and his assigns in undisturbed freehold and in entirety, freed from services and in peace, in cultivated lands and meadows, woodlands, moors, heaths, marshes, clearings, pastures and grazing lands, streams, preserves, ponds, ways, paths and suits (of court) owed to the aforesaid part of the mill together with all other liberties belonging to the said vill of Lowther, specified here or not specified, within the vill or beyond it : rendering thence yearly to the chief lords the services due and customary. And I Henry and my heirs and assigns will warrant and defend all the aforesaid land with all its belongings aforenamed to the aforesaid Hugh and Ivetta and the heirs of Hugh against all men forevermore. In testimony of which I have affixed my seal to the present writing. As witness these :—Robert de Morvile, Gilbert de Wyteby, Adam de Haverington, Adam de Musgrave, John de Whale, Adam Skegge de Louther, Henry de Whale and others.

E.—Grant of one sixth of Lowther by Henry de Wyteby to Hugh de Louther, Kt.; c. 1292 (Extract).

Omnibus &c. Henricus de Qwytteby salutem &c. Noveritis me dedisse concessisse et hac &c. confirmasse domino Hugoni de Louthre militi et Ivette uxori sue totam terram meam quam habui in Louthre scilicet medietatem tertie partis ejusdem ville de Louthre cum pertinentiis: habenda et tenenda dictis Hugoni et Ivette et heredibus Hugonis ut in dominicis suis &c. cum reversionibus tenementorum ad terminum vite et cum omnibus aliis rebus tam nominatis quam non nominatis dicte terre quoquo modo pertinentibus adeo libere et quiete et integre sicut ego unquam tenui vel aliquis antecessorum meorum predictam medietatem tertie partis ville melius et quietius eam tenuerunt, reddendo mihi et heredibus meis &c. unum granum piperis ad natale Domini pro warrantia (tantum?) pro omni terreno servitio, Et faciendo capitalibus dominis servitia &c. Et ego vero et heredes mei . . . warrantizabimus etc. contra omnes homines. Hiis Testibus: dominis Roberto le Engleis, Thoma de Elbek, militibus, Nicholao de Grendon tunc vicecomite Westmerlandie, Johanne de Roskill, Henrico de Hayrington, Henrico de Coundall, Waltero de Quale

To all &c. Henry de Wyteby wishes health in the Lord. Know ye that I have given and granted and by this my charter have confirmed to Sir Hugh de Louther Kt. and Ivetta his wife the whole of the land which I had in Lowther, that is to say half of the third part of the same vill of Lowther with its belongings to be held and possessed by the said Hugh and Ivetta and the heirs of Hugh, both in demesnes &c. and with the reversions of tenements that are held for life, and with all other things specified and unspecified in any way belonging to the said land, as freely and undisturbedly and quietly as I or any of my ancestors have truly in undisturbed quiet possessed the aforesaid moiety of the third part of the vill: they rendering to me and my heirs &c. one peppercorn at Christmas in lieu of all secular services due to me and my heirs &c., and performing the services due to the chief lords of the fee &c. And I and my heirs &c. will warrant the aforesaid &c. against all men for evermore. As witness these: Sir Robert le Engleis Kt., Sir Thomas de Helbeck Kt., Nicholas de Grendon, then Sheriff of Westmorland, John

et aliis.

de Rosgill, Henry de Haverington, Henry de Cundal, Walter de Whale and others.

F.—Release of payments, granted by William de Strickland to Hugh (son of Geoffrey) de Louther; c. 1292.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Wills filius Roberti de Stirkeland salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me relaxasse remisisse et omnino quietum clamasse Hugoni de Lowthir et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis totum annuum redditum quem idem Hugo mihi solebat reddere de terris et tenementis que de me tenet in Lowthir, scilicet de terra quam tenet de hereditate patris sui in eadem villa scilicet tertia parte duorum denariorum et de terra que fuit Willi filii Ricardi in eadem villa, scilicet tertia parte trium solidorum et de terra que fuit Thome Brenwater scilicet tercia parte viginti et duorum denariorum per annum. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei aliquid juris vel clamii in predicto annuo redditu a predicto Hugone vel heredibus suis vel suis assingnatis decetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus nisi unam rosam tantum pro omni servitio seculari die nativitatis Sti Johannis Baptiste. Et ego vero Wills. et heredes mei totum predictum annuum redditum predicto Hugoni et heredibus suis vel suis assingnatis pro predicta rosa contra omnes homines et feminas

To all who shall see or hear this writing William son of Robert de Strickland, health everlasting in the Lord. Know ye that I have released, foregone and entirely quitclaimed to Hugh de Louther and his heirs or his assigns the whole yearly rent which the same Hugh was wont to give from the lands and tenements which he holds of me in Lowther: namely from the land which he holds of the patrimony of his father in the same vill, that is to say the third part of two pence, and from the land which was William's the son of Richard in the same vill, namely the third part of three shillings, and from the land which was Thomas Brenwater's, namely the third part of twenty and two pence yearly. So that neither I nor my heirs henceforth can exact or take action for any right or claim in the aforesaid yearly payments from the aforesaid Hugh or his heirs or their assigns, except one rose only in lieu of all secular service on the day of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. And I William and my heirs will warrant and defend the aforesaid annual rent for the aforesaid

warantizabimus et defendemus inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis Testibus, Roberto de Morvyl, Ad. de Haverington, Ad. de Mosegrave, Johe de Quale, Nicho de Grendon, Henrico de Quale, Ad Skeg de Lowthir et aliis.

Hugh and his heirs or his assigns for the aforesaid rose against all men and women for ever more. In testimony of which I have affixed my seal to this writing. As witness these: Robert de Morvile, Adam de Haverington, Adam de Musgrave, John de Whale, Nicholas de Grendon, Henry de Whale, Adam Skeg de Lowther and others.

The seal has the three scallop shells on a shield and round it, "S. Willi de Stercaland."

G.—Agreement between Walter de Strickland and Hugh (II.) de Louther; Sept. 14, 1332.

Cest endenture faite a Appilbi le lundy en la fest de la exaltacion de la Seynt Croice, lan du regne le roi Edward terce puis le conquest sisme entre Mouns. Wauter de Stirkelaund de une parte et Mouns. Hugh de Louthre de autre parte Tesmoigne que come debate fust enter les avandites Mouns. Waulter et Mouns. Hugh de un cotage e une acre et un rode de terre et vint darrez de rent en Louthre les queux cotage terre et rent le dist Mons. Walter recouvra vers le dist Mons. Hugh par une assise de novel disseisine, le dist Mons. Waulter rende au dist Mons. Hugh les avandites cotage et une acre de terre et un rode et vint darrez de rent e graunt e counst pur ly e ses heires mesmes les cotage e un acre et un rode de

This indenture made at Appleby on Monday the Festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the year of the reign of King Edward the third after the conquest the sixth, between Sir Walter de Strickland of the one part and Sir Hugh de Lowther of the other, witnesses that since controversies had taken place between the aforesaid Sir Walter and Sir Hugh about one cotage, one acre and one rood of ground and 20 pence of rent in Lowther, the which cottage, land and rent the said Sir Walter recovered against the said Sir Hugh by an assise of novel disseisin, the said Sir Walter gives up to the said Sir Hugh the aforesaid cottage and acre of land and rood and 20 pence of rent, and grants and concedes for himself and

terre e vint darrez de rent estre le droit le dist Mouns. Hugh a avoir e tenire a ly e ses heirs a touz jours. E qe com debate fu entre eaux de la nesmine partie des viles de Louthre e Louthre Wale le dist Mouns. Waultr counst e graunt la dist nesmine partie estre le droit le dit Mouns. Hugh e releste pur ly e ses heirs au dist Mouns. Hugh e ses heirs a touz jours mesmes cele nesmine partie ove tuttes les apurtenancez en demeine e en service Forspris un acre de terre al Cotedike e demy acre de terre en Aldrethcroft devers lew, sicom mes auncesters e moy le avoms plus pleinment tenuz e par mesmes les boundes et les deus parties de la vowesoun del esglise de Louthre. E qe com le dist Mouns. Wauter clama le dit Mouns. Hugh estre son tenaunt des terres e tenemenz en Louthre Whal qe furunt a Mouns. Aleyne de Kabergh e Henry de Whiteby, le dist Mouns. Hugh se graunt pur ly e pur ses heirs tenire les avandiz terres e tenemenz du dit Mouns. Waulter e ses heirs par fealte et un esperver sore ou sys deners par an pur touz servicez. E pur cele reconisaunce le dist Mouns. Wauter relest pur luy e ses heirs au dist Mouns. Hugh et ses heirs a touz jours tutes maners de rentes e services des terres e tenemenz avaundiz forspris le fealte e leppuer sore ou sys

his heirs the same cottage and acre and rood of land and 20 pence of rent, to be the right of the said Sir Hugh, to have and to hold for himself and his heirs for all time. And that since controversy had been between them about the ninth part of the vills of Lowther and Lowther Whale, the said Sir Walter concedes and grants the said ninth part to be the right of the said Sir Hugh and quitclaims for himself and his heirs to the said Sir Hugh and his heirs for all time the same ninth part with all its belongings in demesne and in service: Except one acre of land at Cotedike and a half acre of land in Aldred croft by the stream, which my ancestors and I have held in full right and in the same boundaries, and except the two parts of the advowson of the church of Lowther: And that since the said Sir Walter claims the said Sir Hugh as his tenant in the lands and tenements in Lowther Whale which were those of Sir Alan de Cabergh and Henry de Wyteby the said Sir Hugh grants for himself and his heirs that they hold the aforesaid lands and tenements of the said Sir Walter and his heirs by fealty and a red sparrow hawk or six pence yearly for all services. And for this recognition the said Sir Walter released for himself

deners par an, le jour de la nativete de Seint Joh. le Baptist. En temoignance de quele chos a cest endenture les partis enterchaungeablement unt mis lour seals. Ceaux sount les temoignes: Mouns. John de Derwentwater, Mouns. Roger de Brounolvishevid, Mouns. Gilbert de Lancastr, Mouns. John de Rossegil, Richard de Preston, Joh. de Ascenthwait, Hen de Querton, William de Bradeley. Done a Appilby le jour e lan avaunditez.

and his heirs to the said Sir Hugh and his heirs for all time all kinds of rents and services from the lands and tenements aforesaid except the fealty and the red sparrowhawk or sixpence yearly given on the day of the nativity of St. John the Baptist. In testimony of which the parties have interchangeably set their seals to this indenture. These are the witnesses: Sir John de Derwentwater, Sir Roger de Burneside, Sir Gilbert de Lancaster, Sir John de Rosgill, Richard de Preston, John de Astenthwait, Henry de Wharton, William de Bradeley. Given at Appleby the day and year aforesaid.

H.—Final Concord settling Whale on Hugh (III.) and Margaret de Louther; 1333 (Extract).

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Eboracum a die Sti Michaelis in quindecim dies anno regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu septimo . . . inter Willm. de Sandford querentem et Willm. de Whale deforciantem de manerio de Whale cum pertinentiis unde placitum conventionis fuit inter eos in eadem curia. Scilicet quod predictus Willus. de Whale recognoscit predictum manerium cum pertinentiis esse jus ipsius Willi. de Sandeford de quo idem Willus. habet duas partes predicti manerii cum pertinentiis de dono predicti

This is the final concord made in the court of the lord King at York at Michaelmas time in the seventh year of King Edward the third from the conquest: between William de Sandford petitioner and William de Whale deforciant, about the manor of Whale with its belongings, in the matter of which a plea for arrangement between them came into the same court. Be it known that the aforesaid William de Whale acknowledged the aforesaid manor with its belongings to be the right of the same William de Sandford, of which the said

Willi. de Whale. Et pro hac recognitione fine et concordia idem Wills. de Sandford concessit predicto Willo. de Whale predictas duas partes cum pertinentiis et illas ei reddidit in eadem curia Habendas et tenendas eidem Willo. de Whale de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia que ad predictas partes pertinent tota vita ipsius Willi. de Whale. Et preterea idem Willus. de Sandford concessit pro se et heredibus suis quod tertia pars predicti manerii cum pertinentiis quam Johanna que fuit uxor Walteri de Whale tenuit in dotem de hereditate predicti Willi. de Sandford die quo hec concordia facta fuit et que post decessum ipsius Johanne ad predictum Willm. de Sandford et heredes suos debuit reverti post decessum ipsius Johanne, integre remaneat predicto Willo. de Whale tenenda simul cum predictis duabus partibus que ei per finem istum remanent tenenda de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia que ad illas terras predictas pertinent tota vita ipsius Willi. de Whale et post decessum ipsius Willi. predictum manerium cum pertinentiis integre remanebit Hugoni de Louthre et Margarete uxori ejus et heredibus ipsius Hugonis tenenda de etc. in perpetuum.

William has two parts of the aforesaid manor with its belongings by gift of the aforesaid William de Whale. And for this acknowledgement, settlement and agreement the same William de Sandford granted to the said William de Whale the aforesaid two parts with their belongings, and gave them up to him in the same court, to be had and held by the same William of the chief lords of that fee by the services which pertain to the aforesaid parts, for the whole life of the same William de Whale. And moreover the same Willm. de Sandford granted for himself and his heirs that the third part of the aforesaid manor with its belongings, which Joan widow of Walter de Whale held in dower of the heredity of the aforesaid William de Sandford on the day when this agreement was made, and which after the decease of the said Joan should revert to the aforesaid William de Sandford and his heirs should remain in its entirety to the aforesaid William de Whale, to be held together with the aforesaid two parts which remain to him by this final concord to be held of the chief lords of the fee by the services which thereto belong for the whole life of the same William de Whale, and after the decease of the same William, the afore-

said manor with its belongings shall remain in its entirety to Hugh de Louther and Margaret his wife and the heirs of the said Hugh, to be held* &c. for evermore.

I.—Marriage Agreement between Sir Peter de Tilioll and Sir Hugh (IV.) de Louther; June 20, 1338.

Ces sunt les covenauntz entre Mons. Peres de Tilioll dune partie et Mons. Hugh de Louthre daultre partie, cest a savoir qe Hugh le fils ayne le dit M. Hugh espousera Mauld le file le dit Mons. Peres. Et le dit Mons. Hugh fra séure a les avauntditz Hugh le filz et Mauld vynt livrees de terre pour resounable esteut en soun maner de Neuton Reny a eaux et les heires mals de lours deux corps engendrez. Et si eaux devient sauns heir mal de lour corps engendre qe les tenements remaignent a M. Hugh le Peer pur tute sa vie et apres soun deces qe les tenementz remaignent a les heires du corps Hugh le filz engendre et puis outre solonk ceo que le chartre le Roy de licence plus plenement tesmoignera. Et ensement le dit Mons. Hugh fra tiel suerte com il pleira resounablement au dit Mons. Peres qe de tute le remenaunt de sa terre de son droyt de meyne et du droyt sa femme qe le dit Hugh le filz soit enheryte

These are the arrangements between Sir Peter de Tilioll of the one part, and Sir Hugh de Louther of the other part: that is to say that Hugh the eldest son of the said Sir Hugh shall espouse Mauld the daughter of the said Sir Peter. And the said Sir Hugh shall make secure for the aforesaid Hugh the son and Mauld twenty pounds of revenue from land for reasonable estate in his manor of Newton Reigny, for them and the heirs male of their two bodies engendered. And if they should die without heirs male engendered of their bodies, that the tenements shall remain to Sir Hugh the father for the whole of his life and after his decease that the tenements shall remain for the heirs engendered of the body of Hugh the son and thenceforward according as the charter of licence of the King more fully will show. And accordingly the said Sir Hugh shall make security as it shall reasonably be agreeable to the

* This document does not imply in any way that William de Sandford held any rights in Whale except as interim feoffee, "feoffee to uses."

apres le deces soun peer avaunt dit en la fourme susdite forspris quintz livrees de terre qe ne soient du maner avauntdit ne du maner de Louthre ne del heritage sa feme avaunt dite qeux le dit Mons. Hugh reserve en sa volunte a doner as ses aultres filz pur terme le lours vies : Saufaunt toutz jours les [reversions] meismes les quinz livrees de terre au dit Hugh le filz et as ses [heires] en la fourme avauntdite ; pur quel doune graunt et mariage le dit Mons. Peres seste oblige a douner au dit Mons. Hugh ses heires ou ses assignetz centz livres desterlinges a payer en mayne vyntz livres et a la fest le Saynt Martyn en hyver a ore proschein ensuyant dis livres et a la Pentecoyst a ore et adonqes proschein ensuyant dis livres, et issint de an en an as mesmes les termes par meismes les porciouns tanqe les ditz cents livres soient playnement parpaiez. En seurte de quel payment le dit M. Peres seist oblige par une escrit obligatory au dit M. Hugh en deux centz livres. Et les avauntditz M. Peres et M. Hugh voillunt et grauntant qe sil pleise au dit M. Peres paier [et] par suffysaunt seurte a faire en mesme la fourme avauntdite au dit M. Hugh ses heires ou sez assignetz a les termes avauntditz cynqantz mars per ouels porciones outre ces centz livres

said Sir Peter that from all the remainder of his land, that of his own right and that of his wife's, that the said Hugh the son shall inherit the remainder after the decease of his father aforesaid in the form aforesaid except five pounds of revenue of land, which will not be of the manor aforesaid nor of the manor of Lowther nor of the heritage of his wife aforesaid, which the said Sir Hugh reserves at his wish to give to his other sons for the term of their lives : Saving always the reversions themselves of the five pounds' revenues from land for the said Hugh the son and his heirs in the form aforesaid. For which donation, grant and marriage the said Sir Peter binds himself to give to the said Sir Hugh, his heirs or his assigns, one hundred pounds sterling ; to pay at once 20 pounds, and at the feast of St Martin in Winter next coming 10 pounds, and at Pentecost next ensuing and afterwards 10 pounds, and so on from year to year at the same terms by the same portions till the said 100 pounds shall be fully paid up. In assurance of which payment the said Sir Peter binds himself by a writing obligatory to the said Sir Hugh in 200 pounds. And the aforesaid Sir Peter and Sir Hugh will and grant that if it shall please

avauntditz qe le dit M. Hugh durra a les avauntditz Hugh le filz et Mauld en la fourme susdite quarraunt marchez de terre pour covenable esteut en le maner de Neuton avauntdit. Et unqore sil pleise au dit M. Peres de paier en la fourme avauntdite et as termes avauntditz au dit M. Hugh deux centz livres adonques le dit Mons. Hugh durra a les avauntditz Hugh le fils et Mauld en la forme avauntdite le maner de Neuton entier od lez apurtenauntz a lesteute covenable de quarrant livres. Et sil ne mount a taunt le surplus aillours en lieu covenable. Et si issint soit qe le dite Mauld murge sauns issu entre lui et le dit Hugh le filz engendrez deintz les termes susditz adonques cessent tutes maners de paymentz avauntditz. Et les avauntditz Hugh le filz et Mauld ensemblement od lours terres demeurent en le gard le dit Mons. Peres tanq a pleyn age le dit Hugh le filz. Et as tutes cestes choses leaument perfourmer en toutz poyntz chascun des ditz M. Peres et M. Hugh a aultre et a ses heires se oblige par ceste endenture en centz livres desterlinges a paier meynte [nant] apres le primer defaut trove en quy persone de eaux ces soit. Entestemoignaunce de quel chose a les pertiz de ceste endenture les pertiez avauntditz entrechaungeable-

the said Sir Peter to pay, and by sufficient security to make sure in the same form as aforesaid, to the said Sir Hugh, his heirs or his assigns at the terms aforesaid, 50 marcs by equal portions besides the 100 pounds aforesaid, that the said Sir Hugh shall give to the aforesaid Hugh the son and Mauld in the form abovesaid 40 marcs value from land for reasonable estate in the manor of Newton aforesaid. And yet again if it shall please the said Sir Peter to pay according to the form aforesaid and at the terms aforesaid to the said Sir Hugh 200 pounds, then the said Sir Hugh shall give to the aforesaid Hugh the son and Mauld in the form aforesaid the entire manor of Newton with its belongings for estate compatible with 40 pounds: And if it does not amount to as much, the remainder to be made up from otherwhere. And should it so happen that the said Mauld die having had no issue between her and the said Hugh the son within the terms abovesaid, then all manner of payments aforesaid shall cease. And the aforesaid Hugh the son and Mauld and likewise their lands shall remain in the custody of the said Sir Peter until the said Hugh the son attains his full majority. And that all these things shall be loyally done in all points, each of

ment ount mys lour seals. Escrit a Kardoill le vyntisme jour de Juyn lan du regne notre Seigneur le roy Edward tierce puis le conquest duzisme.

them, the said Sir Peter and Sir Hugh, binds himself and his heirs by this indenture in 100 pounds sterling, to be paid immediately after the first default appears, in whichever person it may be. In testimony of which things the parties aforesaid have interchangeably set their seals to the parts of this indenture. Written at Carlisle the 20th day of June, the year of the reign of our lord the King, Edward the third after the conquest, the twelfth.

K.—Newton Reigny. Entail; Oct. 21, 1338.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Nicholaus del Clos Capellanus et Johannes Tannar de Karliolo capellanus salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis nos dedisse concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse Hugoni de Louthre filio domini Hugonis de Louthre, et Matilde uxori sue totum manerium de Newton Reny cum omnibus suis pertinentiis quod habuimus ex dono et concessione predicti Hugonis patris tenendum et habendum totum predictum manerium cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Hugoni filio et Matilde uxori ejus et heredibus masculis de corporibus suis legitime procreatis libere quiete bene et in pace cum omnibus libertatibus commoditatibus aisiamentis dicto manerio per-

To all Christ's faithful who shall see or hear this writing Nicholas del Clos chaplain and John Tannar of Carlisle chaplain everlasting health in the Lord. Know ye that we have given granted and by this our present writing have confirmed to Hugh de Louther son of Sir Hugh de Louther and Matilda his wife the whole manor of Newton Reigny with all its belongings which we had by the gift and grant of the aforesaid Hugh the father, to be held and possessed, the whole aforesaid manor with all its belongings, by the aforesaid Hugh the son and Matilda his wife and the heirs male legitimately engendered of their bodies, in undisturbed freehold and security with all liberties, advantages and easements belonging to the said manor, of

tinentibus de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et consueta. Et si contingat quod predicti Hugo et Matilda uxor sua sine herede masculo de corporibus suis exeunte obierint quod totum predictum manerium cum pertinentiis predicto domino Hugoni patri predicti Hugonis ad totam vitam suam remaneat. Et post decessum predicti Hugonis patris quod predictum manerium cum pertinentiis heredibus de corpore ipsius Hugonis filii remaneat. Et extunc si predictus Hugo filius obierit sine herede de corpore suo exeunte, quod totum predictum manerium cum pertinentiis Johanni de Louthre fratri predicti Hugonis filii et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis remaneat. Et si contingat quod predictus Johannes sine herede de corpore suo exeunte obierit quod totum manerium predictum Roberto fratri predicti Johannis et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis in forma predicta remaneat. Et si contingat quod predictus Robertus sine herede masculo &c. obierit quod totum predictum manerium Ricardo fratri predicti Roberti et heredibus suis &c. remaneat. Et si contingat quod predictus Ricardus obierit sine herede de corpore suo &c., extunc quod totum manerium predictum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis rectis

the chief lords of that fee by the services due and customary therefrom. And should it happen that the aforesaid Hugh and Matilda his wife die without heir male of their bodies, then the whole aforesaid manor with its belongings shall remain to the aforesaid Sir Hugh, father of the aforesaid Hugh, for the whole of his life. And after the decease of the aforesaid Hugh the father then the aforesaid manor with its belongings shall remain to the heirs of the body of the same Hugh the son. And further if the aforesaid Hugh the son should die without heir of his body that then the aforesaid manor with its belongings shall remain to John de Louther, brother of the aforesaid Hugh the son, and the heirs legitimately engendered of his body. And should it happen that the aforesaid John die without heir of his body then the whole aforesaid manor shall remain to Robert, brother of the aforesaid John, and the heirs legitimately engendered of his body in the form aforesaid. And should it happen that the aforesaid Robert die without heir male &c. that then the whole aforesaid manor shall remain to Richard, brother of the aforesaid Robert, and the heirs &c. And should it happen that the aforesaid Richard die without heir of his body

heredibus prefati Hugonis filii remaneat in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium &c. Datum apud Karliolo die dominica proxima ante festum Sti Luce Evang. anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum duodecimo.

&c., then that the whole aforesaid manor with all its belongings shall remain to the right heirs of the aforesaid Hugh the son for evermore. Given at Carlisle on the Sunday next before the feast of St Luke the Evangelist in the 12th year of the reign of King Edward the third after the Conquest.

L.—Agreement between Hugh (IV.) de Louther and his brother Robert; Sept. 18, 1364.

Cest endenture fait parentre Mons. Hugh de Louthre le filz dune parte et Robert de Louthre son frere dautre parte tesmoigne qe com debate estoit entre eux de ceo qe le dit Robert claime une annuele rent de cent livres a prendre dane en ane des manoirs de Louthre Louthrequale et Quale. Accorde est entre les dits parties en manner qe ensuyt. Cest assavoir qe le dit Mons. Hugh grauntera al dit Robert une annuele rent de diz marcs a prendre del manoir de Louthre pour tote la vie Mons. Hugh de Louthre le piere et auxi qe en cas qe dame Margaret mere les ditz M. Hugh le filz et Robert voderat accorder, le dit Mons. Hugh le filz fra seurte au dit Robert de la syte del manoir de Wythop ensemblement od le parke d'ycele et une autre parke appelle le Hegh parke dusz meses et demy od les terres et prees adgasauntz a ycestes en le manoir susdite,

This indenture made between Sir Hugh de Louther the son of the one part and Robert de Louther his brother of the other part bears witness that since there was controversy between them concerning this that the said Robert claimed a yearly rent of £100 to come from year to year from the manors of Lowther, Lowther Whale and Whale, it is agreed between the said parties in the manner which follows: that is to say that the said Sir Hugh shall grant to the said Robert a yearly rent of 10 marcs to come from the manor of Lowther for the whole life of Sir Hugh the father, and also that in case that dame Margaret the mother of the said Sir Hugh the son and Robert shall be willing to agree, the said Sir Hugh the son shall make secure to the said Robert the site of the manor of Wythop together with the park be-

trois acres de terre trois acres de pre, la moite de totes les wastes du dit manoir de Wythop et la moite du molyne de mesme le manoir od les appurtenaunces, a avoir al dite Robert pour terme de sa vie apres la mort les avanditz Mons. Hugh le piere et dame Margaret. Pour queux accorde et graunt suditz le dit Robert relesera a dit M. Hugh le filz tote son droit en lannuele rent de cent livres avant dit et livera suys le fait de mesme lanuite au dit Mons. Hugh le filz auxi livera sus une obligacion de sys centz livres [ ] au dit Mons. Hugh le pere fait au dit Robert et Johan son frere par le dit Mons. Hugh le piere ou ferra une aquittaunce au dit Mons. Hugh le pier de mesme la dette. Et les parties susdites sont accordes qe les choses susdit seront affermes et perfourmes auxi surement come lour conseil dune partie et dautre savera ordeigner, et si le conseile le dit Robert veut qe le dit Robert ne poet estre seure des choses suditz sil ne soit par lannuite de cent livres avauntdit ou pertie de icele qil sera fait come le counseil le dit Robert ordeignera resonablement, et les plees pendantz parentre le dit Mons. Hugh le filz et ses tennantz et le dit Robert en Commune Bank et aillours seront continues in lestate quils soient a ore tanqe le

longing and another park called the Hegh parke, 12 messuages and a half with the lands and meads adjacent to them in the aforesaid manor, 3 acres of land and 3 acres of meadow, the moiety of all the wastes of the said manor of Wythop and the moiety of the mill of the same manor, with their belongings, for the said Robert to have for the term of his life after the death of the aforesaid Sir Hugh the father, and dame Margaret. For which agreement and grant aforesaid the said Robert shall release to Sir Hugh the son his whole right in the yearly rent of £100 aforesaid and besides releasing the same annuity to the said Sir Hugh the son, shall also release an obligation of £600 . . . to the said Sir Hugh the father made to the said Robert and John his brother by the said Sir Hugh the father, or else shall make an acquittance to the said Sir Hugh the father of the same debt. And the parties abovesaid are agreed that the matters abovesaid shall be affirmed and performed as securely as their counsel of the one party and the other shall see best to arrange, and if the counsel of the said Robert advises that the said Robert cannot be made secure about the matters abovesaid except by the annuity of £100 aforesaid or part of this, that this

choses susditz soient entierment affermes [Qu]ele chose sera fait [qil soit] perfourme devaunt le fest de Seynt Johan Baptiste proxeme avenir apres le date de cestes. As queux choses bien et leaumente perfourmer les avauntditz Mons. Hugh de Louthre le filz et Robert se obligent chescune a autre en cent livres a paier par celui en qi defaute sera trove in nule des poyntz susditz. En tesmoignaunce de queles choses les parties susditz a les parties de cest endenture entrechaungeablement ont mys leur seals. Don a Penreth le mardie proschein devant le fest de Sent Matheu lapostele lan du regne le roi Eduard tierce apres le conquest trent septisme.

shall be done according as the counsel of the said Robert shall reasonably advise, and the pleas pending the said Sir Hugh the son and his tenants and the said Robert in the Court of Common Pleas and elsewhere shall remain in the stage which they have reached till the matters abovesaid are entirely affirmed. But at all events that settlement be made made before the Feast of St. John Baptist next to come after the date of these indentures. That these matters may well and faithfully be done the aforesaid Sir Hugh de Louther the son and Robert bind themselves each to other in £100 to be paid by him in whom default shall be found in any of the points abovesaid. In testimony of which things the parties abovesaid have interchangeably set their seals to the parts of this indenture. Given at Penrith the Wednesday before the feast of St. Matthew, the Apostle in the year of the reign of King Edward the third after the conquest, thirty seven.

Almost the same words but with "ove" and not "od" and different spelling, "Don a Sent Barnabas" the next year also, 1365.

M.—Newton Reigny. Entail; Friday before S. Laurence, Aug. 9, 1412 (Extract).

Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Gwydo de Louthre vicarius ecclesie de Edenhall et Robertus de Elligill persona

Know those living and those to be that we Guy de Louther vicar of the church of Edenhall and Robert de Ellegill

ecclesie de Ullesby dedimus concessimus et &c. confirmamus Hugoni de Louthre et Marie uxori sue scitum manerii de Newton Regny in Comitatu Cumbrie cum edificiis ibidem constructis cum certis terris arabilibus et pratis eisdem adjacentibus continentibus 55 acras et sex terre arabilis et 40 acras prati de domenicis nostris ac etiam medietatem molendini nostri aquatici dicti manerii cum multura et aliis proficuis et servitiis eidem medietati molendini pertinentibus, unacum uno cotagio juxta dictum molendinum quod Thomas Watson tenet (reddit. 2s.) Dedimus et concessimus etiam terram et tenementum que [tenet] Johes Roper junr (reddit. 7s.) terram et tenementum que Johes Roper senr. tenet (12s.), terram et tenementum que Robertus Forest tenet (6s.), unum tenementum quod Wills. Gibson tenet (6s.), unum cotagium, quod Agnes Twynham tenet (2s.), unum tenementum quod Johes Richemond tenet (6s.), unum tenementum et unum gardinium que Wills Watson tenet (6s. 6d.) : habenda et tenenda prefatis Hugoni et Marie et heredibus masculis de corporibus eorundem legitime procreatis de capitalibus dominis feodi &c. &c. Et si contingat predictos Hugonem et Mariam sine herede masculo de corporibus suis procreato

rector of the church of Ousby have given granted and by this &c. confirm to Hugh de Louther and Mary his wife the site of the manor of Newton Reigny in the County of Cumberland with the buildings there constructed and with certain plough lands and grass lands adjacent to them containing 55 acres and 6 of plough land and 40 acres of grass land of our demesne, and also the moiety of our water mill of the said manor with the multure dues and other profits and services belonging to the same moiety of the mill, together with one cottage close to the said mill which Thomas Watson holds (rent 2s.) We have given and granted also the land and tenement which John Roper the younger holds (rent 7s.), the land and tenement which John Roper the elder holds (rent 12s.), the land and tenement which Robert Forest holds (6s.), one tenement which William Gibson holds (6s.), one cottage which Agnes Twynham holds (2s.), one tenement which John Richmond holds (6s.), one tenement and one garden which William Watson holds (6s. 6d.) : to be had and held, by the aforesaid Hugh and Mary and the heirs male of the bodies of the same legitimately engendered, of the chief lords of the fee &c. And should it happen that the aforesaid

obire, quod absit, quod tunc omnia &c. remaneant Roberto de Louthre militi patri Hugonis et heredibus masculis de corpore suo &c. Et si contingat predictum Robertum de Louthre sine herede masculo &c. remaneant rectis heredibus dicti Roberti &c.

Hugh and Mary die without male heir engendered &c. then all the &c. shall remain to Robert de Louther, Kt., father of Hugh, and the heirs male of his body &c. And should it happen that the aforesaid Robert de Louther die without heir male &c., then all &c. shall remain to the right heirs of the said Robert, &c.

N.—Final Concord; in Octabis Sti. Hilarii, 8 Hen. VI., 1430 (Extract).

Inter Thomam de Bampton capellanum et Robertum del Banc querentes et Robertum de Louther militem et Margaretam uxorem ejus deforciantes de 24 messuagiis 200 acris terre 20 acris prati 12 acris bosci et 5 solidis redditus cum pertinentiis in Soulby Warthcop et Ormesheved unde &c. Scilicet quod predictus Robertus de Louther et Margareta recognoverunt predicta tenementa esse jus illius Thome ut illa que idem Thomas et Robertus del Bank habent de dono predictorum Roberti et Margarete. Et illa remiserunt et quietclamaverunt de ipsis Roberto et Margareta et heredibus ipsius Margarete predictis Thome et Roberto &c. in perpetuum &c.

Et pro hac remissione quietclameo warranto fine et concordia iidem Thomas et Robertus &c. concesserunt predictis Roberto de Louther et Margarete predicta tenementa

Between Thomas de Bampton, chaplain, and Robert del Banc, petitioners, and Robert de Louther Kt. and Margaret his wife, deforciants, about 24 messuages, 200 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 12 acres of woodland and 5s. rent with their belongings in Soulby, Warcop and Ormeshead, whence a plea &c. Be it known that the aforesaid Robert de Louther and Margaret recognized the aforesaid tenements to be the right of this Thomas as those which the same Thomas and Robert del Bank had by gift of the aforesaid Robert and Margaret, and delivered them up and quitclaimed them from themselves and the heirs of the said Margaret for all time.

And for this remission and quitclaim, warrant, agreement and concord the same Thomas and Robert &c. granted to the aforesaid Robert de Louther and Margaret the aforesaid

cum pertinentiis &c. habenda et tenenda eisdem Roberto et Margarete absque impetitione vasti de capitalibus dominis feodi per servitia pertinentia tota vita ipsorum Roberti et Margarete. Et post decessum ipsorum Roberti et Margarete 10 messuagia 80 acre terre 70 acre prati et dimid. et 6 acre bosci cum pertinentiis in predicta villa de Soulby integre remanebunt Galfrido filio predictorum Roberti et Margarete absque impetitione vasti tenenda de capitalibus dominis &c. tota vita ipsius Galfridi. Et post decessum ipsius Galfredi eadem tenementa cum pertinentiis integre remanebunt Thome fratri ejusdem Galfridi absque impetitione vasti &c. tota vita ipsius Thome fratris Galfridi. Et post decessum Thome fratris Galfridi eadem tenementa &c. remanebunt Johanni fratri ejusdem Thome fratris Galfridi absque impetitione vasti tenenda &c. tota vita Johannis. Et post decessum Johannis eadem &c. remanebunt &c. Roberto fratri ejusdem Johannis &c. tota vita ipsius Roberti. Et post decessum ipsius Roberti fratris Johannis dicta tenementa remanebunt rectis heredibus masculis dictorum Roberti et Margarete. Tenenda &c. Et si nullus heres masculus de corporibus Roberti et Margarete fuerit procreatus tunc eadem tene-

tenements with their belongings &c. to be had and held by the same Robert and Margaret, free from claims about waste, of the chief lords of the fee by the services belonging, for the whole life of themselves Robert and Margaret. And after the decease of them, Robert and Margaret, 10 messuages, 80 acres of land, 70 acres of meadow and a half, and 6 acres of woodland with their belongings in the aforesaid vill of Soulby shall remain to Geoffrey son of the aforesaid Robert and Margaret free from claims for waste to be held of the chief lords &c. for the whole life of the said Geoffrey. And after the decease of the said Geoffrey these same tenements with their belongings shall remain to Thomas, brother of the same Geoffrey, free from claim for waste &c. for the whole life of the said Thomas, brother of Geoffrey. And after the decease of Thomas brother of Geoffrey the same tenements &c. shall remain to John, brother of the same Thomas brother of Geoffrey, without claim for waste, to be held &c. the whole life of John. And after the decease of John the same &c. shall remain &c. to Robert, brother of the same John &c. for the whole life of the same Robert, and after the decease of the same Robert, brother of John, the said tenements

menta remanebunt heredibus ipsius Margarete de corpore suo procreatis. Tenenda &c. Et si nullus heres de corpore Margarete fuerit procreatus tunc tenementa illa remanebunt rectis heredibus ipsius Margarete habenda &c. Et 14 messuagia 120 acre terre et [ ] acre prati et dimidia 6 acre bosci et 5 solidi redditus residua cum pertinentiis in villis de Warthecop et Ormesheved integre remanebunt predicto Thome fratri Galfridi absque impetitione vasti &c. tota vita ipsius Thome. Et post decessum ipsius Thome fratris Galfridi &c. remanebunt &c. predicto Johanni absque &c. tota vita ipsius Johannis. Et post decessum ipsius Johannis &c. remanebunt predicto Roberto fratri ejusdem Johannis &c. absque &c. Et post decessum ipsius Roberti &c. remanebunt predicto Galfrido absque &c. Et post decessum ipsius Galfridi, heredibus masculis Roberti et Margarete &c. Et si nullus heres masculus &c. remanebunt &c. heredibus de corpore ipsius Margarete &c. Et si nullus heres de corpore Margarete &c. rectis heredibus Margarete &c. in perpetuum.

shall remain to the right male heirs of the said Robert and Margaret. To be held &c. And if no male heir of the bodies of Robert and Margaret shall be engendered they shall remain to the heirs of the same Margaret produced of her body. To be held &c. And if no heir of the body of Margaret shall be produced then these tenements shall remain to the right heirs of the same Margaret to be held &c. And 14 messuages, 120 acres of land and [ ] acres of meadow and a half, 6 acres of woodland and 5s. of rent remaining with their belongings in the vills of Warcop and Ormeshead shall remain in entirety to the aforesaid Thomas, brother of Geoffrey, free from claim for waste &c. for the whole life of the said Thomas. And after the decease of the said Thomas brother of Geoffrey &c. shall remain to the aforesaid John free from &c. for the whole life of John. And after the decease of the same John &c. shall remain to the aforesaid Robert brother of the same John &c. free from &c. And after the decease of the said Robert &c. shall remain to the aforesaid Geoffrey free from &c. and after the decease of the same Geoffrey &c. shall remain to the heirs male of Robert and Margaret. And, failing these &c. to the heirs

of the body of the same Margaret &c. and if there be no heir of the body of Margaret &c., to the right heirs of Margaret for ever.

O.—Will of Sir Robert de Louther; 1430.

In Dei nomine Amen. Probatum fuit coram nobis Thoma de Barnby, priore ecclesie Cathedralis beate Marie Carliol reverendissimi in Christo patris et domini Johannis D.G. Eboraci Archiepiscopi Anglie primat. &c. 20 die mensis Aprilis A.D. 1430, quod Robertus de Lothre miles condidit testamentum suum nuncupatum 17° die Martis A.D. 1429 in hunc modum :—In primis legavit animam suam Deo et B. Marie et omnibus Sanctis corpusque suum ad sepeliendum in choro Sti. Johannis de Lothre cum meliore averio suo nomine mortuarii jure salvo ecclesie sue parochie de Dalston. Item legavit Hugoni filio suo 20£. Item Willelmo filio suo 20£. Item legavit 100 marcas ad celebranda dominica pro anima Willelmi de Strikland nuper episcopi Karli. et pro anima sua in ecclesia de Lothre et capella situata infra cimeterium ecclesie beate Marie Karliol : ita quod predictus capellanus divina celebrans in dicta capella capiat per annum 4 marcas, et capellanus divina celebrans in ecclesia de Lothre

In the name of God Amen. It was proved before us Thomas de Barnby, prior of the Cathedral church of St. Mary of Carlisle, commissary of the most reverend father and lord Archbishop of York, primate of England &c., on the 20th day of April, 1430, that Robert de Louther Kt. made his nuncupative will on the 17th of March 1429* as follows. To begin with he bequeathed his soul to God and the Blessed Mary and all the Saints, and his body to be buried in the choir of St. John of Lowther, with (the offering of) his best beast in the name of mortuary gift, saving the right of the church of his parish of Dalston. Also he bequeathed to his son Hugh £20. Also to his son William £20. Also he left 100 marcs for celebrating services for the soul of William de Strickland, lately bishop of Carlisle, and for his own soul in the church of Lowther and in the chapel inside the burial ground of the church of the Blessed Mary of Carlisle : in such wise that the aforesaid chaplain celebrating (this) di-

* This in New Style is 1430; the will was made only about one month before the probate.

percipiat 8 marcas et dimid. Ita tamen quod omnino sit honestus. Item legavit 10 marcas inter pauperes distribuendas in die sepulture sue. Item cuilibet capellano interessanti obsequiis divinis die sepulture sue 12d. Item legavit Hugoni filio suo 8 boves et 20 vaccas de parco suo (?). Item legavit Margarete uxori sue unum gregem existentem in [custodia ?—] Wethyrhyrd. Item Hugoni filio suo 1 gregem in custodia Johis de Burton. Item legavit alios duos greges existentes in custodia Willi Alanson et Johis Burton junioris, Johanni Roberto Galfrido Thome filiis, et filiabus non maritatis inter eos dividendos per equales portiones. Item legavit Margarete filie Ricardi Rystwald 20 marcas. Item voluit quod servientes sui remunerentur secundum discretionem executorum suorum et legavit Johanni Bergett capellano 20s. Residuum bonnorum suorum dedit et legavit executoribus suis ad disponendum pro anima sua in pios usus et pro animabus illorum omnium pro quibus tenebatur quoquo modo [ ] et precipue per discretionem Margarete uxoris sue. Et ad istud testamentum fideliter exequendum ordinavit et constituit executores suos Margaretam uxorem suam Thomam Delamore et Willelmum de Lothre. Hiis T. dno Johe Bargett Ro-

vine service in the said chapel shall receive 4 marks yearly and the chaplain celebrating (this) divine service in the church of Lowther shall receive 8 marks—always provided that he be of good character. Also he bequeathed 10 marks to be distributed amongst the poor on the day of his burial. Also he left for every chaplain taking share in the services on the day of his burial 12d. Also he bequeathed to his son Hugh 8 oxen and 20 cows from his park (?). Also he bequeathed to Margaret his wife one flock existing in the [care ?] of [? the] wethyrhyrd. Also to Hugh his son one flock in the care of John de Burton. Also he left two other flocks existing in the care of William Alanson and John Burton the younger, to John, Robert, Geoffrey and Thomas his sons and his unmarried daughters to be divided equally amongst themselves. Also he left to Margaret daughter of Richard Rystwald 20 marcs. Also he willed that his servants should be remunerated according to the discretion of his executors, and he bequeathed to John Bergett, chaplain, 20s. The rest of his goods he gave and bequeathed to his executors to be disposed for the good of his soul in religious uses and for the souls of all those for whom he was in any way

berto de Bank Thoma de Penruddock et al.

bound [ ] and particularly by the discretion of Margaret his wife. And that this testament should be faithfully fulfilled he ordained and appointed as his executors Margaret his wife, Thomas Delamore and William de Louther. Witnesses: Sir John Bargett, Robert de Bank, Thomas de Penruddock and others.

P.—Will of dame Margaret de Louther; 1448.

In Dei nomine 3 Feb. A.D. 1448. Ego Margareta de Louthre compos mentis et sane memorie condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. Imprimis lego animam meam Deo et beate Marie et omnibus Sanctis corpusque meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia beate Marie Karliolensis prope sepulcrum patris mei cum mortuario meo debito ecclesie parochie Sti. Michaelis de Dalston. Item lego in vigiliis cera oblationibus et omnibus aliis proficiendis die sepulture mee 10 marcas. Item lego Ecclesie Cathedrali beate Marie Karl. 5 marcas. Item Willo de Louthre filio meo 1 tenementum in Karliolo cum omnibus pertinentiis. Item predicto Willo omnia tenementa et terras cum pertinentiis in Baronia de Dalston. Item Roberto Galfrido et Thome filiis meis 1 gregem arietum et 1 gregem hoggasterum et 1 gregem ovium matric' existentem in custodia Johis Burton et Thome Olewante.

In the name of God, Feb. 3, 1448, I Margaret de Louther, of sane mind and good memory, make my will in this form: First I bequeath my soul to God and the Blessed Mary and all the Saints, and my body to be buried in the church of the Blessed Mary of Carlisle by the grave of my father, together with the mortuary offering owed to my parish church of St. Michael of Dalston. Also I bequeath 10 marks for wax (candles) for vigils and offerings and all other requirements for the day of my burial. Also I leave to the Cathedral church of the Blessed Mary of Carlisle 5 marks. Also to my son William de Louther one tenement in Carlisle with all its belongings. Also to the aforesaid William all (my) tenements and lands with their belongings in the Barony of Dalston. Also to Robert, Geoffrey and Thomas my sons 1 flock of rams and 1 herd of hoggets,

Item Margarete Restewald 20£. Item predicte Margarete 4 lectos. Item predicte Margarete 1 ollam eneam con. lagenar [ ] et 1 patellam. Item predicte Margarete 3 vaccas cum suis vitulis. Item domino Johanni Bargett pro decimis oblitis 2 marcas. Item Hugoni de Louthre seniori filio meo 1 ciphum argenti cum coopertorio habentem arma patris sui. Item Hugoni de Louthre juniori 13s. 4d. Item Willo de Louthyr filio Hugonis de Louthre 13s. 4d. Item Roberto de Louthre filio Hugonis de Louthre 13s. 4d. Item Ricardo de Louthyr 13s. 4d. Item Isabelle de Louthre 13s. 4d. Item Johanni Louthyr Capellano 10£ et unam ollam argenteam. Item Emmote servienti mee [ ] lect. Item volo quod servientes et familiares remaneant secundum discretionem executorum meorum. Item collectoribus Sti. Joh. de Jerusal. 2 marcas. Item cuilibet capellano interessanti in exequiis meis die sepulture mee 12d. Item quatuor ordinibus fratrum viz. Penreth Appulby et duobus ordinibus Karliol 2 marcas inter se dividendas per equales portiones. Item domino Alexandro capellano meo 13s. 4d. Item Margarete de Wigton 4 vaccas cum suis vitulis. Item uni capellano honesto ad celebranda divina in ecclesia Cath. Karl. vel in Choquell (?) pro duobus annis

and one flock of sheep in lamb existing in the care of John Burton and Thomas Olewante. Also to Margaret Restwald £20. Also to the aforesaid Margaret 4 beds. Also to the aforesaid Margaret 1 brass vessel holding (gallons ?) and one pan. Also to the aforesaid Margaret three cows with their calves. Also to Sir John Bargett for forgotten tithes 2 marks. Also to Hugh de Lowther senior my son one silver cup with a cover having his father's arms on it. Also to Hugh de Louther junior 13s. 4d. Also to William de Louther son of Hugh de Louther 13s. 4d. Also to Robert de Louther son of Hugh de Louther 13s. 4d. Also to Richard de Louther 13s. 4d. Also to Isabel de Louther 13d. 4d. Also to John Louther chaplain £10 and one silver vessel. Also to Emmota my servant (1 bed ?). Also I will that my servants, household and other, shall stay on according to the discretion of my executors. Also for the brethren of St. John of Jerusalem 2 marks. Also for each chaplain taking part in the services of my funeral on the day of my burial 12d. Also for the four orders of friars, viz. at Penrith, Appleby and the two orders at Carlisle, 2 marcs to be divided amongst themselves in equal shares. Also to Sir Alexander my chaplain 13s.

duraturis pro anima mea pro anima patris mei et pro anima Roberti de Louthre et pro anima Johannis de Derwentwatre et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum 16 marcas. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum non legatorum, debitis meis ad exequia plene persolutis, do et lego Roberto Galfrido et Thome filiis [meis]. Item Margarete de Wigton unum lectum. Dat. die et anno etc.

4d. Also to Margaret de Wigton 4 cows with their calves. Also for one chaplain of good repute for celebrating divine service in the Cathedral Church of Carlisle or in . . . . for two years for my soul, for my father's soul, for the soul of Robert de Louther and for the soul of John de Derwentwater and for the souls of all the faithful dead, 16 marks. The remainder of all my goods not bequeathed after full discharge of what is owed at my funeral I give and bequeath to Robert, Geoffrey and Thomas my sons. Also I bequeath to Margaret de Wigton one bed. Given the day and year &c. abovesaid.

Proved in St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, 25 July, 1449.

Q.—Agreement for marriage of Hugh of Louther and Mabell Lancastre; 18 Aug. 1455.

This indenture made at Penreth the 18 day of Auguste the yher of the regne of Kyng Henri the sexte 34 by twyx Hugh of Louther elder squyer apon that one parte and William Lancastre of Hertsopp squyer apon that other partye berys wyttnes at the sayde parties er accordett and fully agrett in the maner and forme at efter folowys that es to saye that Hugh son of the forsayde Hugh sall wed and with the grace of God take to wyfe Mabell doghter of ye sayde William Lancastre by fore the feste of Saynt Michel Arch: next comyng, and the sayde Hugh elder schall infeffe or ger infeffe the sayde Hugh his son and Mabell his wife in landes and tenements to ye valowe of 20 marcs by zer out over all charge and repryse with in 8 dayes efter the weddyng had by twyx the sayde Hugh and Mabell, to have and to halde all the sayde lands and tenements to ye saide Hugh and Mabell his wyfe and to ayres males of thayer two bodys lawfully begettyn. And that ye saide William Lancastre shall infeffe or ger infeffe the forsaid Hugh zonger and Mabell his wyfe in lands and tenements to ye valowe of 10 marcs by zer

out over all charge and reprise with in 8 dayes efter the weddyng had by twyx Hugh and Mabell &c : to have and to halde all ye saide lands and tenements to ye saide Hugh and Mabell his wyfe and to ye ayreis of thayer two bodys lawfully begettyn. And if it happyn the said William to have any other yschewe lawfully be gettyn then ye seide Mabell on lyfe efter his dessese, at then he schall trewly paye or ger to be payed to the saide Hugh of Louther elder or to his executores 100£ of mone. And if it happyn the said William to dee and have none other yschewe lawfully be gettyn bot ye saide Mabell after his deth, at than ye saide Hugh elder or his executores schall pay to ye executores of ye said William £100 of mone. And out ouer y^s^ the saide Hugh es agrett that he schall make none alienacion of nother lands nor tenements that til hym descendes by hys fader nor by hys moder in fee nor in fe taylle excepte the lands and tenements to the valowe of 40 marcs by zer to be made to certane persons for terme of lyffe. And also the said William es agreit that he schall nott make non alienacion of no lands nor tenements in fee nor in fe tayle that he hase in Stirkeland Ketill nor Dent nor Sedbergh except the lands of 10 marcs to be gevyn to ye foresaide Hugh zonger and Mabill his wyfe. And as for the costage to be made the day of the weddyng the saide parties sall bere ye charge evenly. And as for the coste to be made for a bill of dispensation it sall be made evynly at the coste of the saide parties. And that all theys articles and covants above rehersett trewly to be fulfild and performed ayther partye bynd thaym till other by y^s^ indentur and er tharto bodely sworne.

R.—Marriage agreement between Hugh Lowther and Cristofer Lancaster ; 1499.

Thys indenture maid att Penreth the 26 day of Auguste the zeer of the reigne of Kyng Henre the vij^th^ the 15th betwix Hew Lowther Esquyer on y^t^ on partye and Cristofer Loncaster Esquire on y^t^ other partye wytnessyth that itt is agreyde and acordytt betwix the partyes aforsaid in maner and forme folowyng. Yatt is to say y^t^ Willm Loncaster son of the said Cristofer Loncaster shall wede and w^t^ the grace of Gode take to wyffe Elezabeth daghter of the said Hew Lowther betwix thys and the feste of Ester next folowyng the dat herof, and the said Cristofer shall enfeoff or cause to be infeoffyd the said Willm. Loncaster and Elezabeth in lands and tenaments to ye zerly valew of 10 marks over all chargs and reprisys w^t^in the contey of Westmerlande or Cumberlande to theym and to the heir mayle of y^r^ two bodyes

lawfully begottyn, for the whych maryage and feoffment so hade and don the said Hew Lowther shall pay or make to be payd to ye said Cristofer Loncaster or hys assignes a hundreth marks of lawfull money of Ynglande in maner and forme folowyng: that is to say att the day of sealyng of the indentur 40 marks and at ye day of sposage 10£ and att the feste of pentecost next after that 5 marks and att the feste of Sanct Martyne in Wynter next after yat 5 marks and so att ye fest of penticost and Sanct Martyn so folowyng 5 marks to the hole summe of A hundreth marks be payd and fully contentt. Also itt is agreyd y^t^ the said Hew Lowther shall relesse for hym and hys heirs to the said Cristofer Loncaster and hys heirs for evermore all such ryght tytyll and clayme as he has agans ye said Cristofer in of and apon all such lands tenamentts rents and servyces w^t^ their appurtenances att the said Cristofer stands in full possession of the day of makyng herof yat is to say the lordeshype and maner of Sokebreyde Tyrrell w^t^ a place in Burebank, Over Hartesope and Nether Hartesope w^t^ the frey rentts of Sleygyll, Styrkeland Roger in Kendall w^t^ the frey rents w^t^ all the appurtenants and 7 nobylls in Banaisedayll, and the said Cristofer Loncaster shall relesse and make wrytyng for hym and hys heirs for evermor to the forsaid Hew Lowther and dayme Mabell Louther hys moder and to their heirs for ever all such ryght tytyll and clayme that he has in Dentt, Sedburgh, Banaisedaylle except 7 nobylls afor rehersyde, the Ladyforde and Fayrbanke w^t^ all y^r^ appurtenants. And ye forsaid Cristofer Loncaster shall make a sufficyante a sover* and a lawfull astayte of all hys lands tenamentts rents and servycs w^t^ ther appertenants to ye said Willm Loncaster hys son and to the heir mayle of hys bodye lawfully begotten. Allways provydytt that the said Cristofer Loncaster shall occupye and enjoye all ye forsaid lands tenamentts rentts and servyce w^t^ y^r^ appurtenants to hym duryng hys lyffe, thys astayte nott w^t^ standyng. Also itt is agreyd y^t^ the forsaid Hew and Cristofer shall relesse ather to other all maner of accions sewts quarells demands detts jugementts reconysants executions except the summe of ye hundreth marks y^t^ is tobe paid for ye forsaid maryage to ye said Cristofer. And att all thes relessys wrytyngs and astayte as is afor rehersyde to be maid be the advyse and concell of Robert Constabyll sergiand of the lawe and Umfrey Segyssewyke and the forsaid partyes or y^r^ concell to be att Durhame att y^e^ next Assyes after the dat herof to speke w^t^ y^e^ said Robert

* A sover=estover.

and Umfrey in thes premisses. Also it is agreyd y^{t} the foresaid Hew Lowther shall fynd y^{e} said Willm Loncaster and Elezabeth hys doghter and hys (servands) all horse meytt and mannys meytt att his coste and charge y^{e} fyrste zer next after y^{e} maryage had and don. And the said Cristofer Loncaster shall do to thaym in lyke wyse the next zer folowyng y^{t}, and the forsaid Hew Lowther and Cristofer Loncaster to sew for ye licenc of ye said maryage ather of theym of y^{r} awne coste and charge. Also itt is agreyd be the said Cristofer yat the said Hew shall pay 10 marks of ye forsaid summe to the said Willm and Elezabeth, also itt is agreyde y^{t} ye astayte of feoffment so maid as afor is rehersyde be nott prejudiciall to Ellenor Loncaster wyff of the said Cristofer duryng her lyff of such lands as is hyr feoffament, also if y^{r} be anythyng w^{t} in thes indenturs or obligations and condicions maid of the same yatt may be amendytt, itt to be amendytt at ye syght of Robert Constabyll Umfray Seggysse-wyke Launcellott Threlkeld John Crakynthrope William Beaulieu and Anthony Crakynthrope. In wytness herof ather partye er bondyn to other be y^{r} severall obligations in a thousand ponde beryng ye dat abovsaid and to thes indentures has sett to ther seales.

S.—Marriage agreement between Sir Hugh Lowther and Sir Thomas Curwen; 1502.

Thys indenture made at Kestwyk the 27 die of Januar in ye zere of ye reign of Kynge Henry ye viith ye 17th by thwyx Sir Hugh Lowthre Knight, opon ye one party and Sir Thomas Curwen of Wyrkyngton K^{t} opon the tother partye witnesses y^{t} ye said parties ar agreyt and accouandyt in maner and forme as folowes: y^{t} is to say that John Lowthre son and heyre aperand to the said Sir Hugh Lowthre schall wed and w^{t} ye grace of God take to wyffe Lucie doghter to the said Sr Thomas Curwen affore ye fest of ye nativitie of our Lord Gode next efter ye date heroff, if ye licence ther to necessarie may be gyttyn at ye costez of the parties equally borne affore ye said die: also ye said Hugh w^{t} in fourty dies next efter ye espousels had and solemnyzit by thwyx ye said John Lowthre and Lucie schall infeffe or make to be infeffyt ye said John and Lucie and to ye heyres of ye said John body begottyn in lands and tenements to ye yerly valew of twenty pond sterlyng over all chergez and reprisez w^{t} in ye countez of Cumberland and Westmorland. Also ye said Hugh schall no alienacion make of ony lands or tenements y^{t} he hays or may have in tyme to come by discent or ony other to hys use

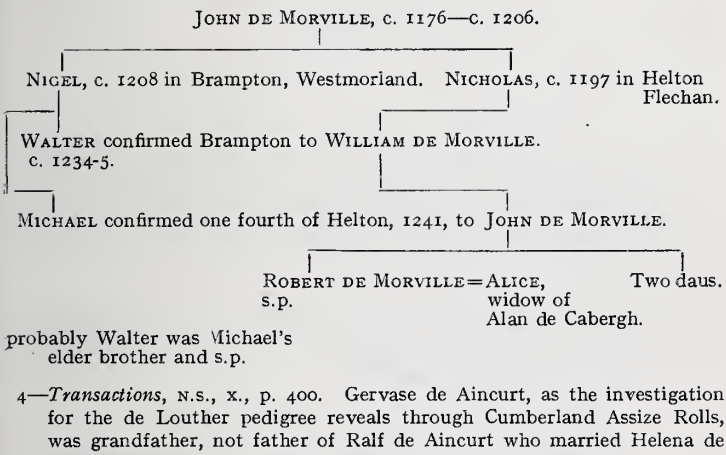
so at ye said John may efter ye decesse of ye said Sr Hugh inherite all ye said lands and tenements at ye said Sir Hugh hays or schall have by discent: for the whylke weddyng and feffement delyvering the said Sir Thomas Curwen schall pay or make to be paid to the said Sir Hugh Lowthre and hys assignys four hundreth and fourty marcs of lawfull Inglesse money in manner and forme as folowes: that is to say at ye die of weddyng of ye said John and Lucie a hundreth mercs styrlyn and att ye fest of ye purificacion of our Lady or w^{t} in 6 dies next after yan for to come next folowyng 10£ sterlyng and at ye fest of Lammas callyt advincla yan next after or wt in 6 dies next folowyng £10 sterlyng; And so furth zerely and termely to the some of ye said four hundreth and fourty marcs be fully payt and content. Also ye said Hugh grauntez y^{t} if ye said Lucie decesse as God defend witowtyn issue beying an lyve yat yan all such payments as er unpayt at yatt tyme, and ye die of payment not comme, cesse and be no more asket ne payt. And for evere £10 of ye four hundreth and fourty mercs ye said Sir Thomas Curwen w^{t} sufficiant sourte w^{t} hym schalbe bondon by severall obligacion for payment of the same as is afforesaid, moreover ayther party shalhave ye rewyll and governence of y^{r} awne childe in [iii] zerez next after ye said espousals w^{t} ye feffement eqally to be devydyt by thwyx the sad parties duryng ye said iij zerez and yan ye said John and Lucie entre and occupye ye said feffement to y^{r} use and profett, and to bere y^{r} charge. And to all y^{s} conditions and covenands wele and trewly to be performyt and kepyt ayther partye binds yaym to other w^{t} sufficiand seuerte w^{t} yaym in fyve hundreth pondez sterlyng. In witness wheroff to ye parties of y^{s} indenture ayther partye interchangabely has set y^{r} seale. Gyffen, ye die yere and place afforesaid.

NOTES TO THE PEDIGREE, AND NOTES IN CORRECTION OF MATTERS IN FORMER PAPERS, AND EMENDATIONS REQUIRED THROUGH LIGHT THROWN BY DOCUMENTS ONLY LATELY DISCOVERED.

1—*Transactions*, N.S., viii., p. 301, line 4 from bottom, read *wife* for *grandmother*; p. 316, read *Adam* de Haverington for *Alan*.

2—*Transactions*, N.S., xii., de Morville pedigree, facing p. 386. Idonea as wife of Robt. de Veteripont should be erased. The daughter Idonea was Isabel's daughter. The above are simple blunders.

3—*Transactions*, N.S., xii., de Morville pedigree also. A deed lately found shows that Michael de Morville was son of Nigel and grandson of John; and, taking into account Pipe Rolls, Westmorland, of 1176 and 1197, and Feet of Fines 10 John—1208—Nos. 32 and 33, and 26 Hen. III, No. 3, 1241, together with this deed and others, it looks as though the pedigree at that part should stand thus :—

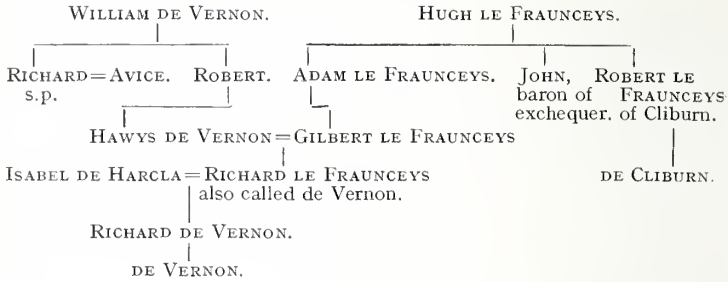


4—*Transactions*, N.S., x., p. 400. Gervase de Aincurt, as the investigation for the de Louther pedigree reveals through Cumberland Assize Rolls, was grandfather, not father of Ralf de Aincurt who married Helena de Furness.

5—*Transactions*, N.S., x., p. 418. The trend of probability seems to be that a branch of the de Lancasters succeeded to part of Brampton by marriage with an heiress of de Morville and came into another part by marriage with a de Wessington later on.

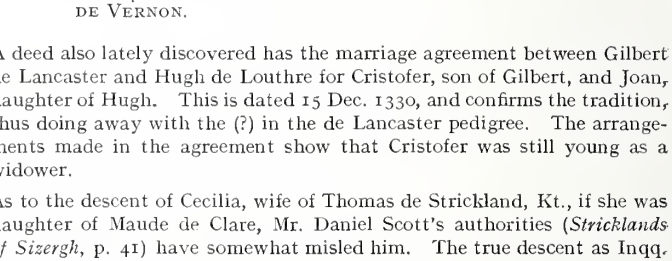
6—*Transactions*, N.S., x., opposite p. 494. The early part of the de Lancaster pedigree stands on a secure foundation. Dr. James Wilson (*Register of S. Bees*, p. 61) is entirely wrong. William I. de Lancaster was son of Gilbert, son of Elftred. Ketel, son of Elftred (*Transactions*, ix., p. 237) is called avunculus, not avus, by William,—uncle, not grandfather. The charter is original and genuine which states this.

7—*Transactions*, N.S., xii., p. 393. Pedigree of le Fraunceys and de Vernon. A deed found this year shows that I was wrong in taking *consanguineus* in this instance in the sense in which it often occurs in mediæval documents, as equivalent to *avus*. The argument on p. 322 of that *Trans.* therefore falls to the ground, and John le Fraunceys was never married. The deed in question is dated 1 Aug. 1257, and is an agreement between John le Fraunceys and Richard de Vernon by which Richard de Vernon gives his niece Hawys, daughter of Robert de Vernon, in marriage to Gilbert, son of Adam le Fraunceys and nephew of John. John le Fraunceys endows Gilbert with land in Routhcliff or Meaburn for the dowry of Hawys, and Richard endows Hawys with Pitchcott in Bucks. She is called heir apparent of Richard de Vernon. Adam le Fraunceys was thus brother, presumably elder brother, of John. All difficulties in the case are not taken away by this deed but the chief are relieved and that portion of the pedigree should stand thus :—



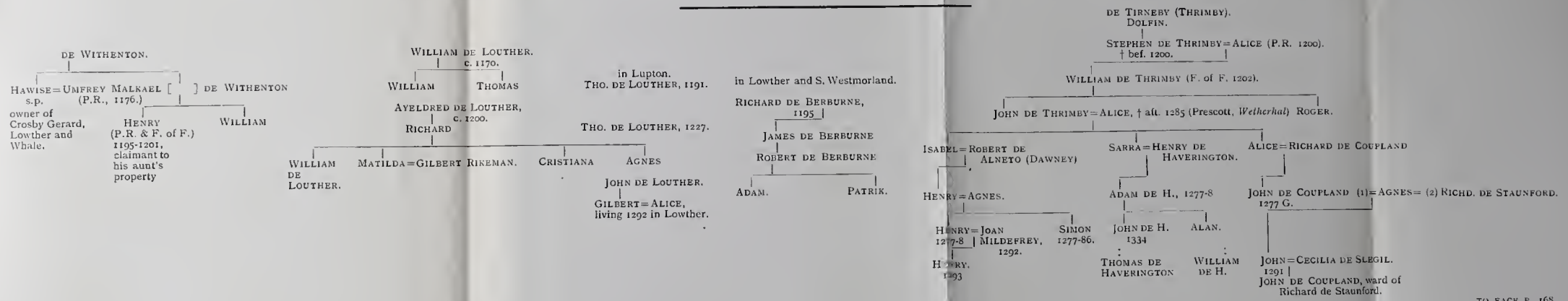
8—A deed also lately discovered has the marriage agreement between Gilbert de Lancaster and Hugh de Louthre for Cristofer, son of Gilbert, and Joan, daughter of Hugh. This is dated 15 Dec. 1330, and confirms the tradition, thus doing away with the (?) in the de Lancaster pedigree. The arrangements made in the agreement show that Cristofer was still young as a widower.

9—As to the descent of Cecilia, wife of Thomas de Strickland, Kt., if she was daughter of Maude de Clare, Mr. Daniel Scott's authorities (*Stricklands of Sizergh*, p. 41) have somewhat misled him. The true descent as Inqq. p. mortem show must be this :—



10—Justification of the Warthecopp and Threlkeld portions of the pedigree I hope I shall be able to give in later papers.

Pedigree 1. Early possessors inter-related, but in what precise way no documents hitherto found show.



TO FACE P. 168.

ART. IX.—*The Osmotherleys of Cumberland.* By JOSEPH SKELTON.

Communicated at Ambleside, September 3rd, 1915.

OSMOTHERLEY is the name of a beautiful country village, about five miles from Northallerton in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Its name in Domesday Book is Asmundrelac; in 1174, Osmunderlay; in 1301, 1311, 1316 and 1408, Osmunderley; in 1319, Osmunderlaie; in 1340, Osmunderleye and in 1398, Osmondirley; meaning the meadow (A.-S. *lēah*) of Asmundr (with the long *a*, pronounced *au*), genitive Asmundar. This is the Scandinavian form of a common personal name, of which the Anglo-Saxon equivalent is Osmund (see Lindkvist, *Mid. Eng. Placenames*, p. 3).

Osmotherley in Furness was in 1212 an estate within the lordship of Ulverston (Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe Rolls*, map) and its name in 1245 was Asemunderlawe. It was always written with the termination -law, -lowe or -lau up to the Furness *Valor*, 1535, where it is Osmoderlawe, except in a reference given by Lindkvist (p. 4) as "Cal. Inq. 1357" where it is Asmonderley. It evidently means the mound or hill (A.-S. *hlāw*) of Asmundr.

At the Yorkshire site was a family with the local name, ending in -ley, though Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., kindly informs us that there never seems to have been a local family of the earliest form of the name. In 1298, Roger de "Osmunderdeby" or Osmunderley confirmed a grant of Nicholas de Caiton to the Infirmary of Braithlands (Burton, *Eccl. Hist. Yorks.*, p. 183). The arms of this family in 1558 were *Argent, a fess engrailed between three martlets sable* (Constable Roll, xv.). The Furness Coucher, vol. II, written in 1412 and recently edited by Mr. Brown-

bill, gives (p. 91) the Furness Asmundirlaws *Argent, a fess sable ; in chief three martlets of the last.* In the seventeenth century the Osmotherleys of Cumberland claimed arms like those of the Yorkshire family, but with the fess plain.*

Hutchinson (*Hist. Cumb.*, ii, 301) indeed says that they were from Yorkshire ; but Sir Daniel Fleming, writing a century earlier and with much knowledge of local families (*Desc. Cumb.*, 1671, p. 18) gave them a Lancashire origin. An autograph letter, written in 1771 by Joseph Nicolson the historian (and now among the papers of Miss Booker of Langrigg Hall, whose mother was a Barwis of that place, representing the Osmotherleys of Langrigg) says :—" Mr. Machell tells us in his MS. collection VI, p. 594, that the Osmunderleys were descended from the Flemings, and living at Osmunderley in Lancashire assumed that Sir name." This connection with the Flemings was abandoned when Nicolson and Burn printed their *History*, 1777, but they let the Lancashire origin stand. The following references, though too incomplete for a pedigree, appear to support that view.

Early Asmunderlaw.

William de Asmunderlaw seems to have acquired land in Cumberland by marriage with Aliz de Boyville of Millom. The original index to the Furness Coucher, vol. II (*op. cit.* p. 74) recites a gift by him of land at Lairpul near Millom to Furness Abbey ; his son Henry confirmed the gift, " which William his father gave us, and which Henry f. Arthur de Millum [died early thirteenth cent. ; see *St. Bees Reg.* ed. Dr. Wilson, p. 87*n*] gave to his father with his mother in frank marriage." The Holm Cultram chartulary and John Denton note the marriage of Gunild or Goynhild, daughter of Henry f. Arthur, to one Henry f. William ; his family name is not given, nor does Gunild's charter in widowhood give it (N. and B. app. V).

* Figured on the Lintel at Dubmill, p. 191.

The pedigree in St. George and Dugdale's Visitation (ed. Joseph Foster, p. 64) makes Gunilda marry William de Asemundirlaw and gives them two sons, William, *ob. s.p.*, and Henry; but comparing *Furness Coucher* II, 74, 77 and 533-4, 554, it is clear that William de Asmunderlaw was William f. Waldeve * who married Henry f. Arthur's daughter Aliz; and they had two sons, Henry and William.

William's son Henry de Asmunderlaw may be he from whom two *nativi*, Adam de Asmundirlaw and Gerard his brother, were enfranchised by Furness Abbey in 1200-20, as Mr. Brownbill dates their charter (*op. cit.* p. 91) giving the Abbey 2 lb. of wax yearly in acknowledgment. Another minor person at Osmotherley at this time was Gamel son of Levin, who gave Conishead an acre in Asmunderlawe (West, *Furness*, ed. 1822, p. 250, from Dugdale) and about 1206 (see Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe Rolls*, p. 158) was paying 12d. rent to Henry de Redman for Micklethwaite or Middlethwaite (Furness Coucher, I, p. 509). There is nothing, however, but neighbourhood to connect Gamel with William.

William de Osmunderlaw witnessed a charter of Adam f. Richer of Calder giving land in Millom to St. John of Jerusalem, about 1230-40 (*St. Bees Reg.*, p. 299), and William de Asmunderlaw is thrice named in the Cumberland Pipe Rolls, 1255-1260, as fined half a marc "quia non venit."

William f. William de Asmunderlaw had from John and Anabel le Fleming and their son Rayner, and sold to Furness Abbey, land at Lairwath in Millom, offering

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* If this Waldeve was Waldeve f. Edmund f. Etheyn of Tatham (*V.C.H. Lancs.*) and if William de Asmunderlaw was the William f. Waldeve who sold Torver to Roger f. Augustine de Heaton, late 12th century (see A. P. Brydson, *Two Lakeland Townships*, p. 34) and witnessed the charter of 1194 in Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe Rolls*, p. 439, then the husband of Aliz was brother of Augustine, and of Dean Adam "d'Avranches" whose daughter married Henry de Redman, and of Richard de Tatham. But Mr. Brownbill, who has kindly considered the point, warns us against assuming the connection as certain.

land at Wodridding in compensation if the transaction could not be made good (about 1240, Furness Coucher II, 528-9). He gave Conishead eight acres in Ulverston (West, p. 252). William f. William de Asmunderlaw gave land in Allithwaite to Richard de Copeland (*V.C.H. Lancs.*, viii, 268) about 1250. William de Asmunderlaw in 1292 claimed land in Warton as heir of his grandmother Clarice de Asmunderlaw (*V.C.H. Lancs.*, viii, 163; we are indebted to Mr. Brownbill for these two references). Walter de Asmunderlawe witnessed a South Cumberland charter, late thirteenth century (*St. Bees Reg.*, No. 218). William de Asmunderlawe witnessed grants to Ulverston by Ingelram and Christiana de Guisnes (Ingelram *floruit* 1283-1324) and by John f. Roger de Lancaster, who succeeded to Rydal, etc., in 1291 (these *Transactions*, N.S., x, p. 404); these grants are printed in West's appendix. William de Asmundrelau witnessed a charter dated August 1, 1325, at Furness Abbey (Coucher II, p. 262).*

At the same period, in Cumberland, William Asemunderlawe was a juror on the Inq. p.m. of Simon de Rachton, 1295 (these *Transactions*, N.S., x, p. 24); William Osmonderlow took part in the perambulation of Inglewood, 1311 (N. and B. appendix iv).

About 1290 Ranulph de Osmunderlaw had by his marriage with Agnes, daughter and coheir of Thomas de

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* The Furness family may be continued in a footnote, to avoid interrupting the Cumberland history:—

Gilbert de Asmunderlaw is mentioned in *Furness Coucher*, I, 417.

Lawrence de Osmondrelawe witnessed Christiana's confirmation, at Windermere (island) in 1334, of the grant to Ulverston by Ingelram and herself which William f. William had witnessed. Laurence also witnessed Sir John de Harrington's homage to the Abbot of Furness, January 29th, 1337, and was a juror at the Inquisition of Lonsdale at Lancaster, January, 1342 (see Mr. Pearson's article p. 207).

John de Asmunderlawe, at the Inq. p.m. of Sir John de Coupland, Ulverston, 1358, held a house and land, called Asmunderlawe, of Matthew de Redman, who held them by homage, fealty and service of 6½d. yearly (see A. P. Brydson, *Two Lakeland Townships*, p. 46).

Yvan de Asmunderlaw witnessed the homage of Sir Thomas le Fleming to the Abbot of Furness, 1404 (Beck, *Ann. Furn.*, p. 282), and the same, called "Vane" in West, p. 89, held in 1409 two parcels of land in Rosset (High and Low Roshead near Ulverston) by knight's service and 6½d. a year each from Furness Abbey.

Langrigg, the demesne of Langrigg, and with him the story of the later Cumberland Osmotherleys begins. In 1292 there was an agreement between the monks of Holm Cultram and the two heiresses with their husbands, Ranulph and Thomas del Lathes, concerning pasture in Bromfield (quoted, N. and B. ii, p. 167). On Wednesday, May 15, 1303, Ranulph was a juror at the Inq. p.m. of Sir Thomas de Derwentwater (quoted, these *Transactions*, N.S., iv, p. 291) and he appears in a grant by Margaret, daughter of John de Wyggeton, of the church of Wigton, to Holm Cultram (quoted, N. and B. ii, p. 191). On January 2, 1308, he was John de Whitgift's attorney for giving seisin of land in Stainburn to St. Mary's, York (*St. Bees Reg.*, No. 346).

Ranulph's immediate successors have not been found, but on September 20, 1309, Thomas de Osmunderlawe was an acolyte at the ordination at Dalston (*Bp. Halton's Reg.*, ed. W. N. Thompson, i, p. 330); and William de Osmunderlaw was holding, in 1315, one twelfth of the manor of Waverton by homage and a cornage rent of 3¼d. at the Inq. p.m. of Sir John de Wyggeton, 1315 (Cal. of Inq. p.m. v, 299, kindly communicated by Dr. James Wilson).

It is to be noted that one of the same name held the same estate by the same tenure, more than 260 years later, which shows the continuity of that branch of the family.

The principal members of the Cumberland family were then settled at Langrigg, and a succession of sons continued the name until the eighteenth century.

Osmotherley of Langrigg.

William de Osmunderlaw appears again in the half century beginning 1383 as the name of a burgess of Parliament in that year, with John de Skelton. In 1390 William is said (in papers in possession of Miss Booker of Langrigg

Hall) to have bought or built Langrigg Hall. In 1393 William de Osmunderlaw, Sir Clement and Thomas de Skelton, Thomas Sandes and William del Dykes were granted, by Sir Robert de Mulcastre, Threapland and land in Blennerhasset (quoted, J. Denton, *Accompt*, p. 174) and in that year the same parties were at law with John and Alice Cotyngham about land and rent in Bothel and Blennerhasset (*Feet of Fines*). William de Osmunderlaw was knight of the shire for Cumberland in 1398. At Easter, 1400, William and Joan his wife released to Alan de Blennerhasset and others lands in Carlisle, Cummersdale, Anthorn and Sollom, for 100 marcs of silver (*Feet of Fines*, 1 Hen. IV). In 1401 or 1409 William de Osmunderlaw witnessed Robert de Mulcastre's grant of Bowaldeth to Robert de Heighmoor (quoted, J. Denton, *Accompt*, p. 180). William Osmundelowe was sheriff of Cumberland in 1403 and 1418-9 (these *Transactions*, O.S., iv, pp. 312-3).

In 1405, 6 Hen. IV, Sir William de Osmunderlaue, knight, witnessed a deed of Sir John de Skelton (quoted, J. Denton, *Accompt*, p. 176) and next year he and Thomas de Osmunderlaw were witnesses to a deed of Sir William de Clifford (*ibid.*, p. 177). In 1407 William was the collector, with Robert de Lowther and William de Stapleton, of the aid for knighting the Prince of Wales (afterwards Henry V) and for marrying the Princess Blanche (Subsidy Roll, 8 Hen. IV). In 1411 Sir William witnessed a Culwen charter (these *Transactions*, N.S., xiv, p. 402).

A William de Osmounderlawe, not described as knight, had a life interest in Warthole and Blencrake in 1420 (*Feet of Fines*, 8 Hen. V, No. 6) and in 1434 St. Mary's Abbey, York, leased the manor of Bromfield, together with all tithes of hay and corn in the parish of Bromfield for six years at 40s. rent to William de Osmunderlawe of Bromfield, the sureties being William and Thomas Osmundyrlaw, both of Langrigg, Robert Osmundyrlaw of

Hyldekirk and others (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, iii, pp. 567-8).

After a blank of two generations we are assisted by the Visitation of Yorkshire, 1563-4 (Harleian Society) which contains an entry giving information as follows :—

(I). WILLIAM OSMOTHERLAW about 1500 married Eleanor daughter of John Kyrkbryde and granddaughter to Sir Rychard Kyrkbryde of Yorkshire. "William Asmotherley with 2 horse" was one of the principal gentlemen called out in 1543 by Sir Thomas Wharton, Lord Warden of the West Marches, for Border service (N. and B., i, l) ; other relatives, John and William Osmotherley, were also armed with the lance (Cal. Border Papers).

(II). RICHARD OSMOTHERLAW, son of the preceding, is mentioned in the Inquisition of 1578 as holding the lands held by his son William. He had issue :—

(1) William, of whom later (III).

(2) Launcelot, vicar of Amport, Southampton. His will, 1576, speaks of Cuthbert as son of his elder brother, and of Peter and John, sons of his brother Alexander ; he left to Richard Osmotherlaw 40s., and desired to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Amport.

(3) Thomas went to London and was apprenticed to John Rogers, clothworker ; he was admitted to the freedom of the Clothworkers' Company 1563 and must therefore have been born about 1542. He had two sons ; Thomas, admitted to the freedom of the Clothworkers' Company, and John, a pewterer, whose name does not appear in the records of the Pewterers' Company ; but he was bequeathed an annuity by his cousin Richard in 1612.

(4) Alexander * and his sons Peter and John, mentioned above. John became a clothworker, although his name is not recorded as a member of the Clothworkers' Company ; he died 1641-2, and by will bearing date 1 June, 1642, devised 50s. to the Clothworkers' Company "for the benefit of their poor members," 50s. to Christ's Hospital, and to the parish of Garlick Hythe £3

* Another Alexander is mentioned in the records of the Probate Court, York, which state that "administration of the Goods of George Osmotherley of Bromfield, intestate deceased, was granted to Mabel his relict and Alexander his child, 20 July, 1535" (app. Lee's Register, fo. 128).

per annum. These sums were payable out of houses in Aldersgate Street and Little Britain, of which the Merchant Taylors' Company were trustees, and were redeemed by order of the Charity Commissioners dated 18 November, 1873.

(III). "WILLIAM OSMOTHERLAW, gentleman" is said in the Inquisition of 1578 (quoted by Whellan, p. 216) to hold "certain lands at Langrigg, late the lands of Richard Osmotherley, by homage, fealty, suit of court from three weeks to three weeks, and rendereth per annum ———. The said William holdeth there a tenement called Langrigg Hall." He is also said in a survey of Waverton 1578 (*ibid.*, p. 281) to hold $\frac{1}{12}$ part of the manor of Waverton by the $\frac{1}{12}$ part of a knight's fee and other services, rendering per annum $3\frac{1}{4}$d. This tenure, the same with that held by one of his name 260 years earlier, appears to indicate descent. He also held 4 acres at Waverton called Marshalflat at 1s. 4d. rent (*ibid.*) ; lands in Dundraw, and a tenement called Whayrigg Hall, by knight's service, the part of a knight's fee, homage, fealty, suit of court and a rent (*ibid.*, p. 215) ; 4 tenements at Lownthwaite (*ibid.*, p. 281) ; and lands and tenements at Ulterside, late the lands of Wm. Coultherd (*ibid.*, p. 208). In 1571 William Osmotherley was juror at the Inq. p.m. of Sir Hugh Askew (these *Transactions*, N.S., xi, 170). His will, dated November 30, 1590, and proved at Carlisle, March 29, 1591, gives his name as William Osmotherlaw of Langrigg, gentleman, and he proceeds—"I give all my goods movable and immovable, that excepted which I have given unto my Sonne Cuthbert Osmotherlaw by a deed of Gifte, unto my wife Ann Osmotherlaw and unto mye two younger sonnes Thomas and William." He had issue :—

(1) Cuthbert, of whom later (IV.).

(2) Richard, born about 1562 or 1563, went to London when a youth and served his apprenticeship as a merchant taylor under Thomas Hurker from about 1576 or 1577. He was admitted to

the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company on March 6, 1584, and when he died in 1612 appointed the Company trustees of his property on condition that certain annuities were paid by them out of his estate. These annuities to certain relatives and their heirs are left in a confused state; but "the residue of all his goods, chattells, leases, silver plate, jewells, debts, dueties" and other things he bequeathed to his wife Anne, whom he made executrix. (She died 1614, and by will desired to be buried as near to her husband, Richard Osmotherlaw, as possible. She bequeathed to her sister, Catherine Stockley, 40s. and like bequests to Andrew Blackwell, Frances Simkins, Francis Terrell and Margaret Terrell). Richard's bequests include an annuity to the parson and churchwardens of Bromfield, that they provide a "sufficient and learned scholmayster" to teach 15 poor men's children, "two of the schollers thereof to be from tyme to tyme for ever nominated and appoynted by the inhabitants of Langrigg Hall." This annuity was redeemed by the Charity Commissioners in 1873, although there are yet some unsatisfied claims upon it, as regards Bromfield School. Over the doorway of the school is a stone bearing the following inscription:—"This School was founded by Richard Osmotherlaw in 1612." Hutchinson (*Hist. Cumb.*) mentions this school as one in which the well known custom of "Barring out" was in use in the middle of the eighteenth century. Richard also bequeathed "to the poor children harboured in Christ's Hospital, London, £5, to accompany his body to the earth, and to the poor people inhabiting within the parish of St. Botolph £5, to be distributed amongst them at the discretion of the parson and churchwardens within two days of his burial." He desired "to be buried in the parish church of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, London, as near to his first wife as may be in the Middle Isle of the same Church." He also bequeathed an annuity for a memorial sermon to be preached in St. Botolph's Church on the first Sunday in Lent for ever. Strange though it may appear, this annuity was redeemed by the Charity Commissioners with other charges on the estate. Other relatives mentioned in the will are Robert Roper of Bromfield, Robert Martindale of Bromfield, Edward Roper, waterbearer, of London, and Katherine Roper his sister, and Robert Osmotherley. Overseers of his will were Mr. Edward Tirrell White Baker, Mr. Abraham Elston, tallow chandler, and Richard Tonge, yeoman: and it was signed in the presence of Geo. Anglesea, Harman Bockholt, Richard Tounge, Ralph Hicke, "and of me Michael Dover Scr^r."" From a statement of gifts, etc. con-

nected with St. Botolph's, 1874, the bequests to the poor, the preacher, churchwardens, clerk and sexton of that parish would amount to £5 per annum, and the trustees had paid to the churchwardens £4 per annum only, £1 being deducted for land tax. In terms of an order of the Charity Commissioners, November 18, 1873, the Merchant Taylors' Company transferred to the official trustees of charitable funds the sum of £167 consols, and the sermon is no longer preached nor the bread distributed.

(3) Mary married Thomas Ellis, son of John Ellis of Bothel (Foster's *Visit. Yorks.* 1584-5-1612, p. 515), descended from the Ellis family of Kiddal Hall, Barwick-in-Elmet, Yorks., a picturesque house built by Thomas Ellis who married Anne, daughter of Wm. Calverley of Calverley. Sir Walter Calverley in his diary, 1663-1749 (*Surtees Society*) refers to Cuthbert, great-grandson of the Cuthbert in this generation, as his cousin.

(4) Mabel, married William Orpheur of Plumbland, sheriff 1602, and survived him: her will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, at Somerset House, is dated 1614. They had four sons and five daughters, one of whom, Jane, married William Brisko of Crofton and in her widowhood her father was a plaintiff in chancery against Robert Brisko concerning lands and tenements in Plumpton (Plumbland) assigned to her (*Chanc. Proc.* Eliz.). The history of the family is traced in these *Transactions*, o.s., iii., 99-126.

(5) Thomas may be one of the twelve rioters bailed after long imprisonment in 1569 for their conduct against Thomas Hussey, agent for the Earl of Northumberland who enclosed parts of the forest of Westward "to which common of pasture the inhabitants of this district had been entitled from time out of remembrance" (*S.P. Dom.*, Eliz. xiv., 87, 11). Hussey was apprehended "stoutly and manfully" on February 26, 1569, and committed to Cockermouth Castle, of which Lamplugh was then keeper (Curwen, *Castles and Towers*, 494-5). By the calendars of the Probate Court of Carlisle the will of Thomas Osmotherley was traced, dated March 29, 1591. He lived at the Abbey Mill, and his family is given in a later section of this paper.

(6) William, who purchased Dubmill 1612, and founded a branch of the family which is traced later in this paper down to the present time.*

* On February 26th, 1592, William Osmotherlaw, son of William Osmotherlaw of Langrigg, was admitted to the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company by servitude to Henry Hincklarke; he had been bound apprentice for seven years on May 17th, 1585, his sureties being Cuthbert Osmotherlaw of Langrigg, Cumberland, gentleman, and Roland Railton, citizen and armourer of London.

(IV). CUTHBERT, who inherited Langrigg, heads the Visitation pedigree. He married a Swinburne of Huthwaite Hall (these *Transactions*, N.S., xi, 163) and died 1599, leaving by his will " to my mother Ann Osmotherley and Frances now my wife, during the minority of my sonne and heir all my lands and tenements and all other my inheritance which I have within the county of Cumberland or elsewhere." His Inq. p.m. (42 Eliz., File 259, No. 18) states that he died seised of the demesne of Langrigg and 6 tenements there, 6 tenements at Wheyrigg, one in Moorow, one in Blencogo, 2 in Bowaldeth, one in Armathwaite, 6 in Oughterside, 4 in Meldrigg, 7 in Waverton, 4 in Southwaite: the jury were Launcelot Salkeld, Esq., Thomas Radcliffe, Thomas Williamson, Francis Radcliffe, Robert Allanby, John Skelton and Christopher Lowther. He had issue two children, Mary and William.

Mary married (1) John Chambers of Raby Cote, of the well known Holm Cultram family, who died about 1652; and (2) Michael Studholm of Wigton, one of the " Rascal Rout " as Tullie calls them in his narrative of the siege of Carlisle. Michael's father Cuthbert bought Richardby from Sir Edward Musgrave.

(V). WILLIAM, son of Cuthbert Osmotherley, succeeded to Langrigg Hall on attaining his majority, and on April 23, 1609, he married Mary, daughter of Richard Tolson, Esquire, of Woodhall near Cockermouth. The Tolsons were an old Yorkshire family; Richard Tolson married Eleanor Lamplugh of Dovenby; his brother John was provost of Oriel College, Oxford; Henry Tolson, brother of Mary Osmotherley, married the daughter and heir of Henry Saville of Wath-upon-Dearne, Yorks., and had issue a son Richard, barrister of Lincoln's Inn. William Osmotherley was one of the gentry who sent contributions for the support of the garrison during the siege of Carlisle 1643 and 1644 (N. and B., ii, 236) and were reduced by their services and sufferings in the Royalist cause. He died in 1660, leaving issue :—

(1) William, of whom later (VI.).
(2) John and (3) Cuthbert, died unmarried.
(4) Ellen married George Salkeld of Abbey Cowper.
(5) Frances married her relative William Osmotherley of Dubmill, about whom more hereafter.

(VI). William, son of William Osmotherley of Langrigg, born in 1638, married Ann ——, who survived him for 42 years ; she was guardian to her eldest son Cuthbert, and died January 1, 1713. William and Ann are described as of Langrigg Hall and Crookdake ; relatives occupied Crookdake Hall at this period. A search of the Bromfield registers, through the kindness of the Rev. Canon Taylor, vicar, reveals entries of the death of Richard Osmotherley, 1673, and of his wife, 1665, of Crookdake Hall. Edmund Sandford, writing about 1675 speaks of "a Large village called Langrigg and an ancient hall house and squires famely of the Osmotherleys some 200li per an." (*Cursory Relation*, p. 27). William died in 1671, leaving issue :—

(1) Cuthbert (No. VII.).
(2) William, born 1661 ; (3) Henry, born 1665 ; (4) Mary, born 1668 ; all three died unmarried.

(VII). Cuthbert married Mary Salkeld of Bothell whose ancestors were lords of Bothell about the time of Edward III. Francis Salkeld bought Bothell from Denton of Warnell in 1670 ; a Denton married Miss Barwis of Islekirk in 1624. Mary Salkeld's brother Thomas married a sister of Williamson of High Houses (their son was Williamson of Snittlegarth) ; after his death she married Wm. Richardson whose daughter Mary married John Borradaile, tanner and merchant of Wigton. Mary Salkeld's sister Grace married the Rev. David King, rector of Lamplugh in 1701.*

* This letter may be interesting : "Mr. and Madam Salkeld" were John and Elizabeth of Threapland Hall (1639-1723) :—

On the 10th of September, 1695, Sir Walter Calverley † sold to Cuthbert Osmotherley his tithes of Langrigg with the tithebarn and two acres of land. As already noticed, Sir Walter called Cuthbert Osmotherley "cousin," but no nearer relationship is known than the distant connection already given.

An addition to the rear of the eastern wall of Langrigg Hall now used as a larder has built into it an inscribed stone, removed in the first half of the nineteenth century from Dovecote, and showing that Cuthbert and Mary Osmotherley built Dovecote in 1705. Chief Justice Coke in 1615 instructed all constables of hundreds that "no dove houses were to be erected or maintained by any but the Lord of the Manor and the Parson" (Cal. St. Pap., xl, 70, quoted by Curwen, *Castles and Towers*). The Osmotherleys of Langrigg were not previously lords of the manor, but in 1707 Cuthbert bought the manors of Bromfield and Scales, and of Langrigg and Mealrigg, from Joseph Porter of Weary Hall; witnesses to the conveyance were William Osmotherley

C M
1705
O

"Lamplugh Oct 12, 1712.

"My only choyse of women and most dearly loved.

"In order to assuage your desire I resolve by the help and assistance of God to see you upon the 20th of this instant, and upon Thursday after to be joyned in matrimonial bond and holy orders with you. It's, I confess, a long tyme in myne opinion, to have you, the comfortable sun of my fancy, so long eclipsed from me, but I must patiently bear it untill God's appointed tyme. Untill then and while I live, with my Cordial love and most humble service to Mr & Madam Salkeld, To Mr Thomas Mrs Betty and Mrs Margaret and unto your own sweet self and lovely dear, I subscribe myself, my dearest, rarest, and most vertuous, yours more than I am able to express. David King

"To Madam Grace Salkeld."

† Sir Walter had also a house and lands and tithe hay in Kelsicke, tithes in Dundraw and Moorraw with tithebarn and lands; these he sold to Mr. Patteson of Penrith, attorney, purchaser of Carleton Hall about 1707, and father of Christopher Pattinson, Esq. (N. & B., ii., 404). Sir Walter's diary mentions that he "brock upe house keeping" in Cumberland in May, 1694; his father had held lands in Allanby manor which he conveyed to Nicholas Martindale in 1687 (Calverley Charters, Brit. Mus.) and on April 5th, 1680, he granted to Robert Jackson of Carlisle a seat in the north side of the chancel of Bromfield church, which shows Calverley's interests in the parish. Sir Walter notes a visit to Cumberland in September, 1694, and an offer "for all my estate there by parson Thomlinson," *i.e.*, the Rev. Robert Thomlinson, D.D., prebendary of St. Paul's, London, who died March 24th, 1747, aged 79, and built the chapel and school at Allonby, beside giving £200 to Wigton and many other various benefactions (*Diary of Sir Walter Calverley*, p. 61).

(Cuthbert's son), Thomas and Mabel Roper, and William Barnes.

The will of Cuthbert, dated January 26, 1744-5, gives to Mary Barwis, daughter to Anthony Barwis of Blencogo (his son-in-law) £4; to Elizabeth daughter of the same, £4; "to William Osmotherley, son of Elizabeth Osmotherley of Bromfield, an old black Coat and Waist Coat and Breeches. And all the rest of my Goods and Chattels I leave unto the said Anthony Barwis my son in law"; witnesses, Wm. Martindale, Mary Hewson, John Barwise. He died in 1745, leaving issue :—

(1) William, born 1687; lived at the Home Farm, Langrigg; named in a Langrigg deed of 1732; died unmarried 1733-4.

(2) Henry, born 1688, died 1695.

(3) Cuthbert, died young.

(4, 5) Dorothy and Jane, twins, died 1693.

(6) Elizabeth, born 1690, died March 3, 1730 at New Cooper. She married in 1710 Thomas, son of John Barwis of Dryholme * and New Cooper and his wife Susanna, daughter of — Pattinson. Thomas bought Langrigg Hall in 1735 and rebuilt it; he is said to have remarked after the rebuilding that it needed three bags—first, a bag of nails; secondly, a bag of gold; and thirdly, a bag of patience. He died at New Cooper in 1776 aged 90. His son John lived at Langrigg Hall, which his descendants held for more than 100 years. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Barwis, married in 1743 John Jackson of Crosby and had issue John Jackson, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, and Julia who married John Reay of The Gill, Bromfield. John and Julia Reay's children were :—

(1) Jackson Reay of Gill Farm; married Miss Dobison; their children were John Reay, who married his cousin, Jane Elizabeth Charles (see below); William, died at The Gill, 1846; Thomas; Elizabeth, married George Elliot, surgeon, of Aspatria; Julia, married the Rev. Thomas Martin, curate of Bromfield.

(2) Susanna Reay; married George Charles of Angerton and Kirkbride; their daughter was Jane Elizabeth who

* Dryholme had been long in the family when it was sold by John Barwis. In 1683 an Anthony, brother of Hugh Barwis of Dryholm, Esq., was described as of New Cooper.

married her cousin John Reay (see above) and left issue :—John ; William ; George, married the daughter of Captain Wyndowe of Blencogo Hall ; Charles, of the Indian army, married Harriet Allason ; Julia ; Jane, Joseph, Thomas Osmotherley,* Susan, Helen, Arthur and Edward.

(3) William Reay, married Miss Todd and left three daughters and a son, Robert Henry, wine merchant, who married Miss Bell, Maryport.

(5) John Reay, Sheriff of London, married Mrs. Middleton of Little Blake Hall, Essex, and died October 26, 1850.

(7) Mary Osmotherley, married 1730 Anthony Barwis, gentleman, son of John Barwis of Blencogo, Esq.† She died 1740, and Anthony died 1757, leaving two daughters :—Elizabeth, married Edward Brown of Moss Side, Abbey Holme ; and Mary.

(8) Salkeld (No. VIII.).

(VIII). SALKELD OSMOTHERLEY, born 1702, matriculated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, on May 4, 1725, was appointed to the curacy of Kirkby Fleetham, Yorkshire, about 1728, and appears to have married Ann Joblin, daughter of the vicar of that place. Through the kindness of the Rev. H. Rimington, the present vicar of Kirkby Fleetham, it was found that the parish was served by curates from 1718 to 1729, and that during those years the benefice was likely to be held by a pluralist living elsewhere, whose name may have been Jobling. During Salkeld Osmotherley's incumbency there were two yeoman families named Jobling in the parish. In 1729 he was inducted to the vicarage of Kirkby Fleetham and remained there until his death.

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* The Rev. Thomas Osmotherley Reay, M.A., born January, 24 1834; King's Scholar of Eton College, played in the Eton XI. 1851-2 (and later played cricket for Surrey, Middlesex and Warwickshire) ; of Exeter College, Oxford, and Wells Theological College ; deacon 1858, priest 1859 ; held curacies at All Saints, Wellington, Salop, 1858-60, Hampton Lucy, Warwickshire, and St. Andrew's, Marylebone ; vicar of Dovercourt, Essex, 1871-80, and of Prittlewell, 1880-1914 ; Rural Dean of Canewdon, 1882-1914 ; Hon. Canon of St. Albans, 1912-14 ; Hon. Canon of Chelmsford, 1914 ; died June 14th, 1914. He succeeded to The Gill, Bromfield, about twelve years before his death, and was a frequent visitor to Cumberland, a personal friend of the Rev. Canon Richard Taylor of Bromfield and of the present writer. He wrote a *History of Surrey Cricket* and *Reminiscences of Half a Century ago.*

† Richard, son of Colonel Thomas Barwis, held the manor of Blencogo in 1688 and died at Islekirk 1699. He is to be distinguished from "The Great Richard," son of Anthony and Grace Barwis, who married Frances Musgrave of Edenhall and left many traditions of his feats of strength.

As already noticed, his father made considerable purchases and additions to the estate. These involved him in difficulties from which his son-in-law, Thomas Barwis, relieved him by purchasing Langrigg in 1735. Ten years later Cuthbert died, and the Hall passed into the occupation of the Barwises. Worldly cares, added to parochial duties, no doubt weighed heavily on the Rev. Salkeld Osmotherley. His successor, Mr. Thistlethwaite, found the parish registers among his effects, but no records of his own children were among them. He and his wife, who survived him thirty years, were buried under the tower of Kirkby Fleetham church, and a mural tablet bears :—" Here lieth the body of the Rev. Salkeld Osmotherley, vicar of Kirkby Fleetham, son of Cuthbert Osmotherley esq. of Longridge Hall in the parish of Bromfield in Cumberland, who died lamented by all, August 27th 1763, aged 61. Here also lieth the remains of Ann, wife of Salkeld Osmotherley, who departed this life 15th June 1793, aged 87 years." Their issue was :—

(1) Mary, married Abraham De La Pierre,* private secretary to the French Ambassador, born at Reverolle, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, 1725 ; died May 1781, buried at Laurence Pountney, London, where also Mary was buried in March, 1798, *æt.* 61. Their daughter Ann, wife of William Borradaile of Lesson Hall, Cumberland, and Fenchurch Street, London, died July, 1818, *æt.* 48, and was buried in the family vault at Laurence Pountney, where also her husband, who died September 4, 1831, was buried.

(2) Ann, married Watson Smith of Kirkby Fleetham, and had issue Dorothy, Watson, Anne (married—Oates ; died February 22, 1870, aged 95 ; a window to her memory is in the chapel of ease, Fencote, Yorks.), George, Salkeld, Elizabeth, Margaret (married, June 21, 1823, to John Frankland of Kirkby Malzeard near Ripon) and Abraham.

(3, 4) Abraham and Thomas, died young.

(5) Salkeld, the youngest (No. IX.).

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* A certified copy from his baptismal register, made October 8th, 1753, runs as follows :—" Extrait des Registres de la Parroisse d'Apples. Abraham Mari Jonas, fils d'honré Samuel De La Pierre de Reverolle et d'hrée Jeanne Françoise Ravod sa femme, porté au st. bapteme par les hrés Abraham et Jonas Calame et Marie Magdeleine Matty du dit Reverolle le 18 Février 1725.."

PEDIGREE KINDLY CONTRIBUTED BY THE REV. H. RIMINGTON, VICAR OF KIRKBY FLEETHAM.

SALKELD OSMOTHERLEY married ANNE JOBLIN.

- MARY married ABRAHAM DELAPIERRE, Secretary to French Ambassador.
- SALKELD
- ABRAHAM d. young.
- THOMAS d. young.
- ANN married WATSON SMITH.
  - MARY died unmarried.
  - DOROTHY died unmarried.
  - WATSON lived at Denton, Manchester, leaves issue Adamson.
  - ANN married MR. OATES.
  - GEORGE married MARY COOK and was a hatter at Denton, Manchester.
    - SAMUEL, a clergyman in the Isle of Man, had large family.
      - REV. SAMUEL SMITH, Vicar of Westhall, Suffolk.
        - A son in Holy Orders.
    - ANN married a MR. REYNARD of Leeds, leaves issue.
    - MARY married WILLIAM PICKARD of Leeds.
      - JOSEPH TETLEY PICKARD.
        - WILLIAM SMITH PICKARD.
    - WATSON lived at Leeds, leaves issue.
    - DOROTHY married the REV. J. A. BASTOW.
      - REV. S. J. BASTOW, Rector of Hawerby, Grimsby.
        - three sons in Holy Orders.
    - ELIZABETH married a MR. WATSON of Fencote, emigrated to Canada.
  - SALKELD died unmarried.
  - ELIZABETH married JOHN WALKER of Fencote.
  - MARGARET m. JOHN FRANKLAND of Kirkby Malzeard. She was the grandmother of a Mr. Dent, who was Vicar of Coverham 40 years.
  - ABRAHAM.

(IX). SALKELD OSMOTHERLEY is said, in private documents which came into the writer's hands, to have become a surgeon and emigrated to the West Indies, where he died unmarried. Records of burials, etc., were not very accurately kept in the West Indies during the eighteenth century, and considerable research, in which the Bishop of Trinidad and Mr. George F. Judah, corresponding member of the Institute of Jamaica, etc., have most generously aided, has failed as yet to add details to the biography of the last in the direct line of Osmotherley of Langrigg.

OSMOTHERLEY OF ABBEY AND DUBMILL.

On one of the visits of Canon Thomas Osmotherley Reay to his native place, he remarked that he understood he was the only living person who possessed the proud name of Osmotherley. But although the direct descent has failed, there was a collateral line which has preserved the name to the present day. To trace this branch we must go back to the reign of Elizabeth and recall Thomas and William, sons of William Osmotherley (No III) who left them all his property excepting that which he had given to his son Cuthbert (No. IV) by deed of gift. These two settled in Holm Cultram, each at a corn-mill formerly used by the monks of the Abbey,—Thomas at the Abbey Mill and William at Dubmill—and though the family of Thomas appears to have died out after the first generation, that of William exercised at one time considerable influence in the district and is not yet extinct.

Thomas of the Abbey Mill appears from the Old Register of the Abbey church to have had children—Mary 1581, Margaret 1585, Florence 1588, and Richard 1591.* His

* Abraham Osmotherley, who married Janet Nelson in 1589, is also mentioned in the Abbey accounts for that year, and the baptisms of his children are recorded in the Old Register—Janet 1590, Margaret 1593, and Elizabeth 1595. His name appears also in an inventory of the goods of William Osmotherly of Dubmill, 1618.

On July 27th, 1598, Hewe Stamper married Mary Osmotherley. A Hewe

name appears as churchwarden in 1585, 1586 and 1587, and he was buried in the chancel of the Abbey in 1597. He also occurs in the wardens' account of 1585 printed by the Rev. G. E. Gilbanks in *Some Records of a Cistercian Abbey*, pp. 132-4. The Rev. Arthur Ashworth in *The History of the Abbey of Holm Cultram* includes his name in a list of those who were thought able and fittest to brew and keep alehouses according to the statute.

This branch of the Osmotherleys, however, seems to have died out, and the remaining portion of this paper will trace the descendants of William Osmotherley, son of William of Langrigg Hall (No. III above), who settled about the beginning of the last decade of the sixteenth century at Dubmill. This was an old water corn-mill of Holm Cultram Abbey, situated on the main road from Allonby to Silloth almost at the junction of the road leading to Mawbray and about 1½ miles north-east of Allonby. In 1333, when Robert de Barton and Clement de Skelton were commissioners for raising the subsidy of a fifteenth and a tenth granted to Edward III from the laity of Cumberland, Thomas del Dubmylne had in goods £1 11s. 6d. (Colonel J. P. Steel, *Cumberland Lay Subsidy*, p. 28). At the dissolution of the Abbey in 1538, Dubmill contributed in tithes 13½ bushels of bigg meal (N. and B., ii, 178). A custom observed by the Sixteen Men of Holm Cultram, known as "Dubmill bound sucken," † is thus described :—

Whereas ye Tennants of Skinburness, Bletterlees, Wolstie, New Mawbray, Old Mawbray, & Edderside are bound sucken or bound by custom to grind their corn at the Mill called Dubmill & to Theake or repaire ye same wth Thacke & also to cast ye dam w^{n} need is & to be served before others as by ye return of ye 48

Stamper was bailiff and officer to Lord Wharton, Warden of the West Marches and "a man of great countenance in the lordship." Bernard Hutton of Penrith, son of Sir William and successor to his brother Anthony, one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, married Anne, daughter of Hugh Stamper of Snittlegarth, Cumberland (N. & B., ii., 402).

† Old Norse *buanda-sokn*, "meeting of householders" for any public action.

Jurors in ye 15th Yeare of Q. Elizabeth and several other returns orders & manuscripts may appear. We do therefore order p'sent & put in pain That whosoever of ye s^d^ Ten^ts^ as shall not come send and bring or cause to be sent or brought all such corne and grain as shall be used for their several houses and families to be ground or grinded at ye same mill but go to another shall be amercyed for every several default 20s. Also we do order & put in pain That all ye afores^d^ Ten^ts^ of ye township before mentioned respectively shall upon public notice or warning given come to thatch ye s^d^ mill sufficiently and also cast & scoure ye Dam sufficiently w^n^ & as often as need shall require upon pain of 20s. for every several default . . . . That no miller or undermiller Take any toll at Milne but according to ye custom of ye nation and ye strength of ye course of ye water of ye bound sucken—excepted at ye 20th corn or ye 24th corn and ye measure whereby he shall take his toll shall agree with ye just and right measure of England & he shall take it by ye strike and not by ye heap upon pain for every default 6s. 8d.

(i). WILLIAM OSMOTHERLEY (see above p. 178) bought Dubmill in 1612, having already been for some time settled there.* The following is the substance of a certificate of the deed shewn by his grandson William to the jury of the survey of Holm Cultram about 1676 :—

A deed showed by Wm. Osmotherley Gent. bearing date ye 12 day of May in the 10th yeare of King James Anno 1612, Whereby is granted and sold by Edward Ferrer and Francis Phillips to William Osmotherley deceased who was Grandfather to the aforesaid William, one Water Corn Mill called Dubmill, to hold the same to him and his heirs for ever after the manner of East Greenwich in ye County of Kent, by Fealty only in Fee & Comon Socage and not in Capite, nor by Knights Service for paym't of the Yearely rent of £6 payable at ye feast of Mich'as and the 25

* All documents of the period point to his having been in occupation of Dubmill during the 1590's ; he was then married and his children were baptized at the Abbey :—Mabell 1593, Janet 1592, etc. A document of 1604 in possession of Mr. Francis Grainger of Southerfield, gives a curious account of how the Sixteen Men disapproved of William Osmotherley's action in taking the "toll or moulture" at his mill. He also kept horse for Border service. The namesake of his mentioned above (p. 178 *note*) may have been a younger brother, as it was not uncommon in those days to give the same name to more than one of a family. A case is on record where a man named his six sons John. Indeed, this William Osmotherley had two sons called John, living at the same time.

day of March by equal portions which said mill is now in possession of William the younger (Holm Cultram papers).

During his lifetime Wedholme woods (on which see these *Transactions*, N.S., iii, 173-208) were a cause of anxiety, and he made the following offer to the Sixteen Men :—

Imprimis—I doe offer upon such unrevocable assurance as I can devise or advize by my Counsell for the Calling in question all such p'son or p'sons as since the exemplification of the grant under the Great Seale of England hath taken felled cut downe or carried away any wood or timber in Wedholme Woode and to take such advantage of them as the law will p'mite & suffer as well of themselves as of all other p'ishoners & foireners as hath trespassed excepting all such as will yield to me a valuable consideration at the discretion of the headsmen sworne trewlie to examine the same and in consideration hereof I the aforesaid William doth p'mise to enter sufficiente securitie for the safeguard of the said woods during my lifetime viz : for everie tree hereafter to be felled and taken away (Seadykes necessaries excepted) to pay valuable consideration therefore at the discretion of fower Wod Wardens therefor Yearlie sworne and appointed so as I may take my full advantage of the offender by law if I can enquire the same, I excepting onlie the recoverie from me of the said woods by law.

William evidently had an eye to business, which probably resulted in many " valuable considerations " being yielded to him ; unfortunately, later generations proved his sagacity not to be hereditary. He died in 1618 ; the inventory of his goods proves him to have been well off ; administration was granted to his son John the elder. His wife died in 1626, leaving by will bequests to her children, who were :—

(1) John the elder, of Dubmill ; foreman of the Sixteen Men 1630-39 and travelled to London on their business April 3, 1637 (these *Transactions*, N.S., iii., 177). His will (1647) made his brother Simon his heir ; his wife Dorothy to enjoy the estates during his name ; and he apportioned " to everie one their shares as God in His wise doing and brotherlie charitie shall direct."

He left no issue by his wife, Dorothy, daughter of John Salkeld of Threapland Hall,* and died 1647.

(2) Simon. The Holm Cultram records, 1640, show his yearly contribution, with those of his two brothers John, for the maintenance of the schoolmaster and clerk. He inherited Dubmill 1647. His wife was buried at the Abbey 1668.

(3) John, the younger, was first of the Abbey Mill, previously held by his uncle Thomas, but henceforth until 1713 in this branch of the family. On Simon's death he resided at Dubmill to his death in 1686, and also owned Old Kiln farm, where his son Robert lived in 1683. Old Kiln is a small estate about half a mile south-west of Dubmill, which remained in the family until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when it was owned by the grandfather of the present generation. In the year 1657 John lent £32 13s. 4d. to the parish of Holm Cultram (these *Transactions*, N.S., iii., p. 187). The Osmotherleys were now owners or occupiers of a great part of the land in Holm Cultram and Bromfield parishes; those of Dubmill had bought the Hill House estate (east of Dubmill) and their immediate relatives held many small estates in the neighbourhood. John the younger had children—John, Jane, Robert.

(4) Robert (No. ii.).

(5) Janet, born 1592, to whom her mother left "her best Hat, Hode, and saddle covering," married Robert Barnes.

(6) Mabel, born 1593. (7) Annas, bapt. and died 1594.

(8) Francis, born 1595, died 1596.

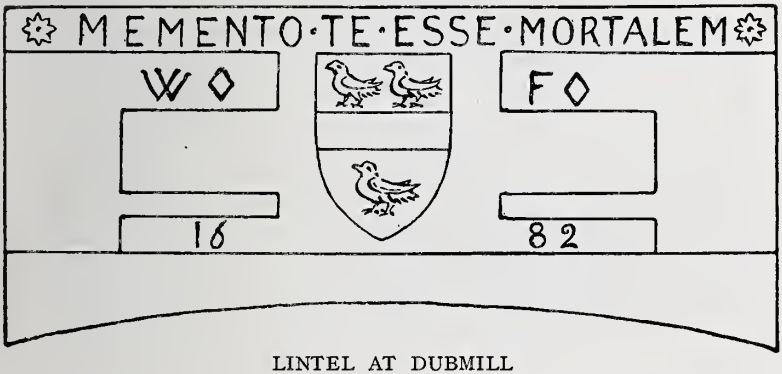
(ii). ROBERT, son of William (i) inherited Dubmill from his brother John the younger in 1686, and died 1687 leaving issue :—William (No. iii), Jane and John.

(iii). WILLIAM, son of Robert, of Dubmill, Esq., united this branch to the main line of Langrigg by his marriage with Frances, daughter of William Osmotherley of Lang-

* Whose brother Launcelot, son of Francis Salkeld of Whitehall, bought the manor of Threapland from Launcelot Skelton of Armathwaite Castle, and gave it to John; his great-grandson Roger Salkeld sold it to Roger Gregg of Mirehouse, whose son Joseph had two sons, died young, and two daughters; the elder married John Storey, successor of Wm. Nicholson 1731 as vicar of Dalston, and left one son, and the younger married Roger Williamson of Snittlegarth.

Dorothy Salkeld's mother was Barbara, daughter of Thomas Fletcher, a wealthy tradesman of Cockermouth. Her brother Richard bought the manors of Wythop and Hutton. Her grandfather was the Henry Fletcher who entertained Mary Queen of Scots at Cockermouth.

rigg Hall (No. V). He was foreman of the Sixteen Men, 1683 to 1686, and high constable of Allerdale-below-Derwent in 1701 (these *Transactions*, N.S., xiv, 283). Over the doorway at Dubmill, facing the Solway, is a lintel bearing the Osmotherley arms with the initials of William and Frances Osmotherley, the date 1682, and the motto "Remember thou art mortal." Frances died 1687, and



LINTEL AT DUBMILL
with the Arms of Osmotherley of Cumberland.
(from a drawing by the Author.)

was buried at the Abbey church on November 19, not before she had given birth to a large family. William married again Mary ——, and resided at Hill House, his son William occupying Dubmill and dying unmarried in 1709. William Osmotherley (No. iii) died at Hill House in 1703; his will, dated April 13, 1695, directs his burial in the parish church of Holm Cultram, and leaves :—

. . . unto my Sonne William Osmotherley one arke in the barn, one stone trough and one bedstead, all Yoakes, Harrows, teames and horses, geares and plowes as a legacy. Item I give and bequeath unto my sonne John Osmotherley five pounds and two best suits . . . unto my daughter Ann Osmotherley tenn shillings, one bedstead and one Cubbert at Dubmill, and one Heiffer, two pewther dishes, one quart, and one tankard, one smoothing iron and eaters with it . . . unto Henry Osmotherley my sonn tenn

shillings . . . unto my daughter Mary Gibson tenn shillings . . . unto my daughter Agnes Langcake tenn shillings . . . unto my Grandchildren each one of them a Gimmer lamb . . . unto Robert Osmotherley thirty shillings . . . unto my daughter ffrances Osmotherley twenty pounds . . . all the rest of my Goods and chattells, movable and immovable, I give and bequeath unto Mary Osmotherley my now wife . . . Witnesses, Mary Osmotherley, sole executrix, John Simm jun. (mark), John Osmotherley jun., William Spott (mark), Thomas Lamplugh.

His issue by his first wife (Nos. 1-7 below) failed to continue the succession which went to his youngest child, the son of his second marriage. The Dubmill estate, after being held by the three sons of the first marriage, in order of seniority, was involved in difficulties. Frances, daughter of the third son John, inherited it in 1741, and as she had married Thomas Barwis, Dubmill, like Langrigg Hall (see p. 182) went from Osmotherleys to a Thomas Barwis. The rental of Dubmill was in 1779-81, £90; 1781-2, £80; and 1782-3, £75. William (No iii) left issue :—

(1) William, of Dubmill, died 1709 unmarried.

(2) Henry, of Dubmill from 1709; married Margaret Larkon or Larkin at Bridekirk, December 26, 1687, but died 1713 childless. By his will, 1712, he bequeathed £5 to Thomas Stanger and Wm. Rothery for certain poor at Cockermouth; his wife was left sole executrix, and his "loving friend, William Gilpin, esq." overseer.

(3) John, of Dubmill from 1713; died 1741; by his wife Mary he left a daughter Frances, who married Thomas Barwis 1733.* In 1718 John, with John Barwis and John Penrise, consulted Lawyer Christian on behalf of the Sixteen Men (these *Transactions*, N.S., iii., 199).

(4) Ann, married 1713 William Barwis.

(5) Mary, married 1683 John Sibson, a Quaker, at the house

* Thomas Barwis was the son of John and Jane Barwis of Lowsey, Holm Cultram; he died 1768, aged 54 years. He had a son John by his wife Frances, who died 1762, aged 24 years; also a daughter Alice, died 1775. Another son was Osmotherley Barwis, who married Juliana ——— and by her had children :—Thomas born 1763, George 1765, Juliana 1768, and John 1772. He died 1790, aged 55 years, and his wife Juliana 1779, aged 36 years.

of John Waite, Old Mawbray (the marriage contract still in existence).

(6) Agnes, married 1684 Mungo Langcake; to her, Henry bequeathed his "clock and case at the Abbey."

(7) Frances, unmarried. [The above by the first marriage].

(8) Thomas (No. iv.).

(iv). THOMAS, born 1691, son of William (No. iii) and Mary Osmotherley, married Isabel —— in 1726, when he was living at Mawbray, and had issue :—

(1) Martha, born 1729; married Thomas Cole, 1754: a signatory to the marriage was Osmotherley Barwis, evidently son of Thomas and Frances (above).

(2) John (No. v.).

(3) Richard, born 1737, died 1742.

(4) Thomas, born 1742; married Jane Holliday, and died 1774; a daughter was born after his death.

(v). JOHN, born 1731, died 1805; married Ann Messenger in 1762, both of Old Mawbray at that time. With them begin the names recorded in an old Bible now in possession of the family. Their issue was :—

(1) Isabella, born 1763; married, 1791, Robert Barnes, yeoman, of Pelutho, and had five sons, Joseph, John, Thomas, William and Robert.

(2) Mary, born 1764. (3) Hannah, born 1766. (4) Jane.

(5) John (No. vi.).

(vi). JOHN, born 1768; married Margaret Harrison in 1792. To this time the descendants of John Osmotherley the younger, who died at Dubmill in 1686, had occupied Old Kiln*; now they became extinct; John and Mar-

* Other branches sprang from Old Kiln, ending in females, although John Osmotherley, plumber, was living in Maryport about 1829: he may be the glazier of that name who married, November 6th, 1804 at Workington Esther Lamley, being 23 years old at the time. Several marriages of females of the name Osmotherley are found in the Workington Registers of this period. Earlier entries of Osmotherleys who cannot be placed in the pedigree are :— 1798, Mary widow of Christopher Osmotherley, late of Aspatria, buried at Bridekirk; 1677, baptized at the same church, Sarah daughter of Christopher Osmotherley, parish of Broughton, Cumberland; 1662, William son of William Osmotherley of Broughton, baptized at Bridekirk; where also in 1700, Christopher Osmotherley married Mary Shepperd and John Osmotherley married Catherine Curwen, in 1722 John Osmotherley married Jane Fearon, in 1737 John Woodal married Jane Osmotherley, and in 1744 John Osmotherley married Jane Piel. William Osmotherley was buried at the Friends' Meeting House, Little Broughton, 1661.

garet Osmotherley entered into possession, and there their children were born. She died, aged 68, in 1841 ; he died, 1843, at Edderside. Their children were :—

(1) Mary, born 1793, married Joseph Barker, 1826.

(2) Ann, born 1795, married William Glaister, 1818.

(3) Jane, born 1797, married (1) John Chambers, 1818 ; (2) John Huddart, 1830.

(4) Rachell, born 1799, married Stephen Blair, 1812.

(5) John (No. vii.).

(vii). JOHN, born December 20, 1800 ; married in 1829 Mary Ann Corrie.* Strange as it may appear, they were married twice—first at Gretna Green, and afterwards, by desire of parents, at the Abbey church. They lived at Southerfield, Hards, and Abbey Cowper, engaged in farming, until John became invalided by rheumatism. Later, he took the Tam o' Shanter inn, Little Bampton, and then the King's Arms, Maryport. He died at Camp Street, Maryport, 1876, and was buried with his wife at Holm Cultram Abbey. Their children were :—

(1) Harrison and (2) James, died 1850 of typhoid fever.

(3) Margaret, born 1831, married Thomas Thompson, and had daughters Mary Ann, Sophia, Isabella.

(4) Sophia, born 1838, married Joseph Robinson, Priestcroft farm, Mealsgate ; both living at Dalston 1914 ; two sons and one daughter.

(5) John (No. viii.).

(6) Mary Ann, born 1839, married Tom Wilson, L. & N. W. R., Carlisle, and died 1909 ; three sons and one daughter, of whom John and Tom have families at Carlisle. (Nos. 1 to 6 born at Southerfield).

(7) Ruth, born at Hards 1841, married Capt. John Gilpin, deputy harbour-master, Belfast, who died 1902 ; she died a year later, leaving Sarah Ann ; Georgina (married Thomas Frederick

* Cousin to the Rev. James Corrie, for 37 years vicar of Dearham, and still remembered by inhabitants as the tall and erect old clergyman, dressed in a frock coat of considerable age, who spared from his stipend of about £80 the relief he distributed from a vessel on a table within the doorway to all who asked for alms. The slab over his grave is beneath the footpath whence the ground slopes at the east end of Dearham Church.

Jenkins of Belfast Post Office); Sophia (married James Stirling, Belfast; five children); Ruth.

(8) Jonathan, born at Abbey Cowper, ship's carpenter; went to Melbourne, Australia, 1871; married Annie Mildren from Perrin, Cornwall, 1876; and settled as builder and landowner at Tallangatta, where he died March, 1914, leaving five sons and one daughter.

(9) Betsy, born at Little Bampton 1846, died unmarried.

(10) Matthew, born at Little Bampton 1849; shoemaker; married Dorothy Rule, and died 1878, leaving John (married Mary Jane, widow of Richard Rogerson, Ellenborough); William; Jane (married Joseph Skelton, Maryport; their son Matthew was in February, 1916, serving on the staff, 2nd Essex Regt., in France); Mary Ann (married Henry Thompson, Flimby, and has one son).

(11) James Harrison, born at Maryport, ship's carpenter; died 1913 at Lorenzo Marquez, S. Africa, unmarried.

(viii). JOHN, born 1837, married Isabella Watson, and died 1908, leaving a son (ix), JOHN WILLIAM, who married Mary Baillie and has children, (x), JOHN, Richard, Austin, Isabella, Annie and Mary Osmotherley.

APPENDIX.

(*In the following entries* "O" *means* Osmotherly *or* Osmotherlay.)

OSMOTHERLEY WILLS AT CARLISLE PROBATE COURT, DOWN TO 1800.

1565, Janet, O.
1572, David O., Bromfield.
1574, William O., Bromfield.
1575, Elizabeth O., Wigton.
1579, Robert O., Camberton.
1591, Thomas O., Wigton.
1591, William O., Bromfield.

1604, David O., Bromfield.
1608, William O., Holme.
1614, Ann O., Plumbland.
1618, William O., (inventory), Dubmill.
1623, William O., Wigton.
1623, Anthony O., Flimby.
1623, Abraham O., Holm.
1626, Mary O., Dubmill.
1662, Robert O., Seaton, Camberton.
1665, Robert O., Oughterside.
1672, Ann O., parish of Wigton.
1686, John O., Dubmill.
1687, Robert O., Dubmill.
1695, John O., Bothell.
1703, William O., Dubmill.
1707, Richard O., Bromfield.
1713, Henry O., Dubmill.
1718, John O., Rickergate.
1729, John O., Old Kiln.
1735, William O., Langrigg.
1735, John O., Little Broughton.
1738, Alice O., widow, Old Kiln.
1741, John O., (administration) Dubmill.
1746, Mr. Cuthbert O., Langrigg Hall.
1756, Robert O., Old Mawbray.
1764, John O., Old Kiln.
1765, John O., Old Kiln.
1768, John O., Flimby.
1774, John O., Old Marlborough, Holm Cultram.
1774, Thomas O., Old Marlborough.
1789, Susannah O., widow, Cunningarth, Holm Cultram.
1790, John O., Old Marlbrow, Holm Cultram.

Extracts from the Parish Registers. The Abbey, Holm Cultram, Old Register.

Baptisms.

1581 Mary of Tho Osmotherla
1585 M'gat dought of Thomas Osmotherley
Fabruary 4th 1588 Florence of Tho O.
June 4 1591 Ric of Tho O.
Sept 6 1590 Janat of Abraham O.
June 7 1593 Margat of Abraham O.
September 28 1595 Elizabethe of Abram Osmotherlawe

Januarye 11 1592 Janet of William Osmotherley
Fabruerye 2 1593 Mabell of Wm O.
Dec 21 1594 Annas of Wm O.
Marche 21 1595 Francis of Wm O.

DEATHS.

Jan 13 1587 Frances O. bu in Eccl
Dec 24 1594 Annas of Wm O. bu in Chancill
Aprill 17 1596 Francis of Wm O. bu in Chancill
solvit ijs pro om[ni]bus
July 1597 Tho O. bu in Chancill

WEDDINGS.

Aprill 2 1589 Abram O & Janat Nelson
July 27 1595 Hewe Stamper & Marye O
May 8 1597 Jo Hewet and Annas O.

HOLM CULTRAM: BAPTISMS (1606 ONWARDS).

1613 Ap 18 Ann of William O.
1616 March 25 Francis of William O. Dubmill
1632 Feby 24 Dorothy of John O. younger
1637 Mar 4 Jane of John O. of the Abbey
1639 Nov 17 William of Robert O.
1641 Ap 11 John of John O. of Farmory, Cowper
1654 Feb 15 Francis of Thomas O.
1655 Oct. 11 Henry of William O. Gent
1665 Mar 8 Ann of William O. of Dubmill
1682 May 29 John of Robert O. of Old Kiln
1683 June 3 Jane of Robert O. of Old Kiln
1683 July 30 Robert of Robert O. of Old Kiln
1684 Sept 7 William of Robert O. of Old Kiln
1688 Mar 25 John of Richard O. of Salto
1691 Thomas of William O. of Hill House Gentleman
1692 Ap 3 John of Richard O. of Cowgate
1694 Aug 19 Agnes of Richard O. of Newtown
1713 Aug 23 John of William O. of Salto
1714 Aug 1 Ann of Robert O. of Dubmill
—— Aug 1 Edward of George O. of ye Abbey
1715 Dec 1st Frances of John O. of Dubmill
1716 Mar 24 Mary of Robert O. of Dubmill
1719 Aug 16 Agnes of Robert O. of Old Mawbray
—— Aug 16 John son of John O. of Old Kiln
1721 March — William of John O. Mawbray
1722 Aug 27 Sarah of John O. of Old Kill
1723 Dec 26 Joseph of John O. Old Kill

1726 N'v 30 f of Robert O. of Hill House
1727 Dec 10 Mary of John O. of Mawbray
1729 Ap 23 Martha of Thomas O. of Mawbray
——————Jane of Robert . . . . . of Salto
1731 Aug 15 Sarah of Robert O. of Hill House
1731 Dec 5 John of Thomas O. of Mawbray
1734 May 19 Thomas of John O. of Old Kill
1736 Sept 5th Hannah of John O. of Old Kill
1737 Ap 9 Richard of Thomas O. of Old Mawbray
1742 July 11th Thomas of Thomas O. of Old Mawbray
1743 May 15 Martha of John O. of Mawbray
1745 March 9 Joseph of John O. Cowgate
1754 —— Joseph of William O. Salto
1764 —— Susanna of Thomas O. Salto
1766 Mar 6 Hannah d of Thomas O. Salto
1774 Jany 30 Mary of Thomas and Jane O. Old Mawbray
1774 Nov 10 John of Thomas and Mary O. Salta
1776 Oct 24 William of Joseph and Mary O. of Old Mawbray
1777 Jany 22 Alice of Thomas and Mary O. of Salta
1780 Mar 19 Mabel of Joseph and Mary O. Mawbray
1783 Aug 17 Hannah of Joseph and Mary O. Mawbray
1784 Dec 23 Jane of Thomas and Mary O. Salto
—— Oct 24 Maria of Joseph and Mary O. Mawbray
1793 July 1st Mary d of John O. Old Kiln farmer & Margaret his wife (late Harrison)
1797 Sept 3 Jane d of John O. of Old Kiln farmer & Margaret his wife
1799 Mar 28 Rachell d of John O. of Old Kiln farmer & Margaret his wife
1801 Ap 9th John of John O. Old Kiln farmer & Margaret his wife
1830 Mar 4 Harrison son of John & Mary Ann O. Southerfield farmer
1831 Dec 11 James, son of John & Mary Ann O., Southerfield, farmer
1833 Aug 13 Margaret, daughter of John & Mary Ann O., Southerfield, farmer
1835 Oct 18 Sophia, daughter of John & Mary Ann O., Southerfield, farmer
1837 Dec 25 John, son of John & Mary Ann O., Southerfield, farmer
1839 Oct 17 Mary Anne daughter of John & Mary Ann O., Southerfield, farmer
1842 June 12 Ruth, daughter of John & Mary Ann O., Hards, Miller

1844 Jany 14 Jonathan, son of John & Mary Ann O., Abbey Cowper, farmer

HOLM CULTRAM : MARRIAGES.

1682 June 6th John Wilson & Jane O.
1684 Dec 6th Mungo Langcake & Miss Agnes O. of Dubmill with license
1687 Nov 29 Richd O. & Janet Barton
1687 Dec 29 Mr Henry O. & Miss Margaret Larkon with license at Bridekirk
1710 May 23 Joannis O. & Katherine Biglands
1711 Aug 7th William O. & Margaret Chambers
1713 Nov 5 Cuthbert Grainger in ye parish of Bromfield & Margaret O. in this parish with license
1713 Nov 29 William Barwise & Ann O. by license
1720 May 25 John O. & Mary Osborn both in this parish
1726 —— Thomas O. Holm C. Parish & Isabel —— of this parish, publ. June
1731 July 11 John Parkin & Ann O. both of this parish
1733 Dec 13 Thomas Barwise & Frances O. both of this parish per license
1738 Feb 22 John O. and Rachell Thompson both of this parish
1748 Ap 14 John Will of Blitterlees & Agnes O. of Old Mawbray by license
1748 Nov 24 Robert Kilpatrick of Edderside & Margaret O. of Old Mawbray
1750 Dec 6 Thomas Dixon of Dryholm & Jane O. of Old Mawbray
1754 Oct —— Thomas Cole Shoemaker & Martha O. Old Mawbray
1759 Oct 29 Wm Longcake (Workington) & Marg. O. Old Mawbray
1762 June 3 John O. and Ann Messenger of Old Mawbray
1763 Sept 24 Thomas O. Old Kiln & Mary Blacklock of Dearham
1766 Jan 23 Isaac Messenger Blacksmith & Hannah O. Old Kiln
1766 Aug 30 Daniel Hayton & Martha O. by license
1768 May 26 William Harrison, Lousey & Mary O. New Cooper
1773 April 25 Thomas O. & Jane Holliday both of this parish
1774 April 5 Joseph O. & Mary Tordiff
1775 Nov 28 Joseph O. & Mary Bewley By Banns
1787 Nov 15 William Steele & Susannah O. both of this parish
1789 Jany 15 Joseph Park & Jane O. widow
1791 July 24 Robert Barnes & Isabel O.
1792 June 25 John O. & Margaret Harrison
1818 Feby 2nd John Chambers & Jane O. both of this parish
1818 Feby 14 Wm Glaister and Ann O.

1822 April 15 Stephen Blair, Bromfield & Rachel O.
1826 Nov 18 Joseph Barker & Mary O.
1829 May 9th John O. & Mary Ann Corrie
1830 Aug 29 John Huddart & Jane O.

HOLM CULTRAM : BURIALS.

1668 Oct 4 Uxor Simon O. Dubmill
1686 Jany 20 John O. of Old Kiln
1687 Aug 30 Robert O. of Old Kiln
—— Nov 19 Frances ye wife of Mr William O. of Dubmill
1690 Oct 20 Mary O. of —— House
1693 Jany 19 Richd O. of Cowgate
1694 April 27 Robert O. of Newtown
1703 Aug 15 Mr William O. of Hill House
1709 Feby 14 Mr William O. of Dubmill
1713 Mar 29 Henry O., Dubmill
—— Dec 24 Mary ye wife of John O. of Dubmill
1722 Aug 31 Sarah Infant of John O. of Old Kiln
1728 John O. Old Kill Householder
1728 Dec 22 William son of John O. Marlborough
1728 —— Dorothy O. of Old Mawbray
1731 Aug 30 Frances d of Rbt O. of Hill House
1731 Feby 20 Sarah of Robert O. Hill House
1737 July 10 Alice O. Old Kiln Householder
1740 Feby 1st Mr John O. of Dubmill Householder
1742 June 3 Richd of Thomas O. of Old Mawbray
1746 Aug 17 Joseph of John O. Cowgate
1756 March 16 Robert O. of Old Mawbray householder
1763 Jny 4th Jane O. of Salto Householder
1804 June 14 Mary Widow of Joseph O. of Old Mawbray
1841 July 31st Margaret O., Abbey aged 68 years
1843 Nov 29 John O. Edderside aged 75 years
1850 Feby 3 Harrison O. Parish of Wigton 19 years
1850 March 1st James O. Parish of Wigton 18 years
1862 June 26 Betsy O. Maryport 15 years
1876 Sept 30 John O. Maryport 76 years
1885 May 22 Mary Ann O. Maryport 78 years

BROMFIELD : BAPTISMS.

1654 Mary of Anthony O., Sundraw
1656 Thomas of William O., Crookdake
1656 Jane of Cuthbert O.
—— John of Anthony O. Sundraw
1659 Jannot of Anthony O. Sundraw

1659 Mary of Cuthbert O.
1661 William of William O.
1662 Jane of Anthony O. Crookdake
1662 Robert of Cuthbert O. Crookdake
1663 Edward of Anthony O. Sandraw
1663 —— of Wm O. Langrigg
1665 Mary of Cuthbert O. Langrigg
1668 Mary of Wm O. Langrigg
1668 Maboll of Cuthbert O. Langrigg
1671 Ann of Cuthbert O. Langrigg
1672 Joseph & Benjamin of Cuthbert O. Langrigg
1673 James of Cuthbert O. Sandraw
1676 Jane of Cuthbert O. Crookdake
1688-89 Henry of Mr Cuthbert O.
1688-89 Ann of George O. Sandraw
1690 Henry of William O. of Crookdake
1690 Mary of George O. of Sandraw
1690 Elizabeth of Mr Cuthbert O. of Langrigg
1694 Isabel of George O. Sandraw
1694 John of James O. Sandraw
1695 Cuthbert of Mr Cuthbert O. of Langrigg
1696 John of George O. of Sandraw
1699 Mary of Cuthbert O. Esq of Langrigg
1702 Jane of George O. now of Bromfield
1702 Salkeld of Cuthbert O. Esq of Langrigg
1704 William of George O. of Bromfield
1715 Ann of George O., Blencogo
1763 Isabella of Thomas O., Marlborough
1764 Susannah of Thomas O., Marlborough
—— Mary of John O., Marlborough
1767 Hannah of John O., Marlborough

BROMFIELD: BURIALS.

1656 Dec 18 Robert O., Crookdake
1662 Feby 8 James O. of Sandraw
1664 May 25 Magdalene O. of Bromfield
1664 Feby 6 A child of Anthony O. of Sandraw
1665 Oct 24 Robert of Cuthbert O. Sandraw
1665 Dec 21 Jane wife of Richard O. of Crookdake
1670 Nov 9 William O. of Langrigg Esq
1671 Jan 19 Jane O. of Sandraw
1671 Dec 24 William O. of Crookdake
1671 Aug 28 Thomas O. of Crookdake
1672 Aug 24 Benjamin O. of Crookdake

1672 Aug 29 Margaret O. of Crookdake
1673 Mar 15 Richard O. of Crookdake
1687 July 27 Anthony O. of Sandraw Junior
1693 Aug 14 —— O. of Sandraw
1693 Dec 4 Henry of Cuthbert O. Esq of Langrigg
1693 Dec 20 Dorothy & Jane twins of Cuthbert O. Esq of Langrigg
1696 Dec 15 Ann O. of Dundraw
1696 Feb 23 John of George O. of Sandraw
1698 May 21 Jane O. of Allonby
1698 Aug 11 —— of George O. of Crookdake

Bromfield : Marriages.

1665 July 8th Robert Rooke & Ann O. both of this parish
1693 Nov 28 John Martindale & Jane O. of this parish
1693 Dec 2 James O. of this parish & Catherine Arkleby of Holm
1706 Nov 3 Daniel Ritson & Ann O. of Langrigg
1710 July 21 Thomas Barwis of New Cooper & Miss Elizabeth O. of Langrigg Hall
1710 Mar 5 Joseph Simm & Anne O.
1713 —— Robert O. and Jane Allason
1717 June 30 John O. of Old Kiln & Hannah Millar of Allonby
1730 July 12 Anthony Barwis & Mary O. of this parish
1756 Dec 27 John O. and Jane Martindale of this parish

Allonby : Baptisms.

1776 William son of Thomas & Mary O. of Salto
1777 Alice dau of Thomas & Mary O. of Salto
1780 Mabel of Joseph & Mary O., Salto
1783 Hannah of Joseph O., Mowbrow, Shoemaker
1784 Jane of Thomas & Mary O.
1791 Maria of Joseph & Mary O. of Malbraw (late Buley)
1797 Jane of John & Margaret O., Old Kill
1798 Ann of John & Margaret O. of Old Kill (late Harrison)
1799 Rachell of John & Margaret O. Old Kill
1809 Mary of William & Elleanor O. of Malbray (late Blith)

Allonby : Burials.

1777 July 11 William O. of Salto
1778 Sept 30 Margaret O. of Old Kiln Widow
1790 May 12 John O. of Malbraw 79 years
1801 Mar 24 Joseph O. of Allonby, Yeoman, 76 years
1801 Aug 14 Mabel O. of Salto Widow 89 years
1805 March 25 Jane O. of Old Kiln widow 91 years
1805 May 12 John O. of Old Kiln 73 years

1810 Jan 17 Ann widow of John O. Old Kiln 78 years
1813 Dec 6 Mary wife of Joseph O., Malbraw 63 years
1819 Feb 24 Mary O. of Allonby 78 years
1822 April 29 Joseph O. of Malbraw, Shoemaker, 67 years
1822 Oct 21 Thomas O. of Salto 88 years
1838 Jan 19 Mary O. of Malbraw 96 years

BRIDEKIRK : BAPTISMS.

1621 William O. son of Christopher alias lex Vult was baptized on the 15th day of November
1662 April 27 Willimus son of William O. parish of Great Broughton
1677 Feb 17 Sarah dau of Christopher O. parish of Great Broughton

BRIDEKIRK : MARRIAGES.

1609 April 23 William O. and Maria Tolson
1700 April 17 Christopher O. and Mary Shepherd
1700 Dec 17 John O. and Catherine Curwen
1722 July 27 John O. and Jane Fearon of Great Broughton
1737 July 26 John Woodal and Jane O.
1744 Jan 17 John O. and Jane Piel

BRIDEKIRK : BURIALS.

Christopher son of Christopher O. Alias lex Vult
1735 Jan 11 John O. of Little Broughton
June 30 Christopher O. of Ribton
1798 Oct 9th Mary O. of Maryport widow of late Christopher O. late of Aspatria aged 59 years

DALSTON : BAPTISMS.

(from the Registers edited by the Rev. James Wilson).

1572 January 1 Johannes Osmotherlaw filius gulielmi
1574 Aprilis 4 Gulielmus Osmotherlaw filius gul
1577 Decemb 1 Edwardus Osmotherlaw filius gul
1580 Maij 5 Marian Osmotherlaw filia gul
1580 Octob 28 Janeta Osmotherlaw filia Jo :
1599 Novemb 30 Elizabeth Osmotherlaw filia Thomæ
1601 Novemb 19 Percival Osmotherlaw filius Thomæ
1606 January 11 Annas Osmotherlaw filia Thomæ
1607 November 30 Janeta Osmotherlaw filia Willimi
1608 Aprill 23 Thomas Osmotherlaw filius Thomae
1610 May 1 Katherine Osmotherlaw filia Thomae
1612 July 26 Maria Osmotherlaw filia Willimi
1615 June 25 Johannes Osmotherlaw fils Will : de bru'feyld raw
1617 Januarye 27 Williā et Jane gemelli filij Willimi Osmotherlaw

Anno Dom 1620 Dec 3 Thomas Osmotherlaw fils Willimi
1646 Mayij 28 Thomas filius Thomae Osmotherley

DALSTON : MARRIAGES.

Octob 4 1596 Jhon Osmotherlaw et Marion Robinson
July 12 1607 Williā Osmotherlaw et Jane Rumney
1634 Thomas Carlile and Agnes Osmotherley weare married the 19 of Aprill
July 7° 1644 Thomas Osmotherley duxit Mariam Moore
Augusti 13 1647 Gulielmus Kendale duxit — Osmotherley

DALSTON : BURIALS.

Januar 22, 1575, Jhon Osmotherlaw infans
Augusti 27, 1597, Mariana Osmotherlaw uxor Gul :
Febru 19, 1598, Gulielmus Osmotherley sepultus
October 16, 1606, George Osmotherlaw adolescens
Februarye 7, 1617 Williā Osmotherley infans
Septemb 7, 1624 Jane Osmotherlaw uxor Willimi.
1631 William Osemotherley was buried the 26 March
March 10 1686 Mary Osmotherley of Comdivoch buried in Woollen, Affidavit brought in

FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

MARRIAGES.

1691 August 14. Mary Osmotherley dau of William Osmotherley of Dubmill and John Sibson of Old Mawbray at John Waites House Mawbray married

BURIALS.

1661 Mar 10. William Osmotherley buried at Friends Meeting House Little Broughton

WORKINGTON : MARRIAGES.

(from the Registers edited by Phillimore).

170[4] June 1st Tho Benn of Distington & Mary Osmotherley of Holm Cultram
1724 Jan 19th Joseph Bowes & Frances O.
1762 May 3rd Daniel Bushby, Hatter, & Sabriana O.
1766 Nov 11th Thomas Sparks, Mariner, & Mary O.
1781 Jan 27th Joseph O., Joiner, & Elizabeth Carter
1791 Aug 8th Joseph O., Joiner, & Sarah Robinson
1795 Aug 3rd Joseph O., Joiner, & Mary Watkinson
1804 Nov. 6th John O., Glazier, age 23 & Esther Lamley age 22
1819 Sept 6th William Burns, cotton-warper, & Mary Osmotherlay

Ecclesia de [illegible] tax' ab antiquo ad [illegible] mr. de [illegible]
[illegible] ... [illegible] ... Reynesford cui [illegible]
sed nona non attingit ad primam taxam. Dicit sed
[illegible] ... [illegible] ... dicit sed [illegible] quod in sed [illegible]

Ecclesia de Whitemon tax' ab antiquo ad [illegible] mr. [illegible]
sed nona non attingit ad primam taxam. Et dicit sed [illegible]
cum valent [illegible] ... sicut [illegible] sed prime taxe

Ecclesia de Walton in Frontiscio tax' ab antiquo ad xij mr
quod ea quadrans attingit ad primam taxam. Est [illegible] ad [illegible]
Vicaria ejusdem ecclesie tax' ab antiquo ad [illegible] mr. Et [illegible]

Ecclesia de Whaplode tax' ab antiquo ad xl m mr. Dem
villae de Whaplode [illegible]. Et dicit sed quod hac de ea de
valet [illegible] ... sicut [illegible] sed taxe. Et [illegible]

Ecclesia de Aldingham tax' ab antiquo ad [illegible] mr. [illegible]
[illegible] de [illegible] ... quod sed nona non a
[illegible] ... [illegible] ... oblationes [illegible]
[illegible] ... [illegible] ... in [illegible] sed taxe.

Ecclesia de Wyssebech tax' ab antiquo ad [illegible] mr. de
[illegible] sed quod assignat hanc com' quod sed nona non a
[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] in aliis [illegible]
Vicaria ejusdem ecclesie tax' ab antiquo ad [illegible] [illegible]

Ecclesia de Panton tax' ab antiquo ad [illegible] mr. [illegible]
de Panton [illegible] ea quod sed nona non attingit ad primam
[illegible] sed taxe. Et [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible]
Ecclesia de Kyrmel tax' ab antiquo ad [illegible] mr. modo
[illegible] ... [illegible] ... Causa quare sed nona non a
[illegible] valet [illegible] ... sicut [illegible] sed taxe. [illegible]

Ecclesia de Dalton non tax' quia est antiquo [illegible]
[illegible] ... [illegible] ... Oukellar [illegible] ... [illegible]
Ecclesia de Kirkby Ireleth non tax' quia est de [illegible]
[illegible] sed quod presentant quod villa de Irelyth est in com
[illegible] quod villa de Dalton in Furnesse est in com
[illegible] sed quod presentant quod [illegible] manerium in Furnesse
[illegible] ... [illegible] ... Johes [illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] sed quod presentant quod non sunt [illegible]
[illegible] presentant quod non est alius [illegible] in [illegible]

PART

Phot. by Beatty, Barrow.

ART. X.—*Two fourteenth-century documents illustrating Robert Bruce's raid in Furness and Lonsdale,* 1322. By H. GARENCIÈRES PEARSON.

Read at Carlisle, April 27th, 1916.

THESE documents, of which transcripts are appended, are indenture parts of original awards made of Inquisitions held for the wapentakes of Lonsdale and Leyland in 1341 which are in the Rolls Office. These duplicates, though the parchment has been cut for the purpose, have never been sealed. They are beautifully engrossed on parchment. The document relating to Lonsdale is in the Barrow Public Library.

At Midsummer, 1316, when England was suffering from a pestilence and famine unparallelled within living memory, a Scottish force had penetrated as far south as Richmond in Yorkshire, and then struck across country into Furness.

On June 17th, 1322, Robert Bruce invaded Cumberland and Lancashire by way of Duddon Sands while forces of the district were called out by Edward II. After his operations against the Earl of Lancaster, which ended in the victory of Boroughbridge in Yorkshire on March 16th, 1332, he planned a campaign against Eastern Scotland. While the West Country was left defenceless, the Scots burned Rose Castle, and plundered Holm Cultram Abbey. The Abbot of Furness redeemed his Abbey from a second plundering by paying blackmail, but nevertheless Low Furness was laid waste. The Scots ravaged Cartmel and joined Lord James Douglas, who had meantime come down Lonsdale, burnt Lancaster town (except the castle) and returning by way of Carlisle, reached Scotland on July 24th with great booty and many prisoners.

The results of this devastation are shewn in these Inquisitions, taken 20 years afterwards.

Owing to these accumulated misfortunes the clergy had not been able to pay tax on the valuation of the incomes made in 1292 by an order of Pope Nicholas IV. King Edward had forbidden the clergy in England to pay ninths to the Pope, who was then at Avignon under the influence of the French king, and he got from his Parliament a grant to himself of these ninths for two years, 1341-2. Beck says (*Annales Furnesienses*, p. 266) :—

1341 Next year our Abbot [John de Cockerham, elected in 1303 on the deposition of Hugh Skiller] was employed as an Assessor for the County of Lancaster of the ninths granted to the King in the 14th year of his reign, in which office Edmund de Neville, Richard de Houghton and John de Radcliffe, all apparently Lancashire gentlemen, were his Associates.

There would seem to have been only four parishes in Lonsdale to which vicarages were attached.

The reference to Bolton-le-Sands and Kirkby Ireleth as being respectively attached to the Archdeaconry of Richmond and to the Chapter of York is interesting, as the living of Kirkby is still in the gift of the Dean and Chapter.

The explanations as to Ireby, though in the county of Lancaster, being in the parish of Thornton in Yorkshire, and the parish of Dalton-in-Kendal, though in Lancashire, being in the parish of Burton-in-Kendal in Westmorland, shew that the boundaries of the wapentakes were not always coterminous with those of counties or parishes. "Stalmin with Stainolf" and "Presall with Hackinsall" though in this award included in the parish of Lancaster, are now, at any rate, in the wapentake of Amounderness and not of Lonsdale.

I.—The Inquisition of Lonsdale.

Inquisitio Wapentaci de Lonesdal capta apud Lancastre die lune proximo ante festum sancti Petri in Cathedra Anno regni regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu xv Coram Abbate de Fourneys

& sociis suis, ad inquirendum et se informandum de vero valore none garbarum vellerum et agnorum ac none Civitatum & Burgorum & quintedecimarum mercatorum et aliorum hominum forinsecorum non viventium de agricultura dicto domino regi per duos annos concessarum in Comitatu Lancastrie assignatis, per Willelmum de Heton, Robertum de Wasshyngton, Johannem de Culwen, Alexandrum Walays, Willelmum de Tunstal, Johannem de Cauncefeld, Martinum de Burgh, Thomam de Holand, Robertum de Tatham, Thomam Gentyl, Johannem Laurence, Walterum de Erghum, Rogerum de Slene, Willelmum del Grene, Willelmum Banes, Johannem de Balrig, Willelmum de Burg de Midilton, Christoforum de Broghton, Laurencium de Asmundrelawe, Adam de Bardesey, Johannem Tours, Thomam Sele, Normannum de Rydeman, Rogerum Walays, Willelmum de Halton, Johannem filium Henrici de Croft & Johannem filium Johannis de Warton. Qui jurati requisiti super vero valore & certis quibusdam circumstanciis tangentibus verum valorem none garbarum vellerum & agnorum provenientium de singulis parochiis dicti Wapentaci de primo anno dicti biennii, dicunt & presentant per sacramentum suum ut hic sequitur.

Ecclesia de *Lancastre* ab antiquo taxatur ad cxx marcas de nouo ad xl marcas. Nona garbarum vellerum et agnorum parochie eiusdem ecclesie juxta verum valorem eiusdem valet xl marcas vs. vd. unde villata de Ouerton respondebit de lxiiis. iiijd. Midilton de lxs. Heton' cum Oxclif' xliiijs. xd. Skerton' xliiijs. vd. Scotford xliijs. iiijd. Assheton' cum illa parcella de Thirnum que est in eadem parochia lijs. ijd. Bulk' cum Aldeclif xxiijs. iiijd. Caton' lvs. Gressingham xxvis. viijd. Pulton' cum Bare & Thorizeholm xliijs. iiijd. Stalmin cum Stainolf, xxxvs. viijd. Preshou cum Hakneshou xlvis. viijd. Requisiti dicti Jurati ob quam causam dicta nona non attingit ad primam taxam : dicunt pro eo quod gleba ecclesie, decima feni, piscationis molendinarum, alie minute decime oblaciones et alia spectantia ad altaragium que sunt parcelle dicte taxe, valent communibus annis xxxiij marcas. Nona etiam garbarum vellerum & agnorum Burgi Lancastrie qui taxatur per se valet xlvijs. xid. Et jacent in eadem parochia prout dicunt dicti Jurati terre steriles & inculte propter destructionem inibi factam per Scottos in detrimentum dicte taxe per xliij marcas per annum.

Ecclesia de *Cokyrham* taxatur ab antiquo ad xxvij marcas de nouo ad cs. Nona garbarum vellerum et agnorum parochie eiusdem valet iuxta verum valorem cs. iiijd. unde villata de Cokyrham cum vicaria, Crymbles, Forton', et illa parcella de

Thirnum que est in eadem parochia respondebit de lxs. iiijd. Ellal xls. Requisiti dicti Jurati de causa quare dicta nona non attingit ad primam taxam: dicunt pro eo quod gleba ecclesie que est parcella dicte taxe valet per annum iiij marcas. Dicunt etiam quod propter incursionem Scottorum iacent in eadem parochia terre steriles & inculte in detrimentum dicte taxe per xiiij marcas vis. iiijd. Vicaria dicte ecclesie taxatur ab antiquo ad cs. sed nunc est extra taxam propter eius exilitatem que consistit in minutis decimis et pertinentibus ad altare, non in garbis lanis vel agnis.

Ecclesia de *Hesam* taxatur ab antiquo ad x li. de nouo ad cs. unde Nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum parochie eiusdem iuxta verum valorem valet cs. de quibus Hesam respondebit. Dicti jurati requisiti quare dicta nona non attingit ad primam taxam; dicunt pro eo quod gleba ecclesie, minute decime, oblaciones et alia que pertinent ad altare que erunt in dicta taxa valent per annum xls. Et dicunt quod dicta parochia deteriorratur per destructionem factam ibi per Scottos in detrementum dicte taxe per lxs.

Ecclesia de *Halton'*, taxatur ab antiquo ad xviij marcas de nouo ad lxvijs. iijd. unde Nona garbarum vellerum et agnorum iuxta verum valorem valet lxvijs. iijd. de quibus Halton' respondebit. Dicti jurati requisiti de causa quare dicta nona non attingit ad primam taxam: dicunt pro eo quod gleba ecclesie que valet per annum xls. decima feni alie minute decime, oblaciones et alia spectantia ad altare, que commune valent per annum lijs. ixd. continentur in dicta taxa Et dicunt quod jacent terre vaste & inculte in dicta parochia in detrementum dicte taxe per vi marcas.

Ecclesia de *Tunstal'* taxatur ab antiquo ad xl marcas de nouo ad x marcas unde Nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum parochie eiusdem valet iuxta verum valorem x marcas unde villata de Cauncefeld respondebit de xxvis. viijd. Tunstal xxvis. viijd. Burgh' xls. Leck' xls. Dicti Jurati requisiti quare dicta nona non attingit ad primam taxam: dicunt pro eo quod gleba ecclesie que computenda in dicta taxa, valet per annum xiijs. iiijd. Et jacent ut dicunt in eadem parochia terre vaste & inculte propter invasionem Scottorum in detrementum dicte taxe per xxix marcas.

Vicaria ejusdem ecclesie taxatur ab antiquo ad xij marcas sed nunc est extra taxam propter paupertatem ipsius. Et consistit in minutis decimis oblacionibus & aliis pertinentibus ad altare, non in garbis lanis vel agnis.

Ecclesia de *Melling'* taxatur ab antiquo ad lx marcas de nouo ad xxx marcas unde nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum eiusdem

parochie iuxta verum valorem valet xxx marcas unde villata de Farlton' respondebit de lxs. xd. Melling' cum Wraton' liiijs. iiijd. Wra cum Botten lxxviijs. iiijd. Wenyngton' xxxiijs. ijd. Horneby cum Raburndal' lxxviijs. iiijd. Erghum iiij li. xvs. Dicti jurati requisiti quare dicta nona non attingit ad primam taxam : dicunt pro eo quod gleba ecclesie, decima feni, alie minute decime, oblaciones et alia pertinentia ad altare que erunt in dicta taxa, valent per annum ix marcas. Et dicunt quod dicta parochia deterioratur in terris jacentibus incultis propter guerram Scottorum in detrementum dicte taxe per xxi marcas per annum.

Ecclesia de *Tatham* taxatur ab antiquo ad x marcas de nouo ad v marcas. Nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum eiusdem parochie iuxta verum valorem valet v marcas De quibus Tatham respondebit. Dicti jurati requisiti quare dicta nona non attingit ad primam taxam ; dicunt pro eo quod gleba ecclesie, minute decime, oblaciones, et alia pertinentia ad altare que valent per annum xls. sunt parcella dicte taxe. Et dicunt quod jacent in eadem parochia terre vaste & inculte propter guerram Scottorum in detrementum dicte taxe per ij marcas per annum.

Ecclesia de *Claghton'* taxatur ab antiquo ad x marcas de nouo ad liijs. iiijd. unde nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum parochie eiusdem valet iuxta verum valorem liijs. iiijd. De quibus Claghton' respondebit. Et quoad causam quare dicta nona non attingit ad primam taxam : dicunt dicti jurati quod gleba ecclesie, minute decime oblaciones et alia pertinentia ad altare que valent per annum xls. continentur in dicta taxa. Et dicunt quod in eadem parochia jacent terre vaste & inculte propter destructionem & guerram Scottorum in detrementum dicte taxe per xls.

Ecclesia de *Warton'* taxatur ab antiquo ad c marcas de nouo ad xl marcas unde nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum parochie eiusdem secundum verum valorem valet xl marcas unde villata de Warton' respondebit de ix li. iiijs. viijd. Kerneford cum Berwyk' vi li. iiijs. viijd. Yeland Rydman cum Yeland Coygners et Sellerdal', vi li. xviijs. Hoton' iiij li. vis. Quoad causam quare dicta taxa non attingit ad primam taxam : dicunt dicti jurati quod gleba ecclesie, decima feni, alie minute decime, oblaciones, et alia pertinentia ad altare que se extendunt communibus annis ad xx marcas sunt parcella dicte taxe. Et dicunt dicti jurati quod in dicta parochia jacent terre vaste & inculte propter destructionem factam ibi per Scottos in detrimentum dicte taxe omni anno per xl marcas.

Ecclesia de *Whytinton'* taxatur ab antiquo ad xxiiij marcas de

nouo v marcas unde Nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum parochie eiusdem iuxta verum valorem valet v marcas de quibus Whytinton' respondebit. Causa quare dicta nona non attingit ad primam taxam: ut dicunt dicti jurati haec est, pro eo quod gleba ecclesie que valet per annum xxs. decima feni, alie minute decime, oblaciones, et alia spectantia ad altare que commune valent per annum xls. sunt parcella dicte prime taxe. Et jacent in eadem parochia terre vaste & steriles propter destructionem & guerram Scottorum in detrimentum dicte taxe per xiiij marcas & dimidium.

Ecclesia de *Dalton' in Fourneys'* taxatur ab antiquo ad xij marcas, de nouo ad xls. unde nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum eiusdem iuxta verum valorem valet vi marcas de quibus ipsa villata de Dalton' respondebit. Et dicunt dicti jurati quod causa quare dicta nona non attingit ad primam taxam: est pro eo quod gleba ecclesie que est parcella dicte taxe valet per annum xiijs. iiijd. Et jacent in eadem parochia terre inculte propter incursus Scottorum per v marcas.

Vicaria ejusdem ecclesie taxatur ab antiquo ad xv marcas sed nunc extra taxam propter exilitatem ejus. Et consistit in minutis decimis, oblacionibus & pertinentibus ad altare, non in garbis lanis vel agnis.

Ecclesia de *Ulverston'* taxatur ab antiquo ad xliiij marcas. Pensio in eadem ix marcas summa liij marcas taxatur de nouo ad cs. unde Nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum parochie eiusdem iuxta verum valorem valet x marcas unde villata de Ulverston' respondebit. Et dicunt dicti jurati hac de causa dictam nonam non posse attingere ad primam taxam pro eo quod gleba ecclesie decima feni, alie minute decime, oblaciones & alia pertinentia ad altare que valet per annum communem xvi marcas sunt parcella dicte taxe. Et jacent in eadem parochia terre inculte & vaste propter incursus Scottorum in detrimentum dicte taxe per xxvij marcas.

Ecclesia de *Aldingham* taxatur ab antiquo $\frac{\text{xx}}{\text{iiij}}$ marcas de nouo ad xv marcas unde Nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum parochie eiusdem valent iuxta verum valorem xv marcas unde villata de Aldingham respondebit de cs. Lees de cs. Et quare dicta nona non attingit ad primam taxam, ut dicunt dicti jurati est pro eo quod dicta ecclesia fuit ab initio ultra [?] verum valorem eius taxata per xx marcas, gleba eiusdem ecclesie, decima feni, alie minute decime, oblaciones, & alia pertinentia ad altare que valent per annum xi marcas sunt parcella dicte taxe. Et dicunt

quod dicta parochia deterioratur per destructionem & incursus Scottorum per xxxiiij marcas in detrimentum dicte taxe.

Ecclesia de *Ursewyk'* taxatur ab antiquo ad viij marcas de nouo ad xls. Unde nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum parochie eiusdem valet iuxta verum valorem lxviis. vid. de quibus dicta villata de Ursewik' respondebit. Et dicti jurati assignant hanc causam quare dicta nona non attingit ad primam taxam, pro eo videlicet quod gleba ecclesie que valet per annum xs. est parcella dicte taxe. Et deterioratur dicta parochia causa in terris jacentibus vastis ibidem incultis propter incursus Scottorum quantum in aliis que currebant in dicta taxa per xxixs. ijd.

Vicaria eiusdem Ecclesie taxatur ab antiquo ad cs. sed nunc est extra taxam propter eius exilitatem. Et consistit in minutis decimis, obblacionibus et aliis pertinentibus ad altare, non in garbis lanis vel agnis.

Ecclesia de *Penynton'* taxatur ab antiquo ad viij marcas sed nunc est extra taxam propter ejus exilitatem unde Nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum parochie eiusdem iuxta verum valorem valet xxs. de quibus ipsa villata de Penynton' respondebit. Causa quare dicta nona non attingit ad primam taxam, est haec ut dicunt dicti jurati pro eo quod gleba ecclesie, minute decime, oblaciones, & alia pertinentia ad altare que valent per annum communem xls. sunt parcella dicte taxe. Et jacent in illa parochia terre steriles & inculte propter guerram & incursus Scottorum in detrimentum dicte taxe per xlvis. viijd.

Ecclesia de *Kertmel'* taxatur ab antiquo ad lxx marcas modo ad xij marcas unde vero valore none garbarum vellerum & agnorum parochie ejusdem xij marcas unde villata de Alynthuat' respondebit de xls. Holker' lxvis. viijd. Broghton' liijs. iiijd. Causa quare dicta nona non attingit ad primam taxam : hec est ut dicunt jurati pro eo quod gleba ecclesie decima feni, & alie minute decime, oblaciones & alia spectantia ad altare, que valent communibus annis xiiij marcas sunt parcelle dicte taxe. Et jacent in eadem parochia terre inculte et vaste propter destructionem & incursus Scottorum in detrimentum dicte taxe per xliiij marcas.

Ecclesia de *Bolton'* non taxatur quia est annexa archidiaconatus Richmondie. Unde Nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum parochie ejusdem valet iuxta verum valorem xli. vis. unde villata de Bolton' respondebit de lxviijs. ixd. Ouer Kellet, xlvis. viijd. Slyne lxis. ijd. Nether Kellet xxixs. vd.

Ecclesia de *Kyrkeby Irlythe* non taxatur quia est de Capitulo Beati Petri Ebor. Nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum parochie

eiusdem iuxta verum valorem valet cs. De quibus villata de Kyrkeby respondebit.

Item dicti jurati presentant quod villa de Irby est in Comitatu Lancastrie sed in parochia ecclesie de Thornton', que est in comitatu Eboracensi unde verus valor none garbarum vellerum & agnorum ejusdem ville xxs. Similiter quod villa de Dalton' in Kendal' est in Comitatu Lancastrie sed in parochia ecclesie de Burton' in Kendal' que est in comitatu Westmorlandie, unde nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum eiusdem ad verum valorem valet xxvis. viijd.

Item dicti jurati presentant quod subscripti manentes in Foresta Lancastrie & alibi in vastitatibus respondebunt pro quintedecima parte bonorum suorum de summis subscriptis. Videlicet in Foresta Lancastrie Alanus de Crochagh' de ijs. Henricus de Mireschogh xxd. Johannes Bynison xxd. Ricardus de Stereshage xvid. Item in parochia de Dalton, Willelmus Skate vijs. Johannes Hudson xxid. Robertus Tok' xd. Item in parochia de Kyrkeby, Rogerus de Grenedal xxd. Ricardus de Basebrun viijd. Willelmus de Basebrun xd. Ricardus de Wacedal xd. Alanus de Kyrkeby viijd. Johannes de Basbrun viijd. Johannes filius Thome Malson viijd. Adam del Graynes xijd.

Item dicti jurati presentant quod non sunt mercatores nec alii extra civitates et Burgos sine agricultura viuentes, qui tenentur ad quintedecimam bonorum suorum in dicto Wapentaco, preter eos qui proxime supra notantur.

Item presentant quod non est alius Burgus in dicto Wapentaco nisi Burgus Lancastrie.

In another hand is added :—

In cujus rei testimonium dicti jurati posuerunt sigilla sua huic inquisicioni.

The following is a translation of the opening paragraphs and the award relating to Lancaster :—

AN INQUISITION of the Wapentake of Lonsdale taken in Lancaster on the Monday next before the feast of St Peter in Cathedra (18th January) in the 15th year of the reign of King Edward the third after the Conquest before the Abbot of Furness and his Associates to enquire and inform themselves as to the true value of the ninths of corn wool and lamb and the ninths of communities and boroughs and the fifteenths of merchants and aliens not living by agriculture conceded to the said Lord the King for two years in the County of Lancaster, attested by

William de Heaton, Robert de Washington, John de Curwen, Alexander Walays, William de Tunstall, John de Cauncefeld, Martin de Burgh, Thomas de Holland, Robert de Tatham, Thomas Gentyl, John Laurence, Walter de Arkholme, Roger de Slene, William del Green, William Banes, John de Bailrig, William de Burgh of Middleton, Christopher de Broughten, Laurence de Osmotherley, Adam de Bardsey, John Tours, Thomas Sele, Norman de Redman, Roger Walays, William de Halten, John the son of Henry de Croft and John the son of John de Warton; who having been sworn and having enquired as to the true value and certain actual circumstances touching the true value of the ninths of corn wool and lamb producible from each parish of the said Wapentake for the first of the said two years say and present on their oath as here follows:—

The Church of *LANCASTER* is taxed formerly at £80. It is taxed anew at £26 : 13 : 4d. The ninth of corn, wool and lamb of this Church at the true value is worth £26 : 18 : 9d. of which the village of Overton will answer for £3 : 3s : 4d, Middleton for £3, Heaton with Oxcliff £2. 4s. 10d., Skerton £2 : 4s. 5d., Scotforth £2. 3s. 4d., Ashton with that part of Thurnham which is in the same parish £2. 12s. 2d., Bulk with Aldcliffe £1. 3s. 4d., Caton £2. 15s., Gressingham £1. 6s. 8d., Poulton with Bare and Torrisholm £2. 3s. 4d., Stalmine with Stainall £1. 15s. 8d., Preesall with Hackinsall £3. 6s. 8d. wherefore the Jury say that the said Ninth does not reach the amount of the first tax. And they say further that the Glebe of this parish, the tithes of Hay, of Fisheries, the tithe of Mills and other small tithes, oblations and things appertaining to the altarage, which are part of the said tax, are worth on an average £22. The Ninth of corn, wool and lamb of the Church of the Burgh of Lancaster, which are taxed by themselves, are worth £2. 4s. 11d. The said Jurors also say there lie in this parish lands sterile and uncultivated on account of the destruction caused therein by the Scots to the detriment of the said Tax to the value of £28. 13s. 4d. per annum.

The awards as to each of the other parishes follow with little variation, in the same form as Lancaster. The amounts of the old and new taxation and the contributions payable by each village and the valuation of the amount of dilapidation will be more readily seen in the table annexed.

Cockerham and Tunstall, and (over-sands) Dalton-in-Furness and Urswick, alone had vicarages.

LONSDALE WAPENTAKE.

Church.	Old tax.	New tax, being the ninth of corn, wool and lambs, contributed by the villages of		Glebe, small tithes, etc., worth	Land waste by Scots raid, worth per ann.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lancaster .. .. (The ninths of the church of Lancaster town taxed separately, worth £2 4s. 11d.)	80 0 0	Overton	3 3 4	22 0 0	28 13 4
		Middleton	3 0 0		
		Heaton with Oxcliffe	2 4 10		
		Skerton	2 4 5		
		Scotforth	2 3 4		
		Ashton and part of Thurnham	2 12 2		
		Bulk with Aldcliffe	1 3 4		
		Caton	2 15 0		
		Gressingham	1 6 8		
		Poulton, Bare and Torrisholm	2 3 4		
		Stalmine with Stainall	1 15 8		
		Preesall with Hackinsall	2 6 8		
			26 18 9		
Cockerham .. .. (vicarage formerly £5, now *nil*).	17 6 8	Cockerham with Crimbles, Forton and part of Thurnham	3 0 4	2 13 4	9 13 4
		Ellel	2 0 0		
			5 0 4		
Heysham	10 0 0	Heysham	5 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
Halton	12 0 0	Halton	3 7 3	4 12 9	2 0 0
Tunstall .. .. (vicarage formerly £8, now *nil*).	26 13 4	Cantsfield	1 6 8	0 13 4	19 6 8
		Tunstall	1 6 8		
		Burrow	2 0 0		
		Leck	2 0 0		
			6 13 4		

LONSDALE WAPENTAKE—*Continued.*

Church.	Old Tax.	New tax, being the ninth of corn, wool and lambs, contributed by the villages of		Glebe, small tithes, etc., worth	Land waste by Scots raid worth per ann.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Melling	40 0 0	Farleton	3 0 10	3 0 0	14 0 0
		Melling with Wrayton	2 14 4		
		Wray with Botton	3 18 4		
		Wennington	1 13 2		
		Hornby with Roeburndale	3 18 4		
		Arkholme	4 15 0		
			20 0 0		
Tatham	6 13 4	Tatham	3 6 8	2 0 0	1 6 8
Claughton	6 13 4	Claughton	2 13 4	2 0 0	2 0 0
Warton	66 13 4	Warton	9 4 8	13 6 8	26 13 4
		Carforth with Borwick	6 4 8		
		Yealand Redmain, Y. Conyers & Silverdale	6 18 0		
		Hutton	4 6 0		
			26 13 4		
Whittington	16 0 0	Whittington	3 6 8	8 0 0	8 13 4
Dalton-in-Furness .. .. .. (vicarage formerly taxed at £10, now *nil*)	8 0 0	Dalton	2 0 0	0 13 4	3 13 4
Ulverston	29 6 8	Ulverston (new tax)	5 0 0	6 13 4	18 0 0
and pension	6 0 0	full value of ninths	6 13 4		
	35 6 8				
Aldingham .. .. (full value formerly was £40, including glebe, etc.)	53 6 8	Aldingham	5 0 0	7 6 8	22 13 4
		Leece	5 0 0		
			10 0 0		

LONSDALE WAPENTAKE—*Continued.*

Church.	Old Tax.	New tax, being the ninth of corn, wool and lambs, contributed by the villages of		Glebe, small tithes, etc., worth	Land waste by Scots raid worth per ann.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Urswick .. .. (vicarage, formerly taxed at £5, now *nil*).	5 6 8	Urswick (new tax)	2 0 0		1 9 2
		full value of ninths	3 7 6		
Pennington	5 6 8	Pennington	1 0 0		2 6 8
Cartmel	46 13 4	Allithwaite	2 0 0	7 6 8	29 6 8
		Holker	3 6 8		
		Broughton	2 13 4		
			8 0 0		
Bolton [-le-Sands] annexed to the Archdeaconry of Richmond, and not taxed.		Bolton	3 8 9		
		Over Kellet	2 6 8		
		Slyne	3 1 2		
		Nether Kellet	1 9 5		
		The ninths worth	10 6 0		
Kirkby Ireleth, annexed to St. Peter's York, and not taxed.		Kirkby, ninths worth	5 0 0		
Ireby village, in parish of Thornton, Yorks.		Ireby, ninths worth	1 0 0		
Dalton in Kendal village in parish of Burton in Kendal.		Dalton, ninths worth	1 6 8		

Forest of Lancaster and the wastes : persons paying fifteenths of their goods :—

In the Forest :—
- Allan de Crechagh 2s.
- Henry de Mirescogh 20d.
- John Bynison 20d.
- Richard de Stereshag 20d.

In the parish of Dalton :—
- William Skate 7s.
- John Hudson 21d.
- Robert Tok 10d.

In the parish of Kirkby :—
- Roger de Brenedal 20d.
- Richard de Basebrun 8d.
- William de Basebrun 8d.
- Richard de Wacedal 10d.
- Allan de Kirkby 8d.
- John de Basebrun 8d.
- John son of Thomas Malson 8d.
- Adam del Graynes 12d.

No merchants or others living without agriculture liable for fifteenths, and there is no Borough except Lancaster in this Wapentake.

II.—The Inquisition of Leyland.

Inquisitio Wapentaci de Layland capta apud Lancastre die sabati proxima post festum Sancti Petri in Cathedra anno regni regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu XV, coram Abbate de Fourneys et sociis suis ad inquirendum et se informandum de vero valore nonarum et quintedecimarum domino regi per duos annos concessarum in comitatu Lancastrie assignatis per Adam Banastr', Johannem de Croft, Robertum de Thorp, Willelmum Banastr', Ricardum Banastr', Petrum de Heskyn, Adam de Clayton', Adam de Andreton', Thomam Bussel, Robertum de Whallay', Willelmum de Worthynton, Ricardum de Standisse, Johannem Nightgale, Willelmum filium Roberti de Worthyngton, Thomam de Noteshagh, Ricardum filium Willelmi de Hoghwyk', Johannem Hanson de Longton', Willelmum de Scoles, & Johannem de Brereworthe. Qui Jurati et requisiti super vero valore none gerbarum vellerum et agnorum ac quintedecime provenientie de singulis parochiis dicti Wapentaci de primo anno dictorum duorum annorum & certis quibusdam circumstanciis tangentibus dictum valorem dicunt & presentant ut hic sequitur.

Nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum provenientium de parochia de Crosseton' valet iuxta verum valorem eiusdem [erasure] xl. marcas, unde Villata de Chorley respondebit de v. marcis iiijs. vd. Bispham de xls. Moudesley de ix. marcis. ijs. iijd. Rughford ij. marcis ijs. iijd. Tarleton', ii. marcis. viijs. viijd. Bakaneshau, de xxiis. iijd. Parva Hole, xxivs. vid. Magna Hole de xls. Bretherton, de iiij. marcis & dimidio. Walton' de xliiijs. vid. Crosseton' de xliiijs. vid. Requisiti dicti jurati quare dicta nona non attingit ad taxam ecclesie que taxatur ad l. marcas. Dicunt pro eo quod altaragium dicte ecclesie, & ea que pertinent ad altaragium sunt infra summam dicte taxe, que valent communibus annis x marcas. que deduci debent de vera summa taxe predicte.

Nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum provenientium de parochia ecclesie de Layland iuxta verum valorem eiusdem valet x li. unde villata de Layland respondebit de ls. Eukeston' de ls. Kerden, de xvis. viijd. Clayton' de xvi.s. viij.d. Whithul in Bosco de xvi.s. viij.d. Wythenhul cum Rochelesworth' xvi.s. viij.d. Whelton' cum Heppay de xvi.s. viij.d. & Hoghton xvi.s. viij.d.

Nona garbarum vellerum et agnorum provenientium de parochia ecclesie de Eccleston' valet iuxta verum valorem eiusdem xiij. marcas. unde Villata de Eccleston' respondebit de v. marcis. iis. viij.d. Wrightington' de v. marcis. vi.s. viij.d. Perband, xxxs. viij.d. Requisiti dicti jurati de causa quare dicta nona non attingit ad valorem taxe ecclesie que taxata ad xviij. marcas.

dicunt pro eo quod gleba ecclesie & ea que pertinent ad alteragium ejusdem ecclesie que valet communem per annum v. marcas., continentur infra summam dicte taxe.

Nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum parochie Ecclesie de Standisse valet iuxta verum valorem eiusdem xx. marcas. unde villata de Worthinton cum Cophull respondebit de xlvij.s. iiij.d. Standisse cum Longtre de xl.s. Sheuyngton' de xl.s. Chernok' Richard, de xl.s. Dukesbury cum Adelington, xxxiij.s. iiij.d. Andreton' de xxi.s. Heghschernok' de xxiij.s. & Whithul Walays xxij.s.

Nona garbarum vellerum & agnorum parochie ecclesie de Penwortham valet iuxta verum valorem eiusdem xx. marcas. unde villata de Longton' respondebit de vi. marcis. viij.s. x.d. Penwortham de xli.s. vi.d. Hoton' de lvi.s. iiij.d. Farington' cum Hoghwyk' de iiij. marcis. & dimidio. Burnhull de xx.s. Requisiti dicti jurati de causa quare valor dicte none non attingit ad taxam dicte ecclesie que taxata ad xxx. marcas. dicunt quod gleba ecclesie que valet per annum xl.s, decima feni cum aliis minutis decimis, oblaciones, & alia pertinentia ad altaragium que cuncta valent per annum vij. marcas: sunt parcella dicte taxe.

Dicti jurati dicunt quod non sunt in dicto Wapentaco aliqui mercatores extra Ciuitates & Burgos manentes, seu alii forinseci sine agricultura viuentes qui quintadecimam partem bonorum suorum dare tenentur. Item quod non est aliquis ciuitas seu Burgus in ipso Wapentaco. In cujus rei testimonium dicti jurati posuerunt sigilla sua huic Inquisitioni.

The following is a translation of the opening part of the Inquisition of Leyland and of the award relating to Croston :—

An Inquisition of the Wapentake of Leyland taken at Lancaster on the Saturday next after the feast of Saint Peter in Cathedra in the 15th year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest in the presence of the Abbot of Furness and his associates, to enquire and inform themselves as to the true value of the ninths and fifteenths conceded to the said King for two years in the County of Lancaster; attested by Adam Banastre, John de Croft, Robert de Thorp, William Banastre, Richard Banastre, Peter de Heskyn, Adam de Clayton, Adam de Anderton, Thomas Bussel, Robert de Whalley, William de Worthington, Peter de Standish, John Nightingale, William son of Robert de Worthington, Thomas de Noteshagh, Richard son of William de

Howick, John Hanson of Longton, William de Scales and John de Brereworthe who, having been sworn and charged as to the true value of the ninths of corn, wool and lamb and of the fifteenths forthcoming from each parish of the said Wapentake for the first of the said two years and certain things touching the said value, say and present as here follows :—

The ninth of Corn Wool and lamb forthcoming from the parish of *CROSTON* is worth of true value £27. 6. 8. of which the village of Chorley will answer for £3. 11s. 1d., Bispham for £2., Mawdesley for £6. 2s. 3d., Rufford for £1. 8s. 11d., Tarleton for £1. 15s. 4d., Becconsall for £1. 2s. 3d., Little Hoole for £1. 4s. 6d., Much Hoole for £2., Bretherton for £3., Walton for £2. 4s. 6d., Croston for £2. 4s. 6d.

The Jury therefore say that, the ninth does not reach the amount of the Church tax which is £34. 13s. 4d. They say further that the altarage and other things pertaining to the altarage which are worth on an average £6. 13s. 4d. are under the amount of the said tax and ought to be deducted from the true amount.

The awards as to each of the other parishes follow with little variation, in the same form as Croston. The amounts of the old and new taxation and the contributions payable by each village will be more readily seen in the table on p. 220.

[The regretted death of the author, before this article was in type, has deprived it of his final corrections. The editor has to thank the Rev. F. W. Ragg for help in the passage regarding Aldingham, and for the information that the early sixteenth-century valuation of that church was £40, showing that the revised assessment of this Inquisition was accepted and remained in force.]

LEYLAND WAPENTAKE.

Parish Church.	Taxed at.	Villages contributing		Glebe and Altarage.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Croston ..	27 6 8	Chorley	3 11 1	
		Bispham	2 0 0	6 13 4
		Mawdesley	6 2 3	
		Rufford	1 8 11	
		Tarleton	1 15 4	
		Becconsall	1 2 3	
		Little Hoole	1 4 6	
		Much Hoole	2 0 0	
		Bretherton	3 0 0	
		Walton	2 4 6	
		Croston	2 4 6	
		Ninths of corn, wool and lamb	26 13 1	
		(Unaccounted for)	0 13 7	
			27 6 8	
Leyland ..	10 0 0	Leyland	2 10 0	
		Euxton	2 10 0	
		Cuerdon	0 16 8	
		Clayton	0 16 8	
		Whittle-le-Woods	0 16 8	
		Withnell with Roddlesworth	0 16 8	
		Wheelton with Heapey ..	0 16 8	
		Hoghton	0 16 8	
			10 0 0	
Eccleston ..	12 0 0	Eccleston	3 9 4	3 6 8
		Wrightington	3 13 4	
		Parbold	1 10 8	
			8 13 4	
Standish ..	13 6 8	Worthington with Coppull ..	2 7 4	
		Standish with Langtree ..	2 0 0	
		Shevington	2 0 0	
		Charnock Richard	2 0 0	
		Duxbury with Adlington ..	1 13 4	
		Anderton	1 1 0	
		Heath Charnock	1 3 0	
		Welch Whittle	1 2 0	
			13 6 8	
Penwortham	20 0 0	Longton	4 8 10	6 13 4
		Penwortham	2 1 6	
		Hutton	2 16 3	
		Farington with Howick ..	3 0 0	
		Brindle	1 0 0	
		full value of ninths	13 6 9	

(No wastes in Scots wars are mentioned.)

In this Wapentake are no merchants or aliens living without agriculture and liable to pay fifteenths, and no town or borough.

THE PATTERDALE PEWTER FLAGON.

Phot. by J. F. Curwen.

TO FACE P. 221.

ART. XI.—*The Patterdale Pewter Flagon.* By JOHN F. CURWEN, F.S.A.

SINCE about the twelfth century the laity of the Roman Catholic Church have only received Holy Communion in one kind. The chalice was withheld from them as a matter of Church discipline (St. Thomas, *Summa* III, Cap. 80, Art. 12) and the reasons must have been great to counterbalance the opposition which finally led up to the Hussite Wars of Reformation in Bohemia and the disunion of the Utraquists. We can therefore dismiss at once any question of a pre-Reformation date.

James I, in the 20th Canon of 1603-4, ordained that wine was " to be brought to the Communion Table in a clean and sweet standing pot or stoop of pewter, if not of purer metal " ; and it is fairly safe to assume that few churches were in a position to procure any material other than pewter, which was at once the cheapest and most easily procurable.

The Patterdale Terrier of 1749 gives : " Imprimis one Pewter Flaggon Two Pewter Plates one Paten Item one Silver Chalice with the cover weighing about 12 ounces." The Terrier of 1867, however, only mentions " One set of Communion Plate in silver." Between these two dates, viz. in 1850, the Greenside Mining Company made an offering to the Church of sufficient " Helvellyn silver " to fashion into new vessels. Now at this time lived one John Walton, who prided himself upon being the dirtiest man in Patterdale, so much so indeed that in his will he left instructions for his body to be buried in the same state (Rev. W. P. Morris, *Records of Patterdale*, p. 99). Besides being a waller and joiner he was also a tooth-puller, a tinsmith and a tinker, so that it is not surprising to learn that in some way or other he became possessed

of the pewter flagon. We next hear of it at an auction sale held in a cottage at Hartsop, soon after the time of his death in 1892, when the sacred vessel was purchased by A. B. Dunlop, Esq., who now has the satisfaction of returning it, at the suggestion of Col. Weston, to the church.

Chaffers tells us that the earliest flagons, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, were fashioned into round bulbous bodies, but that about the year 1600 the tankard type came into vogue. So here we find our flagon standing nine-and-three-quarter inches high or eight-and-three-quarters to the lid. From a plain ovolo base of six inch diameter and through a very flat double-ogee band, the sides taper upwards with a perfect entasis to the top, which, at four inch diameter, is just curved outwards without any spout or ball-like drip. The lid is beaten up or domed in two curves without any knob ; the thumb-piece resembles a fern frond and the front edge is simply ornamented with serrated cuts. The massive handle, which projects four inches, is merely soldered on the body without any intervening patera, and on it we find the initials T.D. as the only mark. It is this perfect simplicity which stamps it as a vessel of the early seventeenth century ; a dignity of form, an absence of extraneous decoration and a rightness of proportion that are quite lacking in flagons of a later date. Tampering with the natural integrity of the plain surfaces by chasing or embossing in high relief was rarely met with during the best period, when the craftsmen made their ware for use and designed them for easy and wholly efficient cleansing.

That it bears no mark of quality beside the initials T.D. may seem to be at first sight in contravention of the various statutes which enact that every maker should " set his mark upon all plate before setting it to sale " ; but church plate, if ordered to be made, had no need to be set for sale and being consecrated to church use was

considered as incapable of being re-sold (R. S. Ferguson, *Old Church Plate*, p. 17).

The flagon weighs 3 lbs. 9 ozs., and holds four pints. To our modern ideas this will appear of great size, but it must be remembered that, in the smaller churches at least, the Sacrament was only administered at rare intervals and that a certain amount of civil disability attached to those who did not then communicate. A large congregation more content with a sup than a sip would therefore render the size somewhat necessary.

It is very desirable that pewter vessels which have been used for the purposes of Holy Communion should be carefully preserved, even when their place has been taken by silver utensils; there is a temptation to neglect them as of no value; but there is much of historical interest attaching to these pewter vessels, and they deserve a place in the treasury of the parish to which they belong. (Bishop Goodwin's Pastoral, Christmas, 1880, p. 15).

ART. XII.—*The Castle Rock of St. John's Vale.* By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

Read at Carlisle, April 27th, 1916.

THIS Castle Rock is described in Hutchinson's *Excursion* (1776) as a "massive bulwark" of "an awful, rude and Gothic appearance," resembling a castle, but so bewitched that it turns into a mere pile of rocks when you examine it. Sir Walter Scott in *The Bridal of Triermain* versified Hutchinson's reputed legend—I doubt if it was genuine tradition—and since then nobody seems to have regarded the Castle Rock as anything but a natural feature. The purpose of this short paper is to bewitch it back into a real castle.

After our excursion to Alston in 1914, our member Mr. Wm. Thompson kindly showed me an old notebook which appears to contain information collected in 1824 as to boundaries in dispute between Greenwich Hospital and the Lord Lonsdale of that day. This, and other papers lent by Mr. Thompson, are worth printing when our *Transactions* have space for them; but one document therein translated bears on the present subject. To quote only the parts required:—

This writng witnesseth that in . . . 1278 . . . whereas . . . disputes were mov'd between Lord Thomas of Derwentwater, knight . . . and William of Threlkeld . . . about common of pasture . . . Thomas of Derwentwater granted . . . to the said William . . . common in wood & Herbage . . . between the rivulet of Birkhend beck as it descends into Glenermakan and from Glenermakan into Greta and by ascending from Greta up to Castelindow Beck and by ascending up to the head of Castelyndolf Beck and so ascending up to the head of Mosedale Beck, and from Mosedale Beck up to Calfhow, and from Calfhow to Stibanet, & from Stibanet to the head of Birkhend Beck.

Later on in the same document Castelyndolf is written as Casteliadolf. Now Birkhend is apparently a mistranscription for Birkhead (Birkett), and the original might show whether Castelyndolf or Casteliadolf is right, or perhaps Casteliudolf, which might be read as either. But the sketch maps and other papers in this collection show that the boundaries were certainly Birkett beck, Glenderamackin river, the Greta, Bure or St. John's beck, and what is now known as Mill gill, but in 1278 was called Castel Lindolf or Liadolf beck, which runs close under the Castle Rock. The Castle Rock, therefore, seems to have been known as Castel Lindolf or Liadolf (or Liudolf). As Castel Ewain means the castle of Ewain, so this is the castle of Lindolf.

The name Liudolf represents the Old Norse personal name Ljótólfr, which became Ludolf and Liolf or Lyulph: and this name is not unknown in these parts. Fornside, the next ancient site to the Castle Rock, was in 1302 Fornesate, in which the vowel after Forn was probably not silent, but represented the termination of Forna, genitive of Forni, a common personal name among Norse-speaking peoples and found in Iceland in the twelfth century (*Sturlungasaga*, i, 129, etc.)—Forna-setr being Forni's seat or farm. Now Forne son of Liulf (or some read Sigulf) obtained the barony of Greystoke about 1120 (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, 5*n*, 238*n*) and the connection of Forni's seat and Liolf's castle here is too curious to pass unnoticed. But there were several Fornis and several Liolfs, no doubt, up to and after the Norman settlement. All we can say is that the Castle Rock, by its old title, seems to have been the stronghold of some descendant of the Vikings, dimly remembered in the thirteenth century, but entirely forgotten in the eighteenth.

Is there anything on the spot to justify this belief? The shape of the name, Lindolf or Liudolf, and not Liolf, suggests a pre-Norman date for the crystallizing of the

place-name ; and we must look for a very rude and early fort, not a "massive Gothic castle" with towers and battlements.

At first sight there does not seem to be space on the rock for any habitation, even as a refuge. On the summit, over 1,000 feet above sea, there is a splendid look-out station, admirably defensible, but no traces of building except modern fences. The highest shelves of the crag are too narrow and sloping. But about halfway up the whole mass, at the height of nearly 800 feet above the sea, there is a considerable lap in the fell, walled and hidden from the valley by an outstanding buttress-crag, and exposed to falling stones from the rocks above. And yet there are the remains of a building there, which shows, at least, that the spot was once habitable, though the scree and falling rock must have made it unsafe ; and being found unsafe and undesirable as a residence it was abandoned.

Close up against the buttress-rock, and as far as possible from the screes, there is a little oblong ruin of rude and fairly massive drystone walling. One chamber that remains measures internally 14 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, with walls 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet thick. The northern end has been at some time built up with smaller stones and perhaps rather different work into a gable, now standing 6 feet high ; but the older ruin stands only 3 feet high where it is tallest. The door is to the east, looking up the screes to the crag. At the south end, the building was continued ; one more chamber at least can be traced, but a new fence-wall crosses the site and obliterates it.

Rude buildings like this cannot be dated without exploration and "finds" ; but this shows that building of some sort could stand on the Castle Rock.

We may go a little further and say that, if a descendant of the Vikings had any sort of house, it is likely to have been of this type. Such remains are found at historic

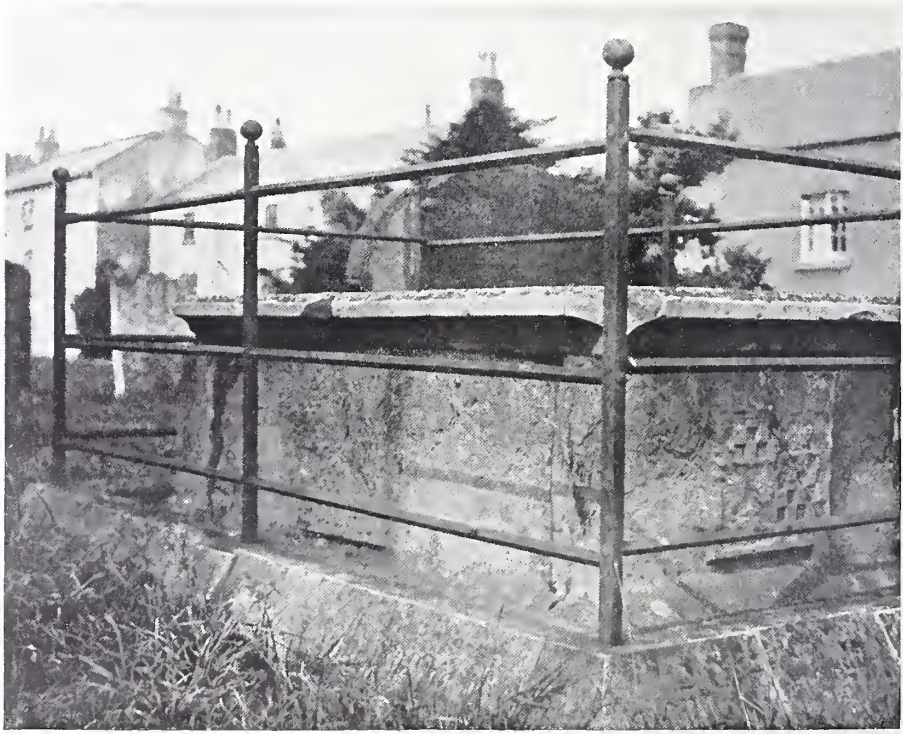
sites of the tenth and eleventh centuries in Iceland; rectangular chambers, separate but contiguous, with dwarf stone walls meant to be heightened with turf or wood and covered with a roof of thatch or sods (Dr. Valtyr Gudmundsson, *Den Islandske Bolig;* Thorsteinn Erlingsson, *Ruins of the Saga-time;* etc.) and such a house on a defensible rock would have been a *borg* or castle before the times of the Norman *motte.* That the people of the age, though not given to military architecture, did sometimes place their rude houses on or beside a defensible rock, and call the place a *borg*, is shown by the famous Borgarvirki, by Egil's Borg, and other such places in Iceland, where the sites remain almost untouched to this day.

This little ruin has some analogies near at hand. On Armboth fell the late Wm. Wilson pointed out certain similar buildings (*Transactions Cumb. and West. Association*, ix, 62); I described them more than twenty years ago, and still think they may be moorland dwellings of tenth and eleventh century type. Mr. Wilson noted the continuous series of chambers, running to 9 or 10 yards altogether in length, and 3½ or 4 yards in breadth over all, with walls 2 to 3 feet in height, and doors in the side walls; and after saying that they had been supposed to be peat-sheds or sheepfolds, he continued:—

> Knowing all about cutting and storing peat on the fell, I am certain from the situations in which we find them, that they cannot have been of any use to those who procured peats from the fell: and anyone who has had experience among sheep must know them to be utterly useless as sheepfolds.

I would instance the ruin on the top of Cockrigg crag as a good example of this unsuitability, and recommend a visit to the Castle Rock in confirmation of Mr. Wilson's opinion. The place could be inhabited, though the falling stones made it insecure: the building is of a type possible

in pre-Norman times—say, in the eleventh century; the form of the name Castel Lindolf or Liadolf agrees with these indications. All these reasons suggest—and I believe for the first time—that we have in the Castle Rock of St. John's something more than a castle in the air.



THE TOMB OF RANULPH, LORD DACRE OF GILLESLAND,
IN SAXTON CHURCHYARD, YORKSHIRE.

Phot. by J. L. B.

TO FACE P. 229.

ART. XIII.—*A Note on the tombstone of Ranulph Lord de Dacre of Gillesland in Saxton churchyard, Yorkshire.* By THE REV. J. LOWTHER BOUCH, M.A.

Read at Carlisle, April 27th, 1916.

ON the north side of Saxton Church, by Towton field, stands an altar tomb of Craven limestone in memory of Ranulph Lord Dacre, who was slain in the battle of Towton, 29th of March, 1461. In 1883 the tomb, being much decayed, was repaired by the trustees of the Earl of Carlisle and a kerb was then placed round the original tomb and on it was cut the inscription from the slab and four banners or coats of arms which are placed on the four panels of the altar.

The inscription, which has been recorded by Hopkinson, Drake, Dr. Whitaker * and T. M. Fallow,† reads as follows :—

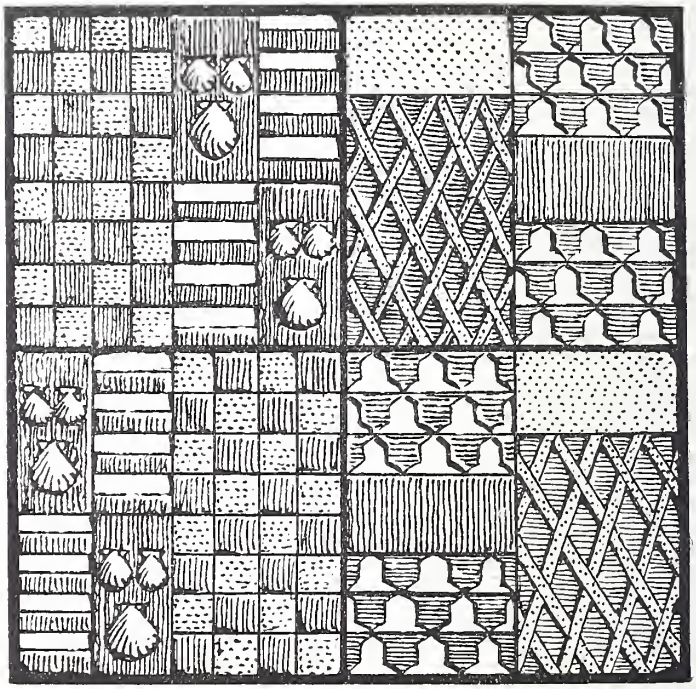
Hic Jacet Ranulph | dñs de dakar et gillesland verū miles z strenuus in bello | pro rege Henrico VI | anno dñi M CCCC LXI XXIX die mñsi marcii, vidl dñica ramis palmaru'—cu' aīe p'pciet' dꝰ amē.

The four coats of arms or banners are 16 in. square; that on the north is quarterly 1 and 4 chequers (or and gules) for Vaux, 2 and 3, quarterly, 1 and 4, three escallop shells (argent on gules) for Dacre, 2 and 3, eight bars (argent and gules) for de Multon, impaling quarterly 1 and 4, (azure) fretty and a chief (or), 2 and 3, vair (argent and azure), a fess (gules), being the arms of Fitz-

* Loidis & Elmete, p. 156.

† *Yorkshire Archæological Journal,* vol. x., 1889. Articles on "the Dacre Tomb" by T. M. F., and on "the Battle of Towton" by Clements R. Markham.

hugh and Marmion; Eleanor, Lord Dacre's wife * was a daughter of William, Lord Fitzhugh, Marmion and St. Quentin. On the south side Vaux and Dacre quarterly (omitting de Multon) impale Fitzhugh and Marmion, and on the east and west ends the coat is Vaux and Dacre only.



Arms on the North Side of the Dacre Tomb, Saxton.

In the accounts of the battle of Towton it is stated that there came from the north, John, Lord Clifford, Ranulph, Lord Dacre of Gillesland, Henry, Lord Fitzhugh and Sir John Neville, with a great muster of Dalesmen from the North Riding and Westmorland. Lord

* See Dacre Pedigree, *Transactions*, N.S., vol. xi., opposite p. 258.

Dacre is said, but probably it is not correct, to have encamped with his brother-in-law, Lord Fitzhugh, on some land called the North Acres, on the Lancastrian left. Lord Clifford and Sir John Neville were both killed on the Saturday and Lord Dacre fell early in the battle on Palm Sunday. That "he had unclasped his helmet to drink a cup of wine and was shot by a boy who had concealed himself in a burr tree" is improbable, as that fate had befallen Lord Clifford the day before and the same legend has done duty for both of them.

Lord Dacre was buried with his horse; its skull was disinterred by the sexton in 1861 and the lower jaw bone was presented to the York Philosophical Museum by the Rev. S. G. M. Webb. Local tradition says Lord Dacre was buried in an upright position, and in 1787, the Vicar, the Rev. John Rogers, claimed to have dug up his skull,* but there is no proof of the asserted position or of the identity of the owner of the skull.

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* *Saxton Parish Registers.*

ART. XIV.—*More Kirkby Notes: Kirkby v. Benbow.* By H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

Read at Carlisle, April 27th, 1916.

WHEN I was writing my paper on the Kirkby family portraits, which is printed in these *Transactions*, N.S., vi, p. 97, our Editor quoted to me parts of an old song the "Death of Benbow," in which is the line:—"Says Kirkby unto Wade, I will run," and suggested the possibility of this Kirkby's being one of the local family. As I had no evidence on the subject at that time, I did not allude to this possibility in my paper.

Nevertheless it is practically proved that this Kirkby was Richard Kirkby, son of the well known Col. Richard Kirkby by his second wife Isabel Hudleston. He was, as we know, aged 7 in 1664 (*i.e.*, born 1657) and beyond that, the only evidence I had of him was in the letter of Edward Wilson, where it was stated that "Cousin Richard Kirkby had unfortunately killed a man one Crofts whose father was Captn. Lieut. to the Duke of Berwick"; and it is pretty clear he was the man who gave the silver plate to Kirkby Church in 1698 inscribed, "Taken from the French who had plundered Cartagena in New Spain."

The evidence of this tragic incident in Kirkby family history, and indeed a tragedy of British naval history, is contained in the following published documents:—

An Account of the Arraignment and Tryals of

Col Richard Kirkby	Capt Samuel Vincent
Capt John Constable	and
Capt Cooper Wade	Capt Christopher Fogg

on

A complaint exhibited by the Judge Advocate on behalf of Her

Majesty, at a Court Martial held on Board the ship Breda in Port Royal Harbour in Jamaica in America, the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 12th days of October 1702. For Cowardice, Neglect of Duty, Breach of Orders, and other Crimes, committed by them in a fight at sea commenced the 19th of August 1702 off St. Martha, in the Latitude of ten degrees North, near the Main Land of America, Between the Honourable John Benbow Esq, and Admiral du Casse with four French ships of war

For which Col Kirkby & Capt Wade were sentenc'd to be shot to Death.

Transmitted from Two Eminent Merchants at Port Royal in Jamaica, to a Person of Quality in the City of London.*

The Courtmartial was composed of

Admiral William Whiston, Rear Admiral of the West India Squadron President

Samuel Vincent	William Russell
John Hartknoll	Barrow Harris
Christopher Fogg	Hercules Mitchell
John Smith	Philip Boyce
John Redman	Charles Smith
George Walton	

Arnold Brown
Judge Advocate

And the sworn witnesses against Kirkby were

Benbow himself
2 Captains
8 Lieutenants
5 Masters
5 inferior officers
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21 (in all)

The sentence of Kirkby and Wade was carried out at Plymouth.

"An account of the execution of Col Richard Kirkby & Capt Cooper Wade on Board Her Majesty's ship the Bristol in the Harbour of Plymouth Ap the 16th 1703.†"

* First edition is London, 1703. But also in *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. I. and there is another edition folio 1757.

† Published 1703.

That this was our man is rendered practically certain by the entry in the Kirkby family pedigree at the College of Arms, under his name :—

He was a Captain in the Navy, and died unmarried in April 1703.*

Before giving any personal opinions on the facts, I prefer to give a summary of what happened, extracted from the Dictionary of National Biography under "Benbow."

On the 19th August Benbow sighted the French squadron off Santa Marta. His own force was 7 ships, and that of M. du Casse, about 9 ships. Benbow, in the Breda of 70 guns, closely followed by Captn Walton of the Ruby (50 guns), kept company with the French but the other ships did not close. This went on for three days and only Walton and Vincent of the Falmouth supported the admiral. On the 24th Benbow's leg was shattered by a shot and Kirkby of the Defiance came on board and urged him to give up the chase. All the captains were summoned and Kirkby got Vincent, Constable, Fogg, Wade and Herdson to sign what amounted to a Round Robin, that men and ammunition were insufficient to continue the action and the ships were disabled. The Admiral was furious but gave up the chase, returned to Jamaica, and ordered the courtmartial.

The author of the article proceeds judicially :—

His (Benbow's) engagement with Du Casse was the most disgraceful event in our naval Records. He fought indeed bravely; but in a commander in chief mere personal bravery goes for very little, and it was pointed out at the time that it was the Admiral's plain duty to have at once superseded & confined the false hearted officers. Nor is it clear that the Mutiny—for it was nothing else—was not largely due to his own want of temper and tact. Kirkby & the others were officers of good repute & of good service. There are very good reasons for believing that their disaffection

* Kindly communicated by G. B. Russell, Esq. (Rouge Croix Pursuivant). This is the Pedigree alluded to in West's *Antiquities of Furness.*

was personal to Benbow. The Admiral, who is described as an honest rough seaman, is said to have treated Captain Kirkby and the rest of the gentlemen a little briskly at Jamaica, when he found them not quite so ready to obey his orders as he thought was their duty: & we may very well believe that this "brisk treatment" administered by an honest rough seaman meant a good deal of coarse language. This is the view which seems to meet the facts of the case; and though it does not lessen the guilt of the Captains, it does check our sharing the traditional admiration of the admiral who goaded them to crime.

I cannot criticise this, as I am quite unacquainted with the evidence that Benbow's behaviour "goaded his Captains to crime," but Benbow at any rate died of his wounds in the following November.

In the "Account of the Execution" the following paragraphs are interesting:—

Collonel Kirkby seemed not much concerned at it at first; but being made sensible of the shortness of his time, he devoted it with something of a Resolution and Presence of Mind, to a modest and becoming submission & expressed himself in such words as were proper to Deter others of his country men from Cowardice for the future.

Captn Wade was as sensible of his misfortune as the other, and with some few ejaculatory Thoughts they both went to Prayers together, when about six in the Afternoon they were both Shot to Death as unworthy of Landing in their Native Country, to which they had been a Reproach.

I cannot say on the whole that we can feel any sympathy with Colonel Kirkby. There is no doubt he was the chief ringleader: and if it was mutiny, why was he not executed for mutiny instead of for cowardice? We know that he had "unfortunately" killed a man before, but are without details of that regrettable incident. If the reader will refer to the pedigree (vol. vi, p. 96), he will see that his ancestral record is interesting and possibly instructive. The characteristics of his father have received full discussion: but his grandfather Roger, the

Royalist M.P., defended Lancaster Castle with Sir John Girlington but gave it up and fled to Ireland and died there 1643. His great uncle John of Coniston Hall was routed at Lindal moor the same year by the Roundheads and ran away.* Certainly neither left a good record in their military efforts: but of course not much is on record.

I give a transcript of the Benbow song, which is undated, but marked in the B. M. catalogue "Salisbury 1785."

DEATH OF ADMIRAL BENBOW:

The Brother Tars' Song.

Come all you sailors bold
  Lend an ear, lend an ear,
Come all you sailors bold lend an ear;
  'Tis our Admiral's fame,
  Brave Benbow call'd by name;
  How he fought on the main
  You shall hear, you shall hear.

Brave Benbow he set sail
  For to fight, for to fight;
Brave Benbow he set sail for to fight:
  Brave Benbow he set sail
  With a fine and pleasant gale,
  But his captains they turned tail
  In a fright, in a fright.

Says Kirkby unto Wade
  I will run, I will run;
Says Kirkby unto Wade I will run:
  I value not disgrace,
  Nor the losing of my place,
  My enemies I'll not face
  With a gun, with a gun.

* See my paper 109-110.

'Twas the Ruby and the Noah's Ark
  Fought the French, fought the French
'Twas the Ruby and the Noah's Ark fought the French;
  And there were ten in all,
  Poor souls they fought them all,
  They valued them not at all,
  Nor their noise, nor their noise.

  It was our Admiral's lot
With a chain shot, with a chain shot;
  Our Admiral lost his legs
  And to his men he begs
  Fight on, my boys, he says,
  'Tis my lot, 'tis my lot.

While the surgeon dress'd his wounds,
  Thus he said, thus he said;
While the surgeon dress'd his wounds, thus he said;
  Let the cradle now in haste
  On the Quarter Deck be plac'd
  That my enemies I may face
  'Til I'm dead, 'til I'm dead.

And, there bold Benbow lay
  Crying out, crying out;
And there bold Benbow lay crying out;
  Let us Tack about once more,
  We'll drive them to their shore
  I value not half a score
  Nor their noise, nor their noise.*

It should be noticed that the Noah's Ark is not mentioned in the printed accounts quoted above: while in the song the Breda (or Bredah) is not mentioned. The Ruby and the Falmouth both supported the Breda; though possibly only the Ruby was with the Breda on the last day. Is it possible that the sailors' nickname for the Breda was "Noah's Ark?" Lastly, it does not appear on what grounds Kirkby carried the military title of Colonel.

* So in the original but possibly should be "shout."

P.S.—Since correcting the proofs of the above paper I have turned up a letter, sent me, I think in 1905 or 1906, by Mr. E. B. Kirkby of Overdale, Oxton, Birkenhead, who is I think descended from the Ashlack Kirkbys. After discussing my identification of the Kirkby portraits, he called my attention to the following in the *Dict. of National Biography.*

Richard Kirkby (d. 1703) Capt. in the Navy: lieutenant 1689 Went to West Indies 1696: *tried for embezzling, plunder, and cruelty, but acquitted* 1698; Second in Command in West Indies where he disobeyed Superior's orders to engage the French 1701. Courtmartialled and shot.

The more one finds on record of this gentleman the less one likes him. The silver plate given to Kirkby church in 1698 was probably part of the "plunder."

ART. XV.—*Fresh light on the family of Robert de Eglesfeld, founder of the Queen's College, Oxford.* By JOHN RICHARD MAGRATH, D.D., Provost of Queen's, V.P.

THE publication of Dr. James Wilson's edition of *The Register of the Priory of St. Bees*, with its useful Introduction and Notes, and highly valuable collection of Illustrative Documents, has opened a veritable mine of genealogical detail to those who are interested in the Cumberland families of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The result of my investigations into the data it affords for the construction of the pedigree of " Robert Eglesfield our founder " is here offered as a sample of what the documents printed in Dr. Wilson's book will no doubt in the future afford to those who may undertake similar enquiries. When I started upon my quest I had little idea how full and complete a success my studies would secure.

The materials for the following paper consist mainly of :

(1) *The Register of Saint Bees* as printed by Dr. Wilson,

(2) The documents at Hesleyside, partly printed in the Illustrative Documents to the *Register*. They seem to have originally belonged to the Salkelds, a recusant family, settled at Whitehall in the parish of All Hallows, which intermarried with and was eventually absorbed by the Northumberland family of Charlton, of Hesleyside in the parish of Bellingham.

(3) There are two documents (X and XII) printed by Dr. Wilson among the Illustrative Documents to the *Register* (pp. 534, 535, 536) which come from a library belonging to the Roman Catholic Chapel at Hornby in

Lonsdale, Lancashire. They are two of "a number of charters," as Mr. W. Farrer kindly tells me, "gathered locally, including a number which formerly belonged to the Roman Catholic family of Dalton, of Dalton Hall, near Lancaster."

(4) Six documents which Mr. Humphrey Senhouse of Netherhall, Maryport, caused to be transcribed and forwarded to Provost Septimus Collinson in 1807. The transcripts are preserved bound up in a MS. volume belonging to the College, labelled "Memoirs of Egglesfield," mainly in the writing of the Provost. It contains however several letters from Mr. Senhouse.

The *Register* supplies the information as to the first four generations of the pedigree, the Hesleyside documents as to the generations immediately preceding the founder's, the Netherhall documents throw light on the founder's own generation and that immediately succeeding it. The documents at Hornby Chapel seem to supply the very earliest information respecting the family, but I cannot connect the Eglesfelds mentioned in them with the founder's pedigree.

I have set out the evidence in almost excessive fulness, because, if I have been right in thinking that all the Eglesfelds mentioned in the *Register*, with the three specified exceptions, may be given their place in the pedigree, I have freed myself from the risk of confounding persons who have the same christian names belonging to different families or branches of the Eglesfelds.

For my readers, I suspect that the easiest plan will be for me first to state the results of my enquiry in pedigree form, and then to justify the position of each name in the pedigree by reference to and quotation from the documents employed.

I will however first refer to the Eglesfelds, mentioned in Dr. Wilson's volume, whose names do not come into the pedigree.

The Eglesfelds seem to have been a pious family, as piety was then understood. Adam, son of Gamel de Egglesfeld, is recorded in a document at Hornby Chapel (*Reg.*, p. 535) to have given to the brothers of the Hospital of St. John in Jerusalem in England* the land of Dubwra, afterwards granted by the brethren to Adam Casse, son of Robert, and subsequently (*ib.*, p. 536) to Roger de Setmurthy (Satmurda). If Dubwra, or Dubwraye, as the endorsement of the later deed (*ib.*, *n.* 1) states, is in Coupland near Gosford, we have here a corroboration of other documents which shew Eglesfelds in West Cumberland as far south as Drigg. Setmurthy is in the honour of Cockermouth, though not quite in one of the five vills.

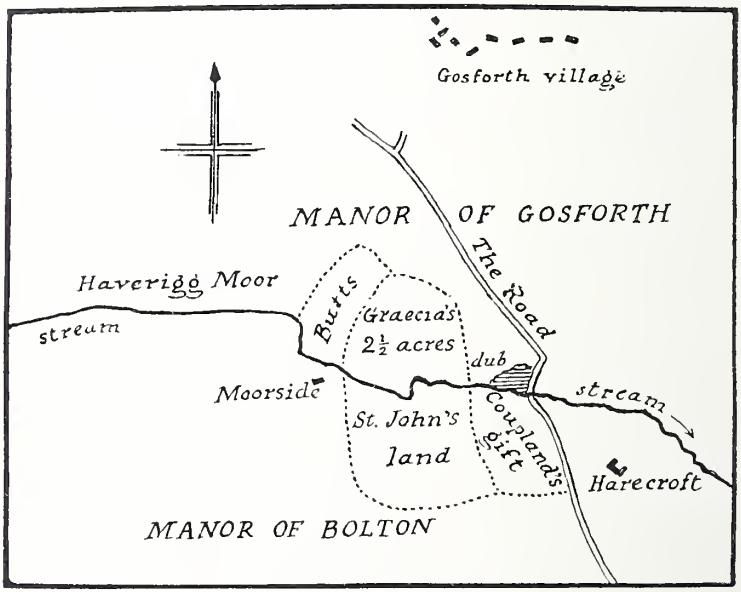
Dr. C. A. Parker has been kind enough to inform me that :—

There is no place name in or close to Gosforth in the least like Dobura or Dobwra. Out of the many extraordinary names of places in Gosforth parish which occur in the St. Bees Chartulary in the thirteenth century I can only identify four. There was a piece or pieces of land in the parish which once belonged to St. John of Jerusalem. The parish contained 3 manors : Gosforth, Bolton and Seascale with Newton. "About 1271 Alan, son of Richard de Coupland, gave to St. Bees" (*Reg.*, p. 294) "thirty falls† of his arable land in the vill and territory of Bolton which lay beneath Setikonoc, between the road and the land which Alan de Wesmerland held of St. John of Jerusalem." Setikonoc is unknown. 'The road' probably means the high road from Gosforth towards Holmrook, usually referred to as the 'great' road. There were very few roads then. As late as 1770 Housman wrote of Gosforth 'There is only one road, the rest are mere tracks.' There is good evidence it was a Roman road. The St. John's land must have been near, say 100 yards, from the road. Again,

* As Robert de Diva who makes the grant to Adam Casse was prior of the Hospitallers (as Mr. W. Farrer kindly informs me) from 1223 to 1234, this Adam de Eglesfeld's benefaction could not have been later than 1200 to 1220 and was probably earlier. This makes it possible that the Adam, son of Richard, who contested the possession of the mill at Eglesfield with Henry in 1259-60 as recorded by Nicolson and Burn (i, 567) may have belonged to this branch of the family, and possibly have been grandson of Adam, son of Gamel.

† A "fall" was the 160th part of a customary acre (*New Eng. Dict.*).

between 1235 and 1250 Graecia de Gosford, a widow and lady of the manor of Gosford, now Gosforth, 'gave to St. Bees' (*Reg.*, p. 329) '5 acres of her land in the vill of Gosford upon Helewynherge (unknown), two acres and a half lying between the land which belonged to Alexander, son of Godenild and that of the Hospital of Jerusalem on the south, and one acre and a half in butts (*i.e.*, short pieces of land at the ends of arable ridges and furrows), towards the moor, and one acre near the aforesaid land of the Hospital on the north,' The manors of Gosforth adjoin and are bounded by the little stream which crosses the road in



the dip just north of Harecroft. The descriptions are very confusing, the references to north and south being vague as to grammar, and you will notice they gave away the little bits of land they could best spare, edges and such like. Now let us suppose that the land of St. John twice mentioned was on the edge of Bolton. If so, they might be one and the same. Alan de Coupland's land in Bolton lies next the road on its west side (*i.e.*, opposite Harecroft). To the west of this is the land of St. John bounded on the north by the dividing stream. Graecia gives away a bit of arable on the edge of the manor on the north side of the stream, and 'butts' adjoining towards Havering moor.

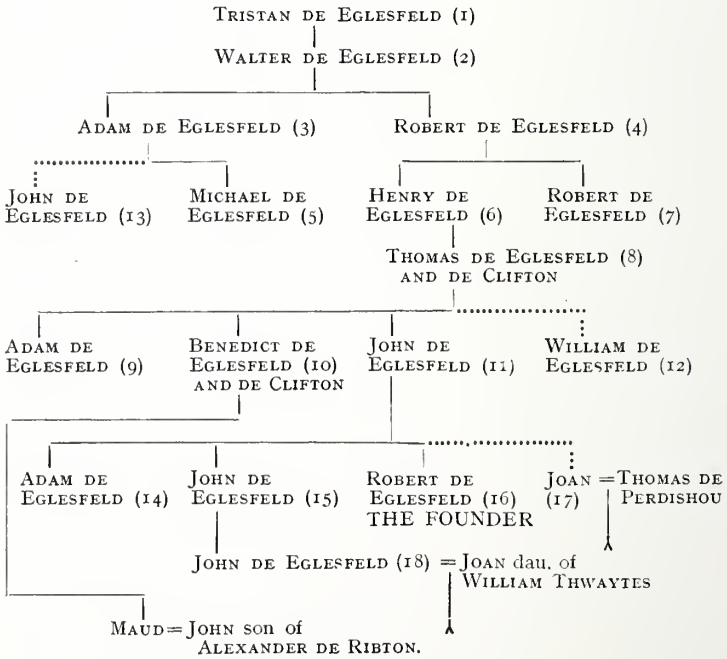
I subjoin the sketch map Dr. Parker kindly sent, and can only wish that I had had similar assistance for the topography of Eglesfeld and Clifton ; but that was hardly to be hoped for.

That Dubwra is not a " vox nihili " is clear from its use as the cognomen of John de Dubwra, a witness to the grant of the two de Crossebys to Thomas son of Henry de Eglesfeld, a Netherhall document, given (p. 246) below. *Wra* or *vra* is interpreted by W. J. Sedgefield (*Place-names of Cumberland and Westmorland*, p. 204) as " corner, tongue of land, piece of good land wedged in between useless land " (just such a piece as Dr. Parker thinks benefactors were likely to give away) ; and though Dr. Sedgefield would probably wish to find in Dub a personal name, it means (*ib.*, p. 45) a pool of deep water, a deep still pool in a river or stream, such as that given in Dr. Parker's map.

In his list of the priors of St. Bees (*Reg.*, p. 606,) Dr. Wilson mentions " Richard Eglisfeld " as one of a number who acted with Dr. Stanislaw, prior of St. Bees, in settling, 12 March, 1465, " a dispute between John of Penyngton, knight, and Thomas Lamplugh knight." Richard was a name in the Eglesfeld family. A Richard Eglesfield was high Sheriff of Cumberland in 5 Edward VI (1551), and another or the same in 34 Henry VIII (1542-3) " held the manor of Eglesfeld of our lord the King as of his castle of Cockermouth " (Nicolson and Burn, i, 568).

I now present the pedigree I have constructed from the information contained in the aforesaid documents. I have connected three of the names with the rest of the pedigree by dotted lines. These names are of persons not explicitly described in the documents as related to any person in the pedigree. The grounds on which I have connected them with the pedigree are given later. It has been necessary where the same name occurs more than once in the pedigree to determine which of them is referred

Pedigree of Eglesfeld from the Saint Bees, Hesleyside, and Netherhall Documents.



to in any given document. I have endeavoured in each case to justify my selection. To facilitate reference, I have added a number in brackets to each name in the pedigree.

(1) Tristan, (2) Walter and (3) Adam have their position at the top of the pedigree given them in the grant of three acres in Eglesfeld to God, the abbey of St. Mary at York and the cell of St. Bega in Coupland and the monks there, by Adam, son of Walter, son of Trotan de Eglesfeld in or about A.D. 1225 (*Reg.*, p. 377 and p. 378, *n.* 6). In the Elenchus, or table of contents of the Register (*Reg.*, p. 20) Trotan is called Grotan.

(4) Robert, son of Walter, gives lands and liberties in Eglesfeld to God, St. Mary and St. Bega, probably about the same time as his brother Adam's grant (*Reg.*, p. 378), Hugh de Moresby is one of the witnesses to both grants, and Dr. Wilson describes this Robert as brother of Adam.

(5) Michael son of Adam grants (*Reg.*, p. 380) a rood of land in Eglesfeld to God and Saint Bega of Coupland and the monks there, somewhere about A.D. 1230. The witnesses are Sir Robert de Hauton bailiff of Cockermouth, Sir Richard le Brun bailiff of Egyrmund (Egremont), Thomas parson of Brigham, John de Boyvill, Thomas de Watmirthac (Setmurthy), and the two brothers Henry and Robert de Eglesfeld. The same persons, as will be seen, witness the grant of Robert (7) below with the substitution of John and Michael de Eglesfeld for Henry and Robert. It is perhaps safe to support from this fact the inference, resting also on other data, that the two sons of Robert (4) are here the Eglesfeld witnesses, and the two sons of Adam (3) there.

(6) Henry is a witness to Michael's grant (*Reg.*, p. 381) and is there said to be Robert(7)'s brother; as he is mentioned first, probably his elder brother. He is father of Thomas (8), (*Reg.*, p. 380). As brother of Robert (7) he would be son of Robert (4). He is probably the Henry mentioned by Nicolson and Burn (i, 567) as defendant in a suit of law in the 44th year of Henry III (1259-60) in which Adam son of Richard de Eglesfeld was plaintiff concerning a mill in Eglesfeld, which, they take it, implies that the Eglesfelds were then lords of the manor.

(7) Robert, son of Robert (4), as Dr. Wilson thinks probable (*Reg.*, p. 379, *n.* 1), like Michael (5) grants a rood of land in Eglesfeld to God and St. Bega of Coupland and the monks there. The

witnesses, even to the error of Watmyrthac for Setmurthy, are identical with those of Michael's charter with the substitution of Robert's first cousins John and Michael for Michael's first cousins Henry and Robert, and the date is about 1230.

(8) Thomas, son of Henry (6) binds himself to pay 10d. for certain land he holds in Eglesfeld from the prior and monks of Saint Bees (*Reg.*, p. 380). He brings us down to the Pedigree from the College Statutes, which gives us the Christian name of his wife Hawisia.

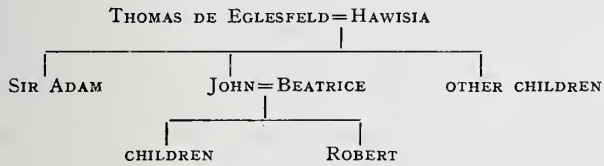
Among the Netherhall documents is a charter of John son of Grecye and Thomas son of Michael de Crosseby granting to Thomas son of Henry de Eglesfeld and his heirs and assigns 'illam culturam terre que (quam ?) predecessores sui quondam tenuerunt in dominico in loco quod dicitur Wodecoclandes et etiam unam culturam que jacet ad caput de Wodecoclandes.' Among the witnesses are Sir John de Irby, Alan de Irby then bailiff of Cockermue, John de Dene, Roger de Dene, Thomas de Brigham, John de Pardishou, Alexander de Pardishou, Thomas de Dubwra and Thomas clerk of Dene.

The pedigree of the family of the founder of Queen's College, Oxford, as ascertained up to the present time, is derived from the mention he makes of his family in the Statutes he gave the College 10 February 1340-1. On page 7 of these Statutes, as printed by the University Commissioners in 1853 (which have been for the present quotation collated with the original in the College muniment room) he states that the college has been founded among other objects 'ad felicem decursum domini mei Regis et Regine predictorum (there is mention before of Edward III and Philippa) liberorumque suorum, necnon ad salutem animarum eorundem, progenitorum successorumque suorum, necnon pro salute animarum patris mei Johannis de Eglesfeld et matris mee Beatricis uxoris eiusdem liberorumque suorum, Thome de Eglesfeld avi mei et Hawisie consortis eiusdem, domini Ade de Eglesfeld filii eorundem ac ceterorum liberorum suorum, et aliorum antecessorum parentum meorum, ac domini Willielmi de Muskham rectoris ecclesie de Denham, (necnon ad) benefactorum et omnium amicorum meorum, animeque mee meritum et salutem, ac vivorum omnium et fidelium defunctorum salutare suffragium.'

Of the persons mentioned in the pedigree I have constructed, Thomas (8), Adam (9) and John (11) are alone mentioned in the Statutes. The names of Thomas's wife Hawisia and John's wife

Beatrice are given. John is said to have children and Thomas other children besides Adam. Curiously enough, the name of William de Muskham is given in *Reg.*, p. 565, sire William de Muskham (equivalent to ' dominus Willielmus de Muskham ') as one of Adam de Eglesfeld's executors (see p. 256).

PEDIGREE OF EGLESFELD FROM THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE STATUTES.



(9) Adam, clericus, is from the College pedigree son of Thomas and from the Hesleyside papers (*Reg.*, p. 560) brother of Benedict. We shall have more of him further on.

(10) Benedict, is brother of Adam (9) (*Reg.*, p. 560) and so of John (11) and of any other sons of Thomas and Hawisia. There is a great deal about him in the Hesleyside documents of which more anon. One of them gives the name of his daughter Mathildis and her marriage to John de Ribbeton. He was granted the manor of Clifton by his brother (Adam) and is often known, as I believe, as Benedict de Clifton, and even as Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton (*Reg.*, pp. 555, 562), though he does not seem to have got the manor, at all events directly, from his father.

(11) John is identified from the College pedigree with the founder's father, son of Thomas and Hawisia, brother of Adam (9) and so of Benedict (10), and husband of Beatrice.

(12) William is most probably another son of Thomas and Hawisia, to whom the College Statutes give ' ceteri liberi ' besides Adam and John. He appears in the Hesleyside documents in connexion with Benedict (*Reg.*, p. 555) in a deed to which John is one of the witnesses, and with Adam, Benedict and John, and Thomas de Pardishou in a bond on the occasion of the marriage of the son of Alexander de Bastenthwait (*Reg.*, p. 566). Further reasons for his place in the pedigree are given below.

(13) John the son of Adam (3) and brother of Michael (5) is connected with the rest of the pedigree by a dotted line, because the evidence of his place in it is not quite so strong as that of the other persons mentioned in it; but his relation to Michael (5)

among the witnesses to the grant of Robert (4), (*Reg.*, p. 381) as compared with the relation of Henry (6) to Robert (7) among the witnesses to the grant of Michael (5) (*Reg.*, p. 379), seems to make it likely that he was son of Adam (3) and brother, elder brother, of Michael (5).

(14) Adam is called in a Netherhall document, below p. 264, brother of John, the founder's brother. The founder mentions in the Statutes, as quoted above, other children of his father and mother. Up to now we have only known of John. The founder's statement naturally sets us on the look out for another or others.

(15) John's relation to the founder as his brother and heir is a part of the history of the College which it is not necessary to repeat here.

(16) Robert, the founder's position in the pedigree is determined by the Statutes, as quoted above.

(17) Joan is connected with the pedigree only by dotted lines. She is the subject of an interesting Netherhall document given below (p. 268). The occurrence of this document in a collection of Eglesfeld family documents and the circumstance that three Eglesfelds, John and William and John the younger, are witnesses to the document render it at least likely that Joan, widow of Thomas de Pardeshou, was an Eglesfeld. If so, it would be natural that a Thomas, perhaps her father-in-law, should be with Adam, Benedict and John, her uncles and father, partners in the bond executed when Alexander de Bastenthwayt's son was married (*Reg.*, p. 566) ; and that another Thomas, clericus, should be one of Robert's proctors in 1332.

(18) John, junior, as he is generally called, is one of the witnesses to Joan de Pardeshou's indenture, and his marriage to Joan daughter of William de Thwaytes is the occasion of a contract between his father and his father-in-law, which is another of the Netherhall documents described below (p. 264).

So far I have given the most obvious reasons for including these eighteen names in the pedigree. What follows strengthens these reasons and adds interesting and in many points new information for the history of the family.

The properties granted to St. Bees by the members of the Eglesfeld family were :—

1 :—by Adam (3), 'the toft which lies between my toft and the toft of Helias son of Thorfyn, and all my croft of Lastrikhoue,

and all my land which lies near Kyrketoft towards the east, and all my land in Capheron, and all the land looking towards the half carucate of my land under Ulfel ' amounting in all to three acres of arable land with their belongings from my demesne land in the territory of Eglesfeld with common pasture for the animals of all kinds belonging to the man who for the time being shall hold the aforesaid land from them, and all other easements pertaining to the said vill of Eglesfeld ' (*Reg.*, pp. 377, 378). A toft is a homestead, a croft is a small field, a carucate is as much land as can be worked with one plough. The mention of demesne land looks as though Adam was at this time the head of the family, 'dominus de Eglesfeld,' as another of them is called later. His branch seems to have come to an end, and the family to have been continued in the line of his brother Robert.

2 :—by Robert (4), ' all my land in Loisura and in Rulandes, and my share which lies next to the land of John de Brigham on the west part and reaches to the Milnbeck, with the pasture of eight animals and their progeny of three years, and of thirty sheep with the same progeny, and five swine with their progeny of one year ' (*Reg.*, pp. 378, 379). Animals means cattle. The heading of the charter and the table of contents (*Reg.*, p. 20) describe the lands as in Eglesfield.

3 :—by Michael (5), ' a certain rood of land in Eglesfield, viz. my share in curtis particulis del Gail.' It will be seen below that Robert (7) makes an identical grant. In a Hesleyside document quoted in a note to *Reg.*, p. 378, Robert (4) mentions his two oxgangs ' in certis perticuliz del Gail ' and (*Reg.*, p. 380), Thomas (8) mentions among his holdings under the priory ' unam rodam in Scortgayle.' I must leave the interpretation to those who know more than I do of the topography of Eglesfield.

4 :—by Robert (7) ' a certain rood of land in Eglesfeld, viz. my share in curtis particulis del Gail ' (*Reg.*, p. 379).

These are all the benefactions ascribed to members of the family, but Thomas (8) acknowledges himself (*Reg.*, p. 380) bound in ten pence of silver to the prior and monks of St. Bees for a certain land which he holds of the prior and monks in the territory of Eglesfeld, viz. in Kyrkecroft, lying nearer close to the croft which is " Asmi " towards the east (perhaps part of Adam's (3) benefaction), and one rood in Scortgayle (perhaps either Michael's (5)

or Robert's (7) benefaction). This looks as though the lands given to the priory did not in all cases pass out of the holding of the family.

Most of the places mentioned in connection with the persons whose names occur in the Eglesfeld documents

PLAN OF WALDEVE'S FIVE VILLS AND SOME NEIGHBOURING PLACES.

(The names of the vills are in capitals.)

touching St. Bees belong to or are in the vicinity of one or other of the five vills with which William de Meschins, lord of Coupland, enfeoffed Waldeve son of Cospatrick (*Reg.*, p. 492). These form a triangle, with its apex to

the south, of which the river Derwent from Workington to Cockermouth forms the base and northern boundary. Along the Derwent, beginning from the west, lie Great Clifton or Kirk Clifton with its dependencies, Stainburn to the west and Little Clifton to the south-east, Graysouthen or Craiksouthen, and Brigham. To the south of these are Eglesfield, and still further to the south Dene with its dependency Branthwaite. Of other places mentioned, Ribton is just over the Derwent, north of Clifton, Tallentire at some distance north of Greysouthen, and Bassenthwaite well to the east of Cockermouth. Lorton to the east of Dene, and Moresby and Hensingham to the south-west occur in the designations of witnesses to Eglesfeld deeds.

Loweswater (Balnes), the manor on which Antony de Lucy charged Robert Eglesfeld's pension, is far to the south of Cockermouth, and Allhallows, whence the Hesleyside documents came, far to the north-east of the same town.

Of the witnesses to Michael (5)'s and Robert (7)'s charters mentioned above, the bailiffs of Cockermouth and Egremont would be representatives of the superior lords of the tenements within and outside of the five vills respectively. Thomas the parson of Brigham belonged to a parish which included three of the five vills, Brigham, Greysouthen and Eglesfield itself, while Thomas de Watmyrthac or Satmurthy came from a township four or five miles east by north of Cockermouth but within the honour.

John de Boyvill belonged to the family of the lords of Millom who were early and frequent benefactors of Saint Bees. Of the witnesses to the other Eglesfeld grants a seneschal of Cockermouth would have an official connection with the vills, Henry of Dene and Robert de Branthwitt (Branthwaite) would come from the same vill, Thomas de Lorton would come from a township on the banks of the Cocker about four miles south-east of Cocker-

mouth and within the honour. The dean of Coupland and his brother would be friends of the priory. Hubert de Moresby would be a neighbour to the south-west. A Wilton is member of a family well disposed to the priory. Jordan de Dreg reminds us that in 12 Edw. III (1338) Robert Eglesfeld had a grant of free warren in the manor of Eglesfeld, Dregg and Ravenwyke, and in 14 Edw. III (1340) an inquisition found that he had 40 marks of land and rent in the manors of Eglesfeld and Dregg of Anthony de Lucy (lord of Cockermouth) by fealty and 6s. 8d. yearly (Nicolson and Burn, i, 567). David de Kirkby may be a member of a family that had property in Gosforth, where was probably the land of Dubwra, which Adam son of Gamel de Egglesfeld gave to the brothers of the Hospital of Jerusalem in England (*Reg.*, p. 535 and 536 n.). Of the remaining witness Richard de Haleburt I have no other knowledge.

Thus far *The Register of Saint Bees* has informed us about the first five generations in the Eglesfeld pedigree. The documents at Hesleyside give us much fuller information about the sixth generation, that of the founder's father. The Founder's Statutes which give us the names of Adam (9) and John (11) in this generation speak also of other children of Thomas (8). The Hesleyside documents have enabled us to ascertain the names of two others, Benedict certainly and William probably. Of these four the same manuscripts give us also numerous details. The documents at Netherhall give us, as we shall see, interesting particulars concerning the next two generations, the seventh and eighth of the pedigree.

The Hesleyside documents give us the following particulars respecting Thomas (8), in addition to those taken from *The Register of St. Bees* and the Netherhall document (p. 246).

He and Benedict de Clifpton and John de Perdishaw are among the witnesses to a quit-claim by Agnes, formerly wife of Michael Roy, to Walter son of William English of seven acres of land in the vill of Clifpton (*Reg.*, p. 554), and in another document he witnesses to a grant of a fulling-mill with a toft and an acre of land in Clifton by Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton to Thomas de Weston and Crestiana his wife (*Reg.*, p. 556). (It is strange that his son should call himself Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton, and that he should witness the deed as Thomas de Eglesfeld). In yet another he and Benedict de Clifton are witnesses to a grant of lands in Little Clifton and Kirkeclifton by James de Wicton, rector of Dene, to Thomas de Langecost (his nephew) and his heirs (*Reg.*, p. 559) ; and again they are witnesses to a grant of land in the vill of Clifton by Adam son of Michael de Clifton to Sir John de Yreby and Cristiana his wife (*Reg.*, p. 560). Thomas is also first witness after the bailiff of Cokermue to an agreement dated 1282 between Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton and Walter le Harpur respecting the fulling-mill and a house and toft adjoining and an acre of land in Milneholm lying beyond the water of Meran (Marron) (*Reg.*, p. 562). Finally Thomas lord of Eglesfeud is a witness to a deed dated 1285 between Robert de Dereham and Thomas de Weston and Christiana his wife respecting six oxgangs of land in Dereham (*Reg.*, p. 564). The only other mentions in Dr. Wilson's book of Thomas de Eglesfeld are one of uncertain date (*Reg.*, p. 415 *n.*) where a Thomas de Egelesfeld conveyed to Richard de Preston son of Sir Richard and to Anabilla his wife a yearly rent in Sygiswych, and in 1474 the presence of venerabilis vir Thomas Eglisfeld at the swearing in of some jurors to mark the boundaries of the land belonging to Saint Bees in the field of Rodyngton (*Reg.*, p. 484). Certainly the latter of these and probably the former was not our Thomas.

A Thomas de Clifton is witness to a quit-claim of Adam son of Ranulph de Clifton of lands and tenements in Clifton (*Reg.*, p. 359) and is three times mentioned as father of Benedict de Clifton in documents specified below under Benedict (10) (see pp. 258-262).

The grant by Adam (9) to his brother Benedict of the manor of Clifton looks as though Thomas de Eglesfeld could never have been correctly called Thomas de Clifton, unless indeed he had conveyed that manor during his lifetime to Adam, who as a cleric without heirs conveyed it to Benedict. As will appear below, it seems that the contemporary Benedict de Clifton should be identified with Benedict de Eglesfeld ; and if so, as Benedict is thrice called son of Thomas de Clifton we are left to various conjectures as to why Thomas was given this designation.

Of Adam (9) we know from other sources that he was presented 22 April, 1306, to the church of Beverston in the diocese of Worcester (*Patent Rolls, Calendar* 1301-1307, p. 426) and that he was in 1307 rector of Brightston in the diocese of Winchester (Bliss, *Papal Letters*, ii, 27) and in 1313 of Egremand in the diocese of York (*ib.*, ii, 117). He lost Beverston in 1318 (*ib.*, ii, 172) and Egremond in the same year (*ib.*, ii, 180). He was nominated and Henry de Lutegershale with him, 10 March, 1315, by Margaret, queen of England, Edward II's mother, to be her attorneys for three years (*Patent Rolls, Calendar* 1313-1317, p. 259) ; and was appointed with John de Foxle, John de Mutford and William de Goldington 26 August, 1316, on a commission of oyer and terminer, on complaint by the same queen touching the persons, who entered and hunted in her parks, free chases and free warrens at Berkhampstede, co. Hertford, entered her closes and broke her houses, etc. (*ib.*, p. 586). The king accepted, 14 Dec., 1317, his collation by Queen Margaret to the wardenship of the hospital of St. Katherine by the tower of London (*Patent Rolls, Calendar* 1317-1321, p. 64).

There is a letter addressed to him, 18 August, 1310, in the *Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 331 (I owe this reference to Dr. Wilson) as king's clerk, in which he is ordered to be at the exchequer on 30 September, to set out thence for Gascony, so that he may be at Bordeaux on 12 November.

His connection with Margaret, Edward I's second queen, is interesting, seeing that Queen Margaret's obit was kept in Queen's College on the fourteenth of February, though she died in 1318, twenty-three years before the college was founded.

14 June, 1306, he obtained protection with clause *volumus* until Easter to go to Gascony with Robert de Burghersh, constable of Dover castle (*Calendar of Patent Rolls* 1301-1307, p. 442).

7 October, 1313, Adam de Eglesfeld is presented, apparently by King Edward II, to the church of Newcastle upon Are—de Novo Castro super Are (Ayr)—in the diocese of Glasgow (*Calendar of Patent Rolls* 1313-1317, p. 20). It appears from the Patent Rolls (*ib.*, p. 118) that Robert de Leyburne was successively constable of the castle of Are in Scotland and of Cockermouth castle.

Of this Adam the documents at Hesleyside give us further information. In 1313 he conveyed his manor of Clifton and all his lands and tenements "cum dominiis liberorum hominum, stagnis, molendinis, aquis, boscis, viis, pascuis et pasturis et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis" which he had or in any way could have "in villa de Clifton sine ullo retenemento" to his brother Benedict de Clifton (*Reg.*, p. 560). It appears from another Hesleyside document, not printed in the *Register*, communicated to me by Dr. Wilson, that 10 May, 1323, Robert de Bere and Agnes his wife quitclaimed to Benedict, the manor of Little Clifton "quod quidem manerium idem Benedictus tenet ex dono et feoffamento Ade de Eglesfeld qui illud habuit ex dono et feoffamento Thome de Ireby quondam viri predicte Agnetis."

In 1309 this Adam seems also to have been in possession of the manor of Ribbeton, just across the Derwent from Clifton, and to have in that year conveyed it to Alexander de Ribbeton and Joan his wife and his heirs along with land in Eglesfeld (*Feet of Fines*, 2 Edw. II, No. 3, a reference kindly given me by Dr. Wilson). A document from Hesleyside, printed by Dr. Wilson (*Reg.*, pp. 565, 566), is of great interest in the history of the Eglesfeld family. It is an indenture made (in French) by Henry de Lutegarshall (Ludgershall in Wiltshire) and William de Muskham (who are described as executors of the late Sir Adam de Eglesfeld) and Benedict de Eglesfeld. It recites that Benedict owed fifty marks to Adam at his death in respect of an annual charge of ten marks due to Adam, charged for Adam's life upon the manor of Clifton. This debt was to be remitted to Benedict by the executors on condition that Benedict would relieve them of a sum of ten pounds due by the deceased to Sir Alexander de Bastenthwait. The executors also relieve Benedict of all the money due by him to the said Sir Alexander under a bond entered into at the time of Sir Alexander's son's marriage by Adam, Benedict, John and William de Eglesfeld and Thomas de Pardishou. This indenture is dated at London 21 February, "lan du regne le Roi E. fuiz du roi E. quatorzisme," *i.e.*, 14 Edw. II, *i.e.*, 1321.

From other sources we hear a good deal of William de Muskham. He is mentioned by the founder in his Statutes as a benefactor, and in the *Liber Obituarius* of the college (p. 13) is said to have died 5 April, 1355. He helped in the founding of the hall, paid for the gatehouse and the chambers adjoining, and for a great part of the chapel. He seems to have succeeded the founder as Provost of the college, and as fellow to have presented his own successor in the provostship to the Visitor for confirmation, and not all his benefactions to the college were secured till some time after his death.

Henry de Ludgershall, who is with William de Muskham executor of Adam de Eglesfeld, seems also to have been a king's clerk; he was also keeper and "fermer" of the king's manor of Ludgershall and to have been employed (*Patent Rolls*, 25 June, 1310) to try and borrow victuals for the Scotch expedition from some ecclesiastical bodies in the county of Middlesex. 10 March, 1315, Margaret, Queen of England, the King's mother, had letters nominating Henry de Lutegershale and Adam de Eglesfeld her attorneys for three years (*Calendar Patent Rolls*, 1313-1317, p. 259). He seems to have held the church of Great Dodington in the diocese of Lincoln, which he resigned in 1314 (*ib.*, p. 189) and 12 December, 1317, was granted the prebend of Momersfeld in the King's free chapel of Bruges (*ib.*, 1317-1321, p. 66). He was on commissions of oyer and terminer in 1314 on a complaint from William de Godespays as to trespasses on his property at Eghinton and Hodlegh in the county of Sussex (*ib.*, 1313-1317, pp. 227, 234), and on complaints in the same year from Queen Margaret as to trespass and poaching on her park and free warrens in Sussex (*ib.*, pp. 152, 153), and as to the persons who have usurped and without justification occupied her dower lands, tenements, wastes and purprestures in Surrey, Sussex and Kent (*ib.*, p. 228).

If we are to conjecture why Adam became the owner of two manors we may find the solution in the recent passing of the statute of mortmain (7 Edw. I) which would make those who were anxious to secure masses for their souls after death leave their property to individuals on whose gratitude they could rely, as they were prevented by the Act from securing the intercessions of religious communities. So Benedict makes over lands and tenements and eventually the manor of Great Clifton to chaplains for purposes not stated in the deeds of cession. In this way, also, in all probability, the younger Adam (14) secured from Geoffrey de Redman, or some other

benefactor, the lands and tenements in Ellenborough, which he afterwards makes over to his brother John (15).

Of Benedict the Hesleyside documents printed in *The St. Bees Register* give us numerous particulars. Besides the grant to him by Adam of the manor of Clifton (*Reg.*, p. 560) and the arrangements with him made by Adam's executors (*Reg.*, p. 565), we have his acquisition from Stephen, son of Thomas of Hensingham, of two acres of land in Kirkeclifton of which the boundaries are specified (*Reg.*, p. 554), and of a remainder of the whole of the lands in Kaldefite in the vill of Cirkecliffeton of Stephen son of Adam son of Roger of Cliffeton on failure of the heirs first of Alexander de Ribton and Joan his wife, and secondly of William de Eglesfeld (*Reg.*, p. 555). John de Eglesfeld is a witness to both of these deeds. As he was provided for at Eglesfeld, and Benedict at Clifton, it was natural that a friend of the family should consider William before either of them. From Adam son of Eda of Craysothen Benedict received a grange, and half a croft, and an acre of land, and an acre and a rood of meadow in Craysothen, the deed being witnessed by John de Eglesfeld and Alexander de Ribeton (*Reg.*, p. 557).

Other documents at Hesleyside connected with Benedict's tenure of Clifton are :—

(1). A quitclaim of certain services by Anthony de Lucy knight to Benedict de Eglesfeld in Kirkeclefton dated 31 July 1319. Anthony was lord of Cockermouth under which Clifton was held, and patron of Robert, the founder, who is described as his 'vallettus' in a grant of 1316 to him of a yearly pension and suit of livery.

(2). A quitclaim of messuages and lands in Clifton by Joan, widow of Thomas le Waleys, to Benedict de Eglesfeld and his heirs. The position of the tenements is not described, but Benedict had other lands in Great and Little Clifton. The date of the deed is 1 July 1316, and among the witnesses is Robert de Eglesfeld.

(3). An acknowledgment of homage made at Easter 1324 by

Alexander de Ribeton to Benedict de Eglesfeld, who is therein styled lord of the manor of Clifton.

(4). An award and release made also at Easter 1324 between Benedict de Eglesfeld and Alexander de Ribeton about lands in Little Clifton.

(5). An indenture between Benedict de Eglesfeld and Thomas de Braunthwayt of Clifton and William his son touching land in Clifton on the south part of Threlefet near the water of Meram (Marron), dated at Clifton on the feast of the Holy Trinity (3 June) 1341. Thomas de Braunthwayt is witness (1) to the grant by Stephen son of Thomas de Hensingham to Benedict de Eglesfeld of two acres of land in Kirkeclifton, and (2) to the grant by Stephen, son of Adam, son of Roger de Clifton to Alexander de Ribton and Joan his wife of Kaldefite in the vill of Kirkclifton (*Reg.*, pp. 554, 555).

(6). A quitclaim of land in High Clifton by Mariota, sister and heir of William son of Elias de Crosthwait to Benedict de Eglesfeld. 'Datum apud Cokirmouth vicesimo quarto die Septembris anno regni regis Edwardi duodecimo.' John de Eglesfeld is a witness. Though dated as of Edward I Dr. Wilson thinks the deed is of Edward II and the year 1318.

(7). John de Eglesfeld and Benedict de Eglesfeld witness a grant of lands in Clifton by John de Dene to Alan de Arkleby in 1349. Arkleby is a manor in the parish of Plumbland.

As the years rolled on Benedict seems to have followed the religious instincts of his family.

3 March, 1344, Benedict de Egyllisfeld conveys lands and tenements in Clifton to two chaplains for purposes not stated, and in 1355 is executed a grant of the manor of Great Clifton by Benedict de Eglesfeld to John de Hoton, chaplain, and his heirs, also for unspecified purposes. John de Hoton was chaplain and treasurer of Queen's College, Oxford, from 1351 to 1355, but the college was not the object of Benedict's grant.

In the documents so far cited Benedict son of Thomas is called by his patronymic de Eglesfeld, but there is a Benedict de Clifton whose name also occurs in the Hesleyside documents who may probably be identified with him.

A Benedict de Clifton is witness to a grant by William

son of Michael of Steynborne of all his lands in Owirthgate (*Reg.*, p. 335), or Ovirthegate, as it is called in the *Elenchus* (*Reg.*, p. 18), which is in Stainburn, a dependency of the vill of Clifton, between Clifton and Workington. A Benedict de Clifton was also one of the witnesses to the deed at Hesleyside by which Robert (4) granted land in Eglesfeld to Elias son of Thorson de Bland (*Reg.*, p. 378 *n.*). Robert de Eclesfeld, perhaps Robert (7) is witness to the same deed. And a Benedict de Clifton is witness to the grant by Richard son of John of Derham (Talentire) of his land in Talentire to God and blessed Mary of York and blessed Bega in Coupland and the monks there (*Reg.*, p. 403). Whether any of these is Benedict son of Thomas de Eglesfeld may be doubted, but he is probably the Benedict de Clifpton who with Thomas de Eglisfeld and John de Perdishaw witnesses the quitclaim by Agnes, formerly wife of Michael Roy, to Walter son of William English of seven acres of land in the vill of Clifton (*Reg.*, p. 554).

He is almost certainly the Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton who grants to Thomas de Weston and Crestiana his wife, a fulling-mill with a toft and an acre of land in the field of Milneholm and another half an acre on Clifton bank, they to pay him a root of ginger yearly (*Reg.*, p. 555). (Among the lands granted to Benedict de Eglesfield by Thomas de Hensingham in Kirkclifton (*Reg.*, p. 554) is one acre on Cliftonbanckes). He is also the Benedict de Clifpton who with John de Perdishow (*Reg.*, p. 558) witnesses the grant by Thomas son of John de Ireby, knight, of all his land in the vill of little Clifpton to the same Thomas de Weston who is here called clerk and Cristiana his wife. He is also, as Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton, with Alexander de Ribton witness to the grant by William son of Alexander Le oy'sent to Adam Pighun of the land in the vill of Clifton which Christiana his mother gave to Michael le Roy when

he married Agnes, William's sister (*Reg.*, p. 559) mentioned above. He is also probably the Benedict de Cliftona who with Thomas de Egelsfeld witnesses the grant by Adam son of Michael of Clyfton of all his land in the vill of Clifton to Sir John de Yreby and Cristiana his wife (*Reg.*, p. 560). He is also probably the Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton who agrees with Walter le Harpur to let him his fulling-mill in Clifton with a house and toft adjoining and an acre of land in Milneholm beyond the water of Meran (Marron) for twenty years for a sum of ready money paid down by Walter to Benedict without further rent or conditions. At the end of the term Benedict, his heirs or assigns, are to pay Walter his heirs or assigns one mark for his expenses on the property, and if they refuse to do this, Walter his heirs or assigns shall pay them one mark and be enfeoffed perpetually of the said mill, house, toft and land. Thomas de Egelfeld is one of the witnesses of this agreement (*Reg.*, p. 562). Walter le Harper is one of the witnesses to Benedict's grant of probably the same property to Thomas and Cristiana de Weston (*Reg.*, p. 556), to Thomas son of John de Ireby knight's grant of all his land in Clifton to the same de Westons (*Reg.*, p. 558), and to the deed between Robert de Dereham and the same de Westons respecting six oxgangs of land in Dereham, 1285 (*Reg.*, p. 564). He also does homage to Thomas de Ireby for certain tenements in Clifton, whereto among the witnesses are John de Eglesfeld, Thomas de Pardishou and Alexander de Ribton (*Reg.*, p. 554).

A similar instance of a person having two names, one by virtue of possessions, comes out in a document (*Reg.*, p. 402), where a man, who in several previous deeds has been John Dives (Rich) de Derham, suddenly becomes John de Talantire. In a note to this document Dr. Wilson suggests that in the case of these mesne tenants, a man was known by the title of the property with which

he was dealing (*ib. n.* 1) Several Flemings were called de Furnes and de Aldingham (*Reg.*, p. 98, *n.*) without losing thereby their family name.

John (11) the founder's father by his wife Beatrice, is given in the College Statutes as the son of Thomas (8) and Hawisia, and the brother of Adam (9) who is called in the Statutes dominus *i.e.*, clericus. Thomas is also said there to have other children (ceterorum suorum liberorum) so we are not surprised to find in the pedigree the names of Benedict (10) and William (12). All four brothers seem to have taken part in the bond (*Reg.*, p. 566) entered into between them and Thomas de Pardishou on the one part and Sir Alexander de Bastenthwait on the other on the occasion of the marriage of the son of the said Alexander. In the *Register of Saint Bees* proper he only appears as a witness to a grant (*Reg.*, p. 350) by John son of Adam de Whitgift to John de Gilling abbot of the monastery of York of property in Staynburn. Dr. Wilson dates the deed about 2 January, 1308-9. Stainburn was a dependency of the vill of Clifton. In the Hesleyside documents, besides his share in the bond above-mentioned, he is witness to the grant by Stephen son of Thomas de Hensingham of two acres of land in Kirkeclifton to Benedict de Eglesfeld (*Reg.*,p. 554), to the homage of Walter le Harpour to Thomas de Ireby for certain tenements in Clifton, to which Alexander de Ribton and Thomas de Pardishou are also witnesses (*Reg.*, p. 555), also to the grant of Kaldefite in the vill of Cirkecliffeton by Stephen son of Adam son of Roger de Cliffeton to Alexander de Ribbeton and Joan his wife (*Reg.*, p. 555), also, again with Alexander de Ribeton, to the grant of a grange and certain lands in Craysothen by Adam son of Eda de Craysothen to Benedict de Eglesfeld and his heirs (*Reg.*, p. 557), and also to an agreement dated 10 December, 1320, between Anthony de Lucy,

lord of Cockermouth and Thomas de Burgh rector of Brigham touching the oblations in the free chapel in the castle of Cokermouth and the title of a watermill in Cokermouth (*Reg.*, p. 563). He is also, as we have seen, associated with his brother Benedict as witness to a grant of lands in Clifton by John de Dene to Alan de Arkelby.

In the documents from Netherhall we find John son of William de Crosseby (a hamlet in the parish of Cross Canonby just north of the river Ellen) granting to John de Eglesfeld, son and heir of Thomas de Eglesfeld, and to Beatrice his wife and his heirs or assigns a toft and croft with six acres of land, which the grantor's brother William formerly held, with all their appurtenances " infra villam et aquam de Eglesfeld " paying to the capital lord of the fee ten pence in silver. The witnesses are Sir Thomas de Wyrkyngton and Sir Thomas de Derwentwater, knights, Thomas de Ireby, Peter de Cockermue, Thomas de Rybeton, Thomas de Eglesfeld and others. This John seems to have been a person of some consideration in his part of the county. When Edward I in February, 1307, wanted 1000 men out of Cumberland, the commission to select in the liberty of Cockermuwe 60 men " to be at Carlisle next Monday " was issued to John de Eglisfeld and Thomas de Musegrave (*Calendar of Patent Rolls* 1301-1307, p. 498). In the Patent Rolls (*Calendar Pat. R.* 1317-1321, p. 362) there is a commission of oyer and terminer to Robert de Barton and Adam de Skelton, dated 18 March, 1319, on complaint by John de Eglesfeld that Robert de Mosergh (Mosser, like Eglesfield, a township in the parish of Brigham) assaulted him at Brigham, co. Cumberland.

William, the fourth of the brothers, is nowhere in our documents given any express relationship to any one else and only occurs twice, so far as they are printed, in the Hesleyside charters. The two mentions of him are (1) as

being given (*Reg.*, p. 555) the remainder of all his land in Kaldefete in the vill of Cirkecliffeton by Stephen son of Adam son of Roger de Cliffeton, failing heirs to Alexander and Joan de Ribbeton to whom it is first granted, and then failing heirs to William to Benedict de Eglesfeld. This would be a natural arrangement to be made by one well disposed to the Eglesfelds, if William were, as seems likely from what we know, to be the worst provided for of the family.

He also joins Adam, Benedict and John de Eglesfeld and Thomas de Pardishou in the bond given to Sir Alexander de Bastenthwait on occasion of Sir Alexander's son's marriage (*Reg.*, p. 566), which would be a natural thing if he were, as I believe him to have been, one of the four, and probably the youngest of the four brothers, sons of Thomas and Hawisia de Eglesfeld. In a document at Netherhall he or another William witnesses with John Eglesfeld and John Eglesfeld junior 23 February, 1349, an indenture between John Herbert and Joan who was wife of Thomas de Pardishow touching certain lands in Pardishou. The two Johns would be his nephew and great nephew if the William who is witness is brother of the founder's father.

Of the existence of Adam son of John de Eglesfeld and Beatrice his wife and brother of the founder no one seems to have known anything till quite lately. It is vouched for by the agreement between his brother John and William de Thwaytes in view of the marriage between John's son John and William's daughter Joan, in which de Eglesfeld promised to give his son and his son's wife all the lands and tenements which " sire Adam de Eglesfeld son frère " had in Alenburgh. This deed is at Netherhall and is dated " le Lundi prochaunt après les fest de seynt Mich lan du regne le Roi Edward tierce après la conquest vyntyn setym " (30 September, 1353). Adam, as brother

of this John, would be brother of the founder. Another deed at Netherhall refers to the same property. By it on Midsummer Day, 1342, Galfridus de Redman quit-claims to dominus Adam de Eglesfeld, clericus, all the right and claim which he once had in lands and tenements with their belongings in Alenburgh and Alenbank in the county of Cumberland, and warrants the possession thereof to the said Sir Adam his heirs and assigns for ever. Geoffrey Redman is mentioned in Mr. W. Greenwood's exhaustive book on *The Redmans*, on p. 224, in a quotation dated 1335 from *Rotulorum Originalium Abbreviatio*, vol. ii, p. 96 :—" Rex cepit fidelitatem Galfridi fil. Will. Redeman consanguinei Willi. Barchard, etc." He may be a son of the William, son of Waldeve de Redman, who is mentioned p. 26 of the same book in connection with a claim on him and others made by William de Bretby in 1301 for a moiety of the manor of Camberton (on the Derwent, opposite Clifton, close to Ribton) and a quarter of the manor of Greysouthen, which de Bretby's wife Matilda, a coheiress of Camberton and widow of Norman de Redman, had settled on him for life. The Netherhall deed is dated at York. The witnesses are John de Ripon, John de Acom, William 'le clerc de Bichehill', Robert de Molesby " Pelliper " (Skinner), Henry de Belton Baker, Thomas del Sartyn.

It must be this Adam, and not the uncle mentioned in the Statutes, whom the founder in a deed in the college muniment room (*Mores*, p. 55) constituted with Adam de Caldbek and John de Perdishow his proctors in 1332, and who in the same year (Nicolson and Burn, i, 568) was proxy for the founder on his institution to the rectory of Brough. The discovery of this Adam is supported by the Founder's Statutes which mention (liberorumque suorum) children by his father and mother, apparently besides himself ; and, if Adam was, as is likely, an elder brother, would explain how Robert, as third son, added

to the paternal arms a mullet as mark of cadency.

To this Adam also probably belong these references in the Patent Rolls (1334-8, pp. 75, 335; and 1340-3, p. 434) in which he is described as King's clerk and as concerned with property he held at Graystock, some way from Alneburgh or Ellenborough, now Maryport. If the reference of the *Patent Rolls* is to this Adam, it is interesting in connection with the circumstance that Thomas de Eglesfeld, provost of the college from 1432 to 1440, died late in the fifteenth century as Master or Provost of the College at Greystoke, which it took so much trouble to found in the latter half of the fourteenth century (see *Victoria History of Cumberland*, ii, 205, 206).

At a date prior to young John's marriage, Alan de Arkelby rector of the church of Plumland, and Adam de Eyncourt chaplain had by a deed also preserved at Netherhall, dated on the day after Easter (29 March) 1350, granted to John de Eglesfeld "domino de eadem" all their lands and tenements in Alenburgh and Alenbank which they had received from John de Hedon knight. This was probably the brother of the founder.

He and his uncle William and his son John are also witnesses to an indenture between Joan, who had been wife of Thomas de Pardeshow, and John Herbert touching twelve bovates (oxgangs) and six hotagia (or hostagia, rented homesteads) in the hamlet of Pardishowe. The date of the indenture is 24 February, 1349. The arrangements made in this document are so curious that it seems worth while to set it out in full. That three Eglesfelds witness this deed may be taken to support a conjecture that Joan de Pardishow was an Eglesfeld, perhaps the founder's sister.

Hec indentura inter Johannem Herbert ex una parte et Johannam que fuit uxor Thome de Pardishou ex altera testatur quod predicta Johanna dedit concessit et hac presenti carta sua indentata

confirmavit eidem Johanni Herbert duodecim bovatas et sex hotagia terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in hamleito de Pardishowe una cum serviciis liberorum tenantium ejusdem Hamleiti Habenda et tenenda predicto Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis ad totam vitam ipsius Johanne de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta Reddendo inde annuatim predicte Johanne seu suis assignatis octo denarios et tres estriks farrine avene ad festum sancti martini in hyeme vel solvendo nomine suo predictam farrinam rectori ecclesie de Dene tali condicione quod predictus Johannes solvat predicte Johanne viginti marcas sterlingorum videlicet ad festum Pentecoste proximum sequens datum presencie quinque marcas et ad festum sancti martini tunc proximum sequens decem libras. Et si predicte viginti marce pro morte vel alia occasione aretro esse contingerint ad thimos antedictos predictus Johannes vult et concedit quod bene liceat predicte Johanne predictam terram cum suis pertinenciis intrare et retinere sine contradictione predicti Johannis heredum seu assignatorum suorum Et si contingat quod predictus Johannes obierit post solutionem quinque marcarum predicta Johanna vult et concedit quod executores heredes seu assignati predicti Johannis habeant et teneant omnia predicta terras et tenementa cum suis pertinenciis per estimacionem legis hominum ex utraque parte ad hoc electorum per tantum tempus quousque predicte quinque marce plenius fuerint levate Ac etiam predicta Johanna concedit quod decetero nullum clamium ponat maritagio heredis Johannis de Pardishowe vivente matre heredum predictorum Et si occasione maritagii relevii seu escaete aliquorum liberorum tenentium predictorum in tota vita predicte Johanne proficium decedat predictus Johannes heredes seu assignati sui dabunt predicte Johanne seu assignatis suis valorem maritagii relevii seu escaete per visum et estimacionem legis hominum ad hoc ex utraque parte electorum In cujus rei testimonium partes predicte partibus huic indenture alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt Hiis testibus Johanne de Brampton Johanne de Eglesfeld Willielmo de eadem Johanne de Eglesfeld juniore Johanne de Staffult et aliis Data apud Pardishowe vicessimo quarto die Februarii anno regni regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu vicessimo tertio.

The document is of the nature of a lease on lives, Joan Pardishow's life being its term. The name Herbert only occurs in *The Register of Saint Bees* as the name of the person to whom Alan son of Waldeve son of Cospatrick

granted the vill of Thursby (*Reg.*, p. 493). Thursby was a good way off, beyond Wigton in the direction of Carlisle. A bovate or oxgang was as much land as an ox or a yoke of oxen could plough in the course of a year. Its size varied in different places. A hotagium or hostagium was a dwelling with some land let on an annual rent; the holding in question would be quite a large farm with six homesteads. Pardishow is a hamlet in the parish of Dene, hence the payment of oatmeal in kind to the parson of Dene. Joan by the lease transfers to Herbert her position between the actual occupiers (the liberi tenentes) and the feudal lord to whom Herbert was to render the legal services due. As Dene was one of the five vills, the feudal lord would be the lord of Cockermouth, at this time a Lucy. The annual rent to be paid to Joan was ten pence, with three strikes or measures of oatmeal which might be paid either to the lessor or to the rector of Dene. A strike is properly a measure determined by striking off the surplus grain in a heaped up measure to level it with the rim of the measure. The smooth straight piece of wood with which the operation is effected is also called a strike. The amount of a strike seems to vary in different localities between half a bushel and four bushels (Wright's *Dialect Dictionary*, s.v.). For the lease Herbert was to pay 20 marks, five on the Whit Sunday next following the date of the indenture, and the remainder (fifteen marks=ten pounds) on the Saint Martin's day in winter (November 11) thereafter. On failure of these payments Johanna was to re-enter and take possession of the property. Thimos, thymes, for tempora, times, is an odd bit of medieval Latin. If Herbert died between the payment of the five and the fifteen marks his executors, heirs and assigns were to keep possession of the property till they had recovered from the property the full value of the five marks. How long this would take was to be determined by men of law agreed upon by both parties. Then follow

references to incidents of feudal tenure. Joan was not to claim during her life the maritagium or fine due from the tenants on the marriage of her husband's heir; but Herbert or his representatives were to make good to Joan the value of any profit which would have accrued to her in fines on the marriage of a tenant, or on the succession of an heir on the death of a tenant (relief), or on the death of a tenant without heirs when the tenement fell (escheated) to the owner. The value was in each case to be determined by men of law agreed on by both sides, as in the determination of the value of the five marks to be recovered as above from the estate.

Neither Brampton nor Staffult occur as names in *The St. Bees Register*. Brampton in Cumberland is on the other side of Carlisle on the way to Northumberland, (there is also a Brampton near Appleby* in Westmorland) and Staffold or Staffield is a village in the parish of Kirk Oswald in the extreme east of Cumberland under Cross Fell. There was a John de Staffal, a free tenant in the county of Westmorland, May 6, 1315 (*Close Rolls, Calendar* 1313-1318, p. 178) and a John Staffol, a verderer in the forest of Inglewood, whose place had to be filled up, owing to his death, in 1316 (*ib.*, p. 361). A John de Stafful was among those commissioned in February, 1307 to bring men to Carlisle for Edward I's expedition to Scotland. He and his fellow commissioners had charge of 160 footmen in the bailwick of Lythe (Leath Ward) and the manor of Aldeston (Alston).

The conjunction of Thomas de Pardishou with members of the family of Eglesfeld in these last two documents makes one believe that he was closely connected with the

* There is a John de Lancaster of Brampton mentioned (these *Transactions*, N.S. X., 486) in a de Lancaster Inquisition post-mortem made at Appleby in 1399; and a William de Brampton or Broumpton (*ib.*, 485) rector of Duffeton in two Inquisitions, one made at Penrith and one made at Appleby in 1370. I owe these references to Mr. Collingwood.

family. The only other mention of him I have found is in a Hesleyside document (*Reg.*, p. 555) where with Sir Alexander de Bastenthweyt knight, John de Eglesfeld, Alexander de Ribton and others he witnesses the homage of Walter le Harpour to Thomas de Ireby and the warrantization by Ireby to Harpour of certain tenements in Clifton. A John de Perdishou, clericus, had been one of the founder's proctors in 1332. Others of the same name occur elsewhere in *The Saint Bees Register* (one (*Reg.*, p. 273) was bailiff of the liberty of Egermund in 1404) and in the documents at Hesleyside, and Netherhall. Pardishou is a hamlet in the parish of Dene, one of the five vills of Waldeve son of Gospatrick.

Another family with which the Eglesfelds were brought into intimate connection was that of Ribton. Adam (9) de Eglesfeld conveyed to Alexander de Ribton in 1309 the manor of Ribbeton and lands in Eglesfeld. He appears in *The St. Bees Register* as witness to grants to the priory in Clifton and in Talentire ; and in Hesleyside documents, above cited, in deeds connected with Clifton and Greysouthen. He or his forbears may have been connected matrimonially with earlier generations of Eglesfelds. At all events his son John married Benedict de Eglesfeld's daughter Matillidis (Maude) in or about 1331. A daughter Elizabeth of Alexander's is mentioned in the Hesleyside document which gives to John Ribton and his wife and their progeny the manor of Ribton with tenements in Eglesfeld and Clifton. In 44 Edw. III (1370) according to Nicolson and Burn (i, 568) Maud is a widow, holding lands in Eglesfeld of John de Eglesfeld, lord thereof.

Sir Alexander de Bastenthwayt, whose son's marriage is mentioned above, occurs in the *Close Rolls* (1315-1318, p. 496) as having had to undertake the putting in defence of

Cockermouth Castle in July and August, 1316, when the Scotch rebels were endeavouring to enter those parts. He was sub-escheator in Cumberland and the order to recoup him 99l. 18s. 6d. he had so spent is dated from York 9 September, 1317. In February, 1307, when John de Eglisfeld was on a commission to bring 60 men to Carlisle from the liberty of Cokermuwe for Edward I's expedition to Scotland, Alexander de Bastingthwayt and Thomas de Louthre had the same duty towards 200 footmen from Allerdale (*Patent Rolls, Calendar* 1301-1307, p. 438). 28 November, 1313, he was appointed with Robert de Bampton to assess and collect the twentieth and fifteenth for the county of Cumberland (*Calendar Patent Rolls* 1313-1317, pp. 50, 51). 4 October, 1314, a commission was issued to audit the account of money which Alexander de Bastenthweyt and two others had levied from the commonalty of the county of Cumberland for the use of the King's Scotch enemies for certain truces made between the commonalty and the Scots (*ib.*, p. 240). 26 March, 1316, he was appointed one of the commissioners of array in the county of Cumberland, for the general hosting for the war against the Scots (*ib.*, p. 460). 20 September, 1317, he is described as "keeper of certain lands late of John de Wygeton" who had been a tenant in chief in the county of Cumberland (*Patent Rolls, Calendar* 1317-1321, p. 31). 18 October, 1319, he was appointed a conservator of the peace for the county of Cumberland (*ib.*, p. 460). He was obviously a trusted official, and as a result of his services was in due course knighted.

But that I desire to limit as strictly as possible the use in this paper of conjecture I should have been disposed to suggest that the existence of a bond entered into at the time of Sir Alexander de Bastenthwait's son's marriage by the four sons of Thomas de Eglesfeld and a member of the family of the husband of his granddaughter Joan seems to imply that the marriage was

one of great interest to the Eglesfeld family and so possibly that of another Joan de Eglesfeld, an aunt of the founder, who became by it daughter-in-law of Sir Alexander de Bastenthwait.

In conclusion I must express my thanks to Mr. Collingwood for kindly re-drawing for the press Dr. Parker's map and my plan, and for other help; nor have I above sufficiently emphasized my obligations to Dr. Wilson and to Dr. Parker to whose assistance this paper owes most of what value it possesses.

Art. XVI.—*Chrism Crosses at St. Kentigern's Church, Crosthwaite.* By the Rev. Canon Rawnsley.

Read at Ambleside, September 3rd, 1915.

It will be remembered on the last visit of the Archæological Society to Crosthwaite, I gave some account of the chrism cross on the north wall inside the church, and of the six crosses on the southern wall of the outside of the church (these *Transactions*, n.s., xiv, p. 295). It was known that in old times when a church was consecrated the Bishop sprinkled the building with water and anointed the walls in twelve places marked by twelve painted crosses, which were sometimes carved before being painted, as was probably the case at Crosthwaite.

This anointing with the sign of the cross and use of water and chrism was in imitation of the ceremony of baptism, the body of the church being looked upon as the temple of the Holy Ghost. The number twelve was symbolical of the twelve apostles upon whom the church was founded. In England a second set of twelve crosses was placed and anointed outside the church. That so many of these consecration crosses have disappeared is probably owing to the fact that they were painted and not carven.

In June of 1915 Mr. F. C. Eeles, a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and Rhind lecturer, much interested in bells, visited Crosthwaite to examine an ancient fourteenth century bell with inscription of Lombardic letters dating probably from 1340, which hung outside the parish room. This bell had been saved from the melting-pot when Loweswater church was restored some years ago.

He visited the church to photograph the existing chrism

crosses, and knowing that six other crosses had once existed in some other part of the outside of the church, carefully examined the northern wall and discovered slight indications which warranted the taking away of the rough-cast with the result that the remaining six crosses were found *in situ* in perfect preservation.

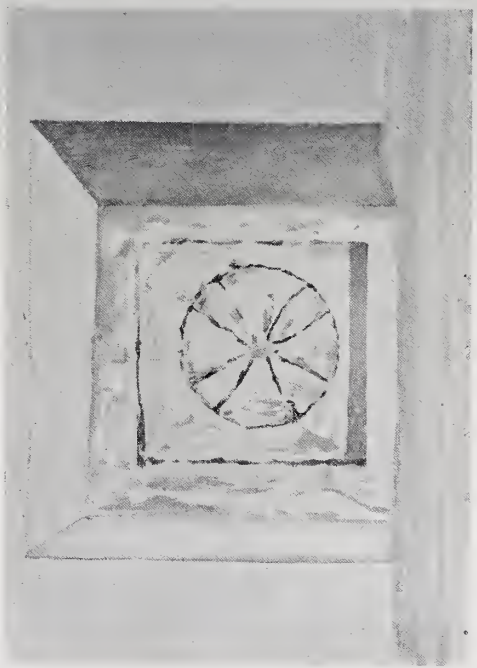
Whilst all the consecration crosses on the south wall are on windows of the same date, presumably Marian, 1554, the six rediscovered on the north side were on window jambs of various periods, though all on the left jamb, and at various heights from the ground. This appears to have been the result of selecting the most important or hardest stone in the jamb for the chrism cross.

These crosses are of the cross patée form, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and Crosthwaite is now unique in having a complete set of twelve external crosses. No other church contains a perfect set though two others have the abnormal number of thirteen and seventeen, viz.: Ottery St. Mary, Devon, and Cannington, Somerset. One, Throcking, Herts, has the complete twelve inside.

The existence of the external crosses at Crosthwaite goes to prove that the church was consecrated according to the English use and not according to the Roman or any other foreign rite. And this is the more remarkable as when Bishop Aldrich of Carlisle anointed these crosses in 1554, Queen Mary was on the throne.

Mr. Eeles was then asked to undertake a search for the consecrated crosses on the inside walls, and was rewarded by discovering on the north wall, though sometimes buried as much as 4 inches deep in plaster, four crosses on the surface of the wall touching the splay and close to the left-hand side of the windows. All of these internal crosses are larger than those on the outside, the diameter being $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. They also are at various heights from the ground. This is noteworthy because originally

Outside on North Wall.



Inside on North Wall.

CONSECRATION CROSSES AT ST. KENTIGERN'S CHURCH, CROSTHWAITE.

Drawn by Mrs. Hardwicke Rawnsley. *Plates lent by Messrs. MacLehose.* TO FACE P. 274.

the crosses were all ordered to be 10 palms, that is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, above the ground, and a short ladder was provided for the use of the Bishop when he performed the act of chrism.

The interest of this find of consecration crosses is that it proves that the incision of the crosses was filled in with black paint, and that they were surrounded by a black line in the manner of a rectangular frame. Some of these painted lines are in good condition.

It is possible that Sir Gilbert Scott was unaware of the existence of these crosses because of their being covered with whitewash, but it is to be feared that he really did not know their interest when he restored the church in 1844, for it is quite certain that from the splays of the windows in the south aisle, three consecration crosses have been entirely obliterated by the redressing of the stone. Mr. Eeles was, however, fortunate to rediscover for us three consecration crosses on the eastern splay of the Marian windows in the wall of the south aisle.

We have therefore to-day in addition to the twelve external crosses nine consecration crosses inside the church. A further consecration cross was discovered on an outside buttress at the east end when the ivy was removed. This was of ruder type and evidently had belonged to the Norman or fourteenth century church and is a record of an earlier consecration.

In addition to these very interesting finds, owing to a leakage in the hot-water apparatus beneath the organ at the west end, and the necessary removal of seventy sacks full of bones from what must have been an ossuary, Mr. Eeles was able to trace the western wall of the transitional Norman church, which is spoken of by Jocelin of Furness in 1181, as recently built in honour of the blessed Kentigern; and he was able to prove that this wall ran on to the north and now underlies the northern wall of the fourteenth century church.

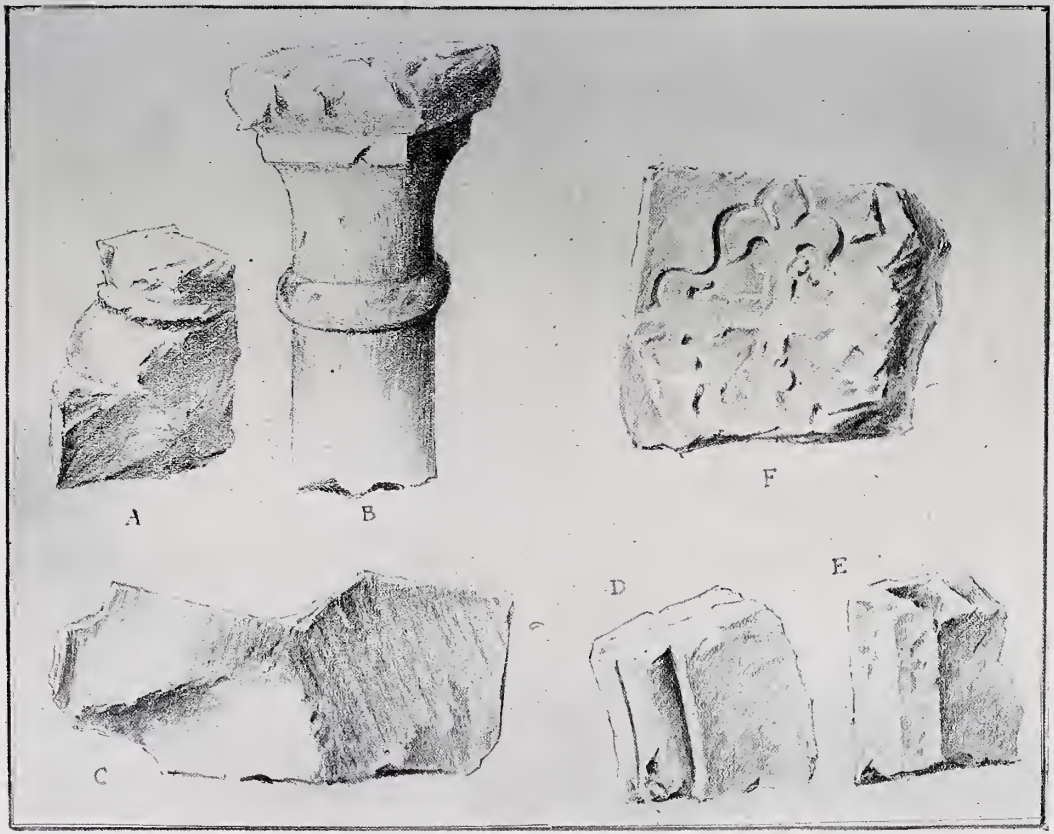
The church of that early date was built with a north aisle but no south aisle. A piece of the old south nave wall ran underneath the present south arcade. There was no tower to that church, and among the interesting finds beneath the tower was a stone which may have been the socket of the cross over the belfry at the west end. A fine fragment of what must have been a chancel arch or doorway of that twelfth century church has also been discovered, and a portion of a fourteenth century grave slab, and a head of a floriated cross. A portion of the rough-cast of the external wall south of the door has been removed to show the west corner of this old Norman church *in situ* from which it is plain as aforesaid that no south aisle and no western door then existed.

From the archæologist's and historian's point of view it was fortunate for us that owing to there having been no drains to carry the water from the church roof, this had run into the foundation of the external buttresses, and made them so unsafe that to prevent further cracks in the main structure it was determined that they should be removed and rebuilt. This was done with the greatest care. The stone entablatures which had been wrongly placed when they were built were placed in proper position. It was found that these buttresses were entirely rotten. They had been very badly built and had been filled in with remains of the twelfth and fourteenth century church, and with portions of the eastmost arch of the south arcade, which was widened in the sixteenth century for the Ratcliffe monument.

Of all the ancient stones thus recovered perhaps the most interesting is a moulded Norman shaft base, which may have been part of the south doorway of the twelfth century church. All these stones* have been carefully

* The plate opposite is engraved from drawings by Mrs. Rawnsley of these fragments :—

A.—Base of pilaster, probably Blencowe stone, and apparently injured by fire.



FRAGMENTS FOUND INSIDE BUTTRESSES OF ST. KENTIGERN'S CHURCH, CROSTHWAITE.

Drawn by Mrs. Hardwicke Rawnsley.

TO FACE P. 276.

preserved and placed inside the church together with some fourteenth century tiles which had been used as packing in the buttresses.

In addition to these the removal of the inside plaster round the windows has shown us that originally these windows had been decorated with painted floriation in black and white, and the elbow stone at the head of the windows, which are very interesting features, have been opened to view.

We have been able with Mr. Eeles's help to gain some knowledge of the probable dates of the church restorations and their result. There is reason to believe that the church, mentioned by Jocelin of Furness in 1181 as recently built, consisted of nave, north aisle, and chancel with chancel arch. It had neither tower nor south aisle. This was first enlarged by the addition of a south aisle to the chancel, then by an enlargement northwards and eastward of the chancel itself, then by the addition of a north aisle to the chancel wider than the present north aisle. Then perhaps the tower was built.

The church thus enlarged was remodelled late in the fourteenth century on the present plan of equal width with a continuous roof from east to west, and with no chancel arch. The existing arcades were built and the wide south aisle added; the north chancel aisle was rebuilt narrower so as to bring it in line with the altar further west in which new windows were inserted, the greater width of the earlier portion being sacrificed to uniformity of plan and constructional simplicity.

Much later at the end of the mediaeval period the east-

B.—Pilaster, probably of Blencowe stone; 1 foot 3 inches high; diameter of shaft 6 inches.

C.—Stone jamb of door.

D.—Portion of arch, perhaps of doorway or chancel, probably of Blencowe stone.

E.—Portion of arch, white sandstone.

All the above are from the fabric of the Norman Church built about 1175.

F.—Portion of a graveslab, late 13th or early 14th century; red sandstone.

most arch of the south arcade appears to have been widened, perhaps soon after 1529, to admit of the erection of the Ratcliffe monument beneath it, a similar arch of earlier work being destroyed at that time. Later on the windows in the south aisle, except the west window, all in the clerestory except two, and the eastmost window on the north side in the north aisle were renewed on a larger scale in the style of the sixteenth century. The south doorway was renewed, the embattlements added to the clerestory, and the tower rebuilt or certainly finished.

This work was not completed till 1553 when it is believed there was another consecration, at which time the consecration crosses were added. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the church was neglected, and early in the nineteenth century some unfortunate work was done upon it. In 1844 subscriptions were gathered for the Southey monument, and through the munificence of the late James Stanger of Lairthwaite, helped thereto by the parishioners, the church was restored, re-roofed, and re-seated under the direction of Gilbert Scott, the whole work being really a memorial to the poet laureate. Last year the whole structure was over-hauled; the ivy was taken from the tower by which an ancient sundial of very curious arrangement was discovered, and the bells were re-hung in a steel frame by Mears and Stainbank, and the lesser bell was recast at the cost of the Vicar.

ART. XVII.—*An Anglian Cross at Tullie House.* By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

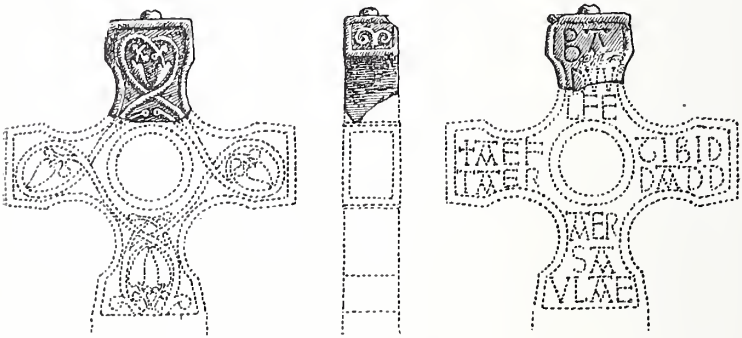
IN the Medieval Room at Tullie House there is a fragment of Cross-head, presented by the Misses Cartmell in 1912. It was found in St. Cuthbert's Lane, Carlisle, and exhibited in the collection formed for the Royal Archæological Society's visit to Carlisle in August, 1882, but it does not seem to have been described hitherto.

It is of brownish buff freestone, 7 inches tall, including the boss on the end, by $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches broad and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick. The ornament on three faces is chiselled, not very smoothly, with the ground sparsely pecked and hacked. The fourth face is incised with lettering. The arrises are slightly rounded, as also the stems, leaves and berries of the scrolls. The boss or knob, as well as the berries, has a dimple in the crown. All this is the technique of ninth-century Anglian carvers.

The design is made out by continuing the curves, in a full-size drawing, according to common form. This gives a free-armed late Anglian cross-head, with the stiff scroll-work of that period. The whole head would be 18 inches across the arms. The boss or knob shows that the remaining fragment is the uppermost arm, which was sometimes so terminated in late Anglian crosses (*e.g.*, Kirkburton, and a late rude head at Wath, North Riding). The edges, which are alike, so that one only need be drawn, have a bit of scroll, also late Anglian. The date of the design, like that of the technique, must be in the first half, probably in the first quarter, of the ninth century.

The fourth side, much broken, is interesting from the remains of an inscription in Anglian lettering, of which three letters are distinct, though two of them are muti-

lated, reading BAD—, the Northumbrian form of a name spelt in ordinary Anglo-Saxon Bead—, such as Badwulf, Badwini or Badenoth. The nearly contemporary "Swithbert" head at the Fratry (these *Transactions*, N.S., XV, p. 125) hints the form of the inscription, which must have begun with a cross on the dexter arm. There is not space there for ✝ORATE P(ro) ANIMA as on the Hardwini head at Lancaster, and this suggests a reading of the kind here sketched in the illustration :—[✝ AEFTAER] BAD[VVLFE(?) GIBIDDAD DAER SAVLAE]—"In memory of Bad(wulf ?)—pray for the (=his) soul." The



Anglian Cross at Tullie House ($\frac{1}{12}$).

spelling would, of course, be Northumbrian, in which AE or E are often interchangeable, and *gibid* is used for *gebid;* Symeon of Durham spells "Badwlf" for Badwulf.

Badwulf is the only name so beginning which is known in these parts, and as it fits the stone it is used in this restoration. It would be foolish to say that we have here the tombstone of the last bishop of Whithern, for the evidence is too slight. But it would be pedantic to pass over the possibility. Badwulf was consecrated to Whithern or Candida Casa in 790 or 791, and is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle and Symeon up to 802 or 803 when he and his see disappear. As the great burning

and massacre by the Vikings at Iona occurred in 802, it must have been felt that Galloway was too exposed to attack for the continuance of an organized bishopric, and—though we have no records of his later life—Badwulf may have retired to the Abbey of Carlisle and died there. But that is mere conjecture. The object of a tentative restoration of the stone is to show that the relic was an Anglian cross of that period, originally, no doubt, in the graveyard of the Abbey.

ART. XVIII.—*Roman Notes.* By PROFESSOR HAVERFIELD LL.D., D.Litt., F.S.A.

Read and communicated at Carlisle, April 27th, 1916.

A MILESTONE OF GORDIAN.

IN the autumn of 1915 building work carried out for Mr. J. R. Harrison at Scalesceugh (sometimes miscalled Scalescleugh), five miles south-east of Carlisle on the Penrith road, yielded interesting Roman remains. The Penrith road seems in general to follow the line of the Roman road from Luguvallium (Carlisle) to Voreda (Plumpton Wall) and the south, and the remains were clearly connected with it. Only, at this point, Scalesceugh, the two diverge slightly and the Roman road was actually met with, 5 feet underground, in the excavations required by the building. Beside it lay a Roman milestone. Further, in a field close by, draining trenches revealed, as Mr. Hope, curator of Tullie House, tells me, fragments of Roman floor and roof tiles. One of these bore the stamp LEGV, broken off sharp after the V which is clearly part of a stamp of the Sixth Legion, LEG VI VI or the like. This tile suggests a wayside block-house for patrol purposes, such as have been noted here and there—not very often—beside Roman roads.* We know very little of these highway guard-houses and one may hope that further search at Scalesceugh may enlarge our ignorance; tho' I fear that the war stands in the way of such search.

The milestone is a rudely columnar sandstone block, 30 inches tall, slightly smoothed on one side to take the

* As at Gask in Strathearn, in 1900: *Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiq. of Scotland,* xxxv, 25-35. Whether the "tower" beside the Maiden Way on Gillalees is Roman, seems doubtful (these *Transactions,* o.s., xvi, 92).

inscription; unfortunately, it has been further dressed down for some other purpose and the left-hand side of the lettering has been nearly deleted. The remaining letters are $2\frac{1}{8}$-$2\frac{3}{4}$ inches tall, and rudely formed:—

. . . . ΛESM	*imp. C]aes. M.*
. . . T GOR	*An]t. Gor.*
. . . Λ NO	*di]ano*
I . . F ΛVG	*p[io] f(el.) Aug.*

"To the Emperor Caesar Marcus Antonius Gordianus, pious, fortunate, Augustus."

Gordian reigned A.D. 238-244. As on many third and fourth century "milestones," the actual mileage is omitted. In line 4 the initial I may be part of P (for *pio*), or PIO may have been written in full and I may be a trace of the P or the I.

By the generosity of Mr. J. R. Harrison, and the beneficial activity of Mr. Hope, the stone and tiles have been added to the Tullie House collection. I am indebted to him, further, for a photograph and a good squeeze of the inscription.

The Hangingshaw milestone

(these *Trans.*, N.S., xv, 132).

This stone also has been rescued for Tullie House, where, along with Mr. Hope, I have examined it. It proves to be a nearly square pillar of red sandstone, 24 inches tall, 11-12 inches wide and deep, with irregular lettering $1\frac{1}{4}$-$1\frac{3}{4}$ inches tall. The inscription is substantially as I gave it (xv, 133): in lines 2, 3 the letters ARCO and LIPPO have been chadded off; in 7 the letters ERP are rather larger than the rest of the inscription; in 7, 8, 9 the letters supposed to have been lost are still visible, lines 7 and 8 continuing round on to the right hand side of the block. The stone has been presented to Tullie House by Mr. R. Pallister of Hangingshaw.

Altar-slab from Old Carlisle.

In January I received through Mr. W. G. Collingwood from the Rev. James Wilson, Litt.D. of Dalston, a photograph of an inscribed Roman slab, broken at the top. This proves to be the same as that which I published in these *Transactions* in 1911.* I have nothing to add to what I there said. The stone, I understand, is still at Wigton, near its find-spot, and likely to remain there. Cumberland antiquaries should see that it is not ever, by any accident, sold out of Cumberland or the north.

The Netherhall collection.

During the autumn of 1915 I was able, by the kindness of Mrs. Senhouse and with the help of Mr. J. B. Bailey, to look through the Netherhall Roman antiquities and in particular to examine a number of stones which I had not seen before and which have only been made accessible to examination by the beneficial energies of Mr. Bailey. As a result, I can make a few corrections chiefly to the accounts of the uninscribed stones given in Mr. Bailey's recent Catalogue of the Netherhall collection, which appeared in the last volume of these *Transactions* not long before my visit to Netherhall (xv, 135-172). The corrections are not very important, but they may be recorded here: the numbers are those of Mr. Bailey's lists:—

Portico: 11.—This seems to be the head of a bearded god: it certainly has nothing to do with any Roman emperor.

23.—The letters I.O.M, irregularly placed, are faintly visible on the capital of the altar: the rest of the inscription is now more than dim.

Summerhouse: 1.—Apparently a woman's sepulchral relief.

2.—Doubtful whether sepulchral.

21.—I fancy that the letters VI are accidental scratches. They are omitted from Hutchinson's illustration.

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* N.S., xi, pp. 472 Plate B. Compare *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, ix, 1128.

RUDE FIGURES AT NETHERHALL.
(*Phot. by the Rev. N. Stick.*)

ALTAR-SLAB FROM OLD CARLISLE.
(*Phot. by The Rev. Kevin Wilson.*)

TO FACE P. 284.

22.—Similar rude horned representations occur on Nos. 39, 56, below; on three stones from High Rochester (*Lapid.* 585-7), which Horsley assigned to Silvanus; on a stone from Burgh-on-Sands (Blackgate Museum 57): on a Netherby stone at Tullie House (No. 98), and elsewhere in northern England. These figures may shew Mercury, with his winged cap. As, however, the attributes of Mercury, apart from his cap, are lacking on all these stones, it is possible that they represent some horned British deity akin to the horned Cernunnos of Celtic Gaul. No. 39, with spear and shield, is certainly little suited to Mercury; it is like Mars, tho' I do not know that he ever bears the horns which specially fit Mercury.

24.—No certain traces of lettering.

39.—Compare note on 22, above, and 61 below.

42.—Probably Minerva.

43.—Finial from a sepulchral monument.

54.—Read perhaps COST rather than COSI. The stone is broken off before C and after I; the lettering is rude and seems of late date: the original might have borne such a name as Constantinus with the *n* phonetically omitted. Compare *Lapid. Sept.*, 893.

55.—Lettering doubtful: line 2 begins with FL rather than HI. I do not feel sure that the two pieces forming the fragment have been joined rightly.

56.—See note on 22, above. Compare Hutchinson, plate iv, 58.

59.—It might be doubted whether the letters are SIG or SEG (or C). If the artist intended to shew a 'signifer' or standard-bearer, it is odd that he has omitted the standard.

60.—Figure of a goddess, possibly Minerva.

61.—The figure holds a spear in the right hand, besides the shield in the left (like No. 39): its head is not horned. Possibly Mars. See above, note on 22.

62, 63.—See Hutchinson, figs. 65 and 57.

85.—Not "an irregular natural slab" but a gable-topped tombstone, roughly worked and still more roughly used. The second line of the inscription is AEL . SAC followed by a fracture: there are also signs as of a tiny R or IR in the fold of the C and of a large O or C following, most of which has been lost by the breakage. Saciro and Sacirus are well-attested Celtic names, as Holder indicates,

On p. 136 of the Catalogue (Introduction), line 22, the east gate of the fort is said to be still traceable. For 'east' read 'north.' Some of the masonry of the north gate is visible; none of the other gates are now quite clear; the south gate can be reasonably conjectured, but the exact positions of the east and west gates are a trifle doubtful. Half-an-hour's spadework would shew their precise lines.

PROCEEDINGS.

Annual General Meeting, 1915.

By reason of the war the usual Summer Meeting of the Society was abandoned this year, and the Annual General Meeting was reduced to a single afternoon's excursion to view the explorations of 1914-15 at the Ambleside Roman fort, on Friday, September 3rd, 1915. The committee for local arrangements consisted of Mr. W. G. Collingwood, Mr. J. F. Curwen, Sir S. H. Scott, Mr. Gordon G. Wordsworth and Mr. Edward Wilson. There were about 150 members and friends present, and the day was brilliantly fine. The first part of the meeting was held in the barn on the Borrans field, by permission of Mr. Asplin, the tenant. The chair was taken at half-past two by Dr. Barnes, and the minutes being read, Mr. W. G. Collingwood as chairman of Council announced the resignation of Mr. T. H. Hodgson of the presidency, on account of the continued ill-health which for some time past had made him increasingly unable to take active part in the affairs of the Society: in Mr. Hodgson's place the Council had approved the nomination of Professor Haverfield, the vice-president of longest standing, and a member of the Society since 1890, who had done more than anyone to promote the interests and extend the reputation of the Society by his work on the Roman antiquities of the district. It was then proposed by the Chairman of Council, seconded by Canon Rawnsley and carried unanimously, that Professor Haverfield be elected President.

Professor Haverfield then took the chair, and proposed the election of Mr. T. H. Hodgson as Honorary Member in consideration of the valuable services he had rendered to the Society, not only as President but for many years previously, during which the work of Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson on the Roman Wall had been of great service and importance. The election of Mr. T. H. Hodgson as Honorary Member was carried unanimously.

The Vice-Presidents, Council and other officers of the Society were then re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Charles Forster, whose change of residence to Lincolnshire made him less able to

assist the committee for Parish Registers. His place on that committee was taken by Sir Samuel Haslam Scott, Bart. The number of Vice-Presidents was filled up to twelve by the election of Mr. W. G. Collingwood, a member of Council since 1896.

The following new members were elected :—

Colonel W. H. Chippindall, Kirkby Lonsdale ; The Rev. W. A. Davies, Ponsonby Vicarage ; Mr. Oliver Kirke, Ellerslie, Gosforth ; Mr. Samuel L. Burns Lindow, Greenlands, Holmrook ; Mr. A. Pattinson, Hylands, Kendal ; Dr. R. W. Shaw, Indian Medical Superintendent, Manitowaning, Great Manitoulin Island, Ontario ; Mr. Cotterel Scholefield, Newbiggin Hall, Carlisle ; The Rev. Samuel Taylor, M.A., The Rectory, Flookburgh ; Mr. Herbert W. Walker, Lingmell, Seascale ; The Rev. Thomas Westgarth, Stainmore Vicarage ; Mr. Oswald Hedley and Mrs. Hedley, Briery close, Ambleside.

A brief report on the position of the Research Fund (Ambleside Roman fort) was made by Mr. R. G. Collingwood, who said that the money in hand would be expended by the end of the season. The President added, in defence of exploration in war-time, that the £50 spent and the four men employed this year could not have been turned to the public service, and that work of this kind once begun could not be discontinued without great waste.

Mr. J. F. Curwen gave an account of the "Castle Dairy" at Kendal (Art. VII) and Canon Rawnsley followed with an appeal for help towards raising the £150 which had to be found by the following day to complete the sum necessary for the purchase.*

Canon Rawnsley then read his paper on "Consecration Crosses at Crosthwaite Church" (Art. XVI), and the Editor read abstracts of articles by Chancellor Prescott on "The Grammar School of Carlisle" (Art. I), by the Rev. Dr. Wilson on "The original name of Hayes Castle" (Art. II), by Mr. Joseph Skelton on "The Osmotherleys of Cumberland" (Art. IX), and by Colonel Chippindall on "The Family de Richmond" (Art. VI). The Editor also exhibited a sketch from a Roman coin found near Furness Abbey (see *Addenda*) and showed a sample of the curious concretion of charcoal and lime found in a tumulus on the south-west bank of the Bela where the railway crosses the river, between Kirkby Stephen and Stainmoor, and described the tumulus so far as it had been explored, promising a further report by the Rev. T. Westgarth. The Editor further exhibited ancient deeds sent by Mr. N. N. Thompson (printed in *Addenda*).

* We can add with satisfaction that the amount was subscribed through the generosity of an anonymous benefactor.

At the close of the meeting Canon Rawnsley, on behalf of the National Trust, presented a case of six spoons on the model of the silver spoon found at Ambleside (these *Transactions*, N.S., xv, 58) to Mr. R. G. Collingwood, who had superintended the explorations on the Borrans field since the property was placed in the hands of the Trust in 1913.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood then described the more recent explorations (Art. IV) and the proceedings were brought to an end at five o'clock.

Spring Meeting, 1916.

On Thursday, April 27th, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., the Spring Meeting was held at Tullie House, Carlisle, Mr. E. T. Tyson, vice-president, in the chair. The following new members were elected :—Dr. James Orr, Barrow ; Mr. E. L. Hartley, London ; Mr. R. T. Heape, Rochdale ; the Rev. J. E. Jump, Staveley ; Mrs. Leyland Roe, Windermere ; Mrs. E. L. Johnson, Bowness-on-Windermere ; the Rev. W. P. Morris, Patterdale ; Mr. J. R. Harrison, Scalesceugh ; the Rev. J. R. Croft, Workington ; Mr. Henry Lonsdale, Carlisle ; Mr. Charles Edmonds, Moor Row ; The Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society ; Brasenose College Library Oxford ; Miss Edith Wilson, Windermere ; Mrs. C. E. Pierpoint, Carlisle ; and Mr. E. W. Lightfoot, Carlisle.

Mr. L. E. Hope, F.L.S., read notes by Professor Haverfield upon the Roman remains lately found at Scalesceugh (Art. XVIII), and exhibited pottery found at the site, of which he gave the following account :—

" During the excavations for buildings at Scalesceugh in 1915-16 numerous fragments of pottery and tiles were discovered. Some were found near the milestone of the reign of Gordianus, described in this volume by Professor Haverfield, but the great majority were found while cutting a drain from the lodge to the river Caldew, about 200 yards further south. Here the potsherds were found at a depth averaging 2 feet and lay in forced earth on a subsoil of red clay. A considerable amount of charcoal and evidences of fire were noticed at certain points and the remains appear to spread over an area of perhaps one hundred square yards.

Nearly all the examples obtained were of a similar coarse red clay, there being only six pieces of different colour or texture in the total number of 66 fragments or parts of vessels and tiles.

From the fragments of red tiles I was able to piece together the whole of one roofing tile (tegula) measuring 20 inches by 13 inches. All the roofing tiles are of the same coarse and rather soft red ware. Two inscribed floor tiles were found, one near the milestone naming the 6th legion—LEG V[I]—and broken off just beyond the V ; the second was found in the lodge drain and is inscribed . . . XX$^{V}_{V}$—the first half of the tile being broken off and missing ; this is no doubt a tile naming the 20th legion, the curious part being the placing of one V above the other. The whole inscription would read—*Legio vicesima valeria victrix.*

One complete ' nozzle ' tile or water pipe was found, also many fragments of the same type.

The pottery consisted of various forms of vessels mostly of normal types of the coarse Romano-British wares but several are unusual forms and therefore interesting. The occurrence of these aberrant forms together with the fact of the nearly uniform colour and texture of the potsherds, the presence of burnt matter in the trench and the clay subsoil leads to the supposition that here was the site of a local pottery, where the tiles and vessels found were manufactured.

The circumstance that a tilery for the manufacture of tiles for agricultural drains lately existed within one hundred yards of the site of the main finds of pottery also lends colour to the suggestion.

The most interesting example of the pottery found is a large shallow circular dish with double handles at each side. It is 4½ inches high and 13½ inches across the bulge. It looks like a potter's waster, the rim being malformed.

Another dish is ovoid in form, somewhat resembling a modern pie dish, the rim, however, is a well known Romano-British type, altogether a very extraordinary vessel. It measures 17 inches in length and 14 inches across the rim.

The finds have been very kindly given to the Carlisle Museum by Mr. J. R. Harrison, owner of the estate, who promises that at some future date further investigations shall be made, after which I trust fuller particulars and descriptions of the site and vessels may be published."

Mr. W. G. Collingwood described three more Roman coins recently found near Furness Abbey (see *Addenda*) and read his paper (Art. XII) : also two papers by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. (Art. XIV and *Addenda*) and one by the Rev. J. Lowther Bouch (Art. XIII). He gave a short summary of the Rev. F. W. Ragg's " Early Lowther and de Louther " (Art. VIII) and of Henry fitz Ketel's grant to St. John of Jerusalem (*Addenda*).

Mr. H. Garencières Pearson read his notes on two fourteenth-century documents (Art. X), and Mr. John F. Curwen, F.S.A. gave a short account of the Lancaster and Kendal Canal.

The members then visited the fragment of the City Wall, which had lately been exposed by the Corporation, in demolishing some old buildings. The block is about 55 feet long and is a portion of the north wall. The thickness is 6 feet, and the remains average some 5 feet high above ground. The facing stones remain on both of the sides. Mr. Linnæus Hope gave some remarks on the wall and Mr. H. C. Marks exhibited some shells (*Helix aspersa*) a number of which were discovered in the heart of the wall. The fragment is interesting as giving the line of the City Wall between the Castle and the Scotch gate.

The party then walked round the outside of the Castle seeing the old Postern and Richard III tower which have been repaired by H.M. Office of Works.

After crossing on to the West Walls, a fine old leaden spout, in the rear of a house in Abbey Street was pointed out by Mr. J. H. Martindale and then the party passed through the City Police Station to see the Sally Port in the City Wall, nearly opposite the Tithe Barn. The thickness of the wall is again clearly shown here. The party then broke up, but some members visited the Tithe Barn on their way back into the City.

ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

Roman coins from Furness Abbey.

In July, 1915, Mr. Archibald Miller, director of Vickers', Barrow-in-Furness, sent the editor a coin recently found in the garden of his house near Furness Abbey. A sketch of this was shown at our September meeting and the coin was described as a " first brass " of DIVA FAVSTINA (senior, wife of Antoninus Pius ; she died 140 or 141 A.D.).

In April, 1916, Mr. Miller sent three more Roman coins lately found in the same garden. The first two were worn and corroded, but with help from Mr. R. G. Collingwood may be described as follows :—(1) A second brass of Trajan : head of the emperor (98-117) to right, the chin a little fuller than usual ; inscription, [IMP] TRAIANVS AUG[VSTVS ? P.M.]. Reverse : a standing female figure, inscription illegible. (2) A bronze *sestertius* of Antoninus Pius (138-161) ; head of the emperor to right, inscription much defaced, but PIVS may perhaps be read. Reverse : TRIB . POT. XIX. COS [VIII?] S.C.—*i.e.*, " nineteenth year of tribunicial power," which seems to fix the date as 157. (3) A bronze coin (*follis ?*) of Constantine the Great (307-337) ; head of the emperor to right, with inscription, IMP. CONSTANTINVS P.F.AVG. Reverse : figure of a nude warrior with helmet, spear and shield, inscribed MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI. S.C. and in the exergue, P(T ?)R (minted at Trier). This appears to have been coined rather early in Constantine's reign.

Nothing in the circumstances of the find shows the reason for this deposit at a site where Roman occupation is not known.

A Roman coin from Hardknot.

Dr. C A. Parker of Gosforth writes, May 7th, 1916 :—At Brotherelkeld lately I was shown a silver coin picked up in the middle of Hardknot fort. One side bears an elephant ; the other, what looks like a trophy ; underneath is AF . . . . , suggesting " Africa."

HENRY F. KETEL'S GRANT TO THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM (Bodleian Library, Cumberland Charters, No. 1).

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus filius Ketelli de Cornay dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie et sancto Jochanni et sancte domui hospitali Ierosolimitano et fratribus ejusdem domus totam terram meam de Bracchanethait—scilicet, hiis divisis: De porta que est super ripa de Kirkesletbec et usque ad fossum adversus montem et de capite fossi per sepem que extendit se extra Startuues usque Blasich et dein sicut Blasich cadit in Bracamethattbec et per rivulum illum descendentem usque ad fossum in australi parte de Brachanethait et ita per fossum usque ad Kirkesletbec et per Kirkesletbec ascendentem usque ad predictam portam: pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et successorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione et consuetudine, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis communibus et aisiamentis infra villam et extra de Cornay et de Suterschod pertinentibus, ita ut aliqua elemosina melius et liberius potest dari aut teneri. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus totam predictam terram predictis fratribus hospitalis Ierosolimitani contra omnes homines et gentes. Hiis testibus: Waldevo decano de Caupland, Thoma persona de Botel, Ricardo persona de Cornay, Willelmo capellano de Waibutthait, Ricardo filio Alani, Rogero filio Thome et Jochanne fratre suo, Jochanne filio Henrici, Henrico filio Ulf, Adam filio Liolf.

This charter has been transcribed, and kindly sent for these *Transactions*, by Mr. John Brownbill, M.A., editor to the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, whose recent publication of the *Furness Coucher*, vol. ii, part I, is noticed later. He remarks that the writing is indistinct in places, and that Turner and Coxe's Catalogue of the Bodleian charters gives *Rocelli* for Ketelli in the name of the grantor. There is no doubt, however, that it records the gift by Henry son of Ketel of Cornay "to God and the blessed Mary and St. John and the holy house of the hospital at Jerusalem and the brothers of that house" of all his land of Bracchanethait; the boundaries of which are "from the gate on the bank of Kirkesletbec to the ditch over against the hill; from the head of the ditch along the hedge outside Startuues to Blasich (Bleasike) and along Blasich and Bracamethattbec to the ditch in the south part of Brachanethait, and along the ditch to Kirkesletbec, and so to the gate": with all liberties, common and easements in

and about the vill of Cornay and Suterschod. Witnesses :—Waldeve dean of Caupland (Copeland), Thomas parson of Botel (Bootle), Richard parson of Cornay, William chaplain of Waibutthait (Waberthwaite), Richard son of Alan, Roger son of Thomas and John his brother, John son of Henry, Henry son of Ulf, Adam son of Liolf.

The witnesses suggest that this is the Corney in South Cumberland, though there was a Corney in Amounderness (now Cornraw) and a Brackenthwaite near Ormskirk. Dr. James Wilson's edition of the *St. Bees Register* helps to identify some of these witnesses ; Waldeve and Thomas, late twelfth and early thirteenth century ; Richard f. Alan, owning land in Hensingham, Bolton-in-Gosforth and Santon-in-Irton, granted No. 431 *St. Bees* and occurs in *Pat. Rolls* 1229-32 ; a John, brother of Roger f. Thomas witnessed *St. Bees* ill. doc. xvii with Edward de Cornay, early thirteenth century. Henry f. Ketel himself witnessed *St. Bees* 68, with Waldeve dean of Coupland. A Ketel of Santon, Bolton and Seaton (adjoining Corney) had a son Alan 1209-10 (*St. Bees*, p. 431 *n.*) but the family of Henry f. Ketel remains to be identified.

The site of the gift is also uncertain. There was a Brackenthwaite at Whitehaven, and Startoes is a farm on Whillimoor. But if the land was in South Cumberland, *Startuues* (not very clear in the original) might represent Storthes and Stords pike, and the " gate " might be Foldgate, on the beck which runs by Corney church—the Kirke-slet-beck (good Norse for " Church-field-brook ") of the document. In that case the moor between Corney, Buckbarrow, Prior Park and Kinmont would be Henry's gift ; but the rather common name of Brackenthwaite does not appear on the map of that area at present.

A thorough study of the local possessions of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem is needed, and would no doubt solve this problem incidentally.

Five deeds, transcribed from originals in his possession, by Mr. N. N. Thompson, of St. Bees.

I.—Bond in £100 by Thomas Bateman of Kendal & Nicholas Byrkhed of the same to Walter, Thomas, Robert, James and Isabella, the children of Robert Chamber deceased. Given October 9, 1552.

Condition of this obligation is suche that if thabove named & bounden thomas bateman one of the supervisors of the last will & testament of Robert chamber appon his behalff do well justelie

& truelie duringe the minorite & none age of the chyldren of the said Robert chamber nominated executors in the said testament observe kepe fullfyll & accomplishe all & singler articles speciefied therin in place & auctorite of the said chyldren & kepe save & defend all kynd off commodities profites & emolimentes as they stand in possession of or of right aught to do by deathe or descente of their said father & also bringe upe all the same chyldren with all thinges necessarie for them to have accordynge their degre to suche tymes they & every of them shall cumto & be of sufficient age & yeres of discretion & then delyver to them all suche portions & legices as they aught & shuld of right have bie departure of their said father as doith appere in the Inventarie & testament made of their said father goodes then this obligation to be void & of noone effect or els to stand in ffull strenghe & vertue.

P. 294, line 29, add:—

A Brackenthwaite is marked on Greenwood's Map of 1821-2 close to Ulpha Old Hall. This suggests that the land in question may be a piece between the Duddon and the Storthes "hedge" or fence, which is apparently marked on the same map as running north and south, a mile west of this Brackenthwaite.

[illegible] or cause to be payt to ye sayd Wylliam or to his assignes xviij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d} of gud & lawfull monay of yngland, yt is to say at ye day of makyng herof xiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d} & at qwytsonday cume a twevemuth after or within viijth days before or after v^{li}—in wytnes herof ayther parte to other to thys our wryttyng have sette our seales ye day & zere abovesayd; for ye more trew performans herof ayther parte to other hath put in two suertys bownd in with band yt is to say vij^{li} x^{s} apece yf ye contrare be found in auther parte to forfayt ye sayd band to ye other parte, yf both the partes well & truly perform & kepe all thesse premessys than

thys band to be voyd & of none effeyct, but yf the contrare in auther parte than the sayd band to stand in full strynght and vertu, suertys for Wylliam mughton, nycholas mughton & Thomas dycson; & suertys for John taylzere mr. Wylliam curwyne & anthony fflether; Wyttnes mr. edmnd curwyne nycholas towrson Robart towrson and Wylliam taylzere wyth other mo

p me Wylliam mughton (L.S.) for my suertys (L.S.)

III.—Sir Thomas Strickland to Alan Chamber & another. A Power of Attorney, 1610.

To All manner of Persons to whome this presente writing shall come, Be yt knowen, That I Sir Thomas Strickland of Sysargh in the Countye of Westmerland knight have assigned and appoynted, And also hereby auucthorised my servantes Allan Chamber and John Ayrey to enter into all my messuages Landes and Tenements lyeing and being within the Countye of Westmerland aforesaid, Except Parkes and Demeane Landes which are in my owen actuall possession and to Survey and vend all manner of Trees and woddes as well spring woddes as others and thereof to make bargane and Sale to any person or persons for such reasonable summes of money to be payed to me or to my use as they Can bargane and Sell the same for, and to agree with all and every particular person and persons to whome they can sell any such woddes or Springwoddes, That I the said Sir Thomas my heirs or Assignes shall make good assuerance such as the Councell Learned of the buyers and of me the said Sir Thomas shall thinck fitting and reasonable, As well that they may enioye for ever all the said woddes as allso utterly to distroye the Springwoddes and to Convert the soyle whereupon such growe into Tillage or other husbandrye at their Likeing, And I do hereby Ratefye Confirme and allowe all and whatsoever the said Allan Chamber and John Ayrey shall do or lawfully procure to be done in the premisses as my owen act and deed, In wytnes whereof I the said Sir Thomas Strickland to this my presente writing have putt my Seale the seventh day of maye in the yeares of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord James by the grace of God king of England Scotland ffraunce and Ireland Defendor of the fayth &c. viz. of England ffraunce and Ireland the Eight and of Scotland the three and fortyeth, 1610.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of Th: Stirckland
Jarvis Stirckeland
Thomas Baron (L.S.)

IV.—A Fine; Irton and Gosforth, 1684.

Hec est finalis Concordia facta in Curia Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium a die sancte Trinitatis in tres Septimanas Anno regnorum Caroli secundi Dei gracia Anglie Scocie Francie & Hibernie Regis fidei defensoris &c. a Conquestu tricesimo sexto Coram Thoma Iones Hugone Wyndham Iob Charlton & Creswell Levinz Iusticiariis Et postea a die sancti Martini in quindecim dies Anno regnorum eiusdem regis Caroli supradicto ibidem Concessa & recordata Coram Thoma Iones Iob Charlton Creswell Levinz & Thoma Street Iusticiariis & aliis domini Regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus Inter Thomam Crosby generosum & Iohannem Hudson querentes et Iohannem Irton Armigerum Iohannem Fletcher generosum & Elianoram Uxorem eius Brigittam Kirkham & Iacobum Danson deforciantes de Manerio de Irton cum pertinenciis Ac de ducentis acris terre Viginti acris prati Undecim solidatis & octo denaratis redditus & communia pasture pro omnibus averiis cum pertinenciis in Irton & Gosforth Unde Placitum Convencionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia Scilicet quod predicti Iohannes Irton Iohannes Fletcher & Elianora Brigitta & Iacobus recognoverunt predicta Manerium tenementa & communiam pasture cum pertinenciis esse ius ipsius Thome Ut illa que iidem Thomas & Iohannes Hudson habent de dono predictorum Iohannis Irton Iohannis Fletcher & Elianore Brigitte & Iacobi Et illa remiserunt & quieta clamaverunt de ipsis Iohanne Irton Iohanne Fletcher & Elianora Brigitta & Iacobo & heredibus suis predictis Thome & Iohanni Hudson & heredibus ipsius Thome imperpetuum Et preterea idem Iohannes Irton Concessit pro se & heredibus suis quod ipsi warantizabunt predictis Thome & Iohanni Hudson & heredibus ipsius Thome predicta Manerium tenementa & communiam pasture cum pertinenciis contra predictum Iohannem Irton & heredes suos imperpetuum Et ulterius iidem Iohannes Fletcher & Elianora Brigitta & Iacobus Concesserunt pro se & heredibus ipsius Iohannis quod ipsi warantizabunt predictis Thome & Iohanni Hudson & heredibus ipsius Thome predicta Manerium tenementa & communiam pasture cum pertinenciis contra predictos Iohannem Fletcher & Elianoram Brigittam & Iacobum & heredes suos imperpetuum Et pro hac recognicione remissione quieta clamancia warantiis fine & Concordia iidem Thomas & Iohannes Hudson dederunt predictis Iohanni Irton Iohanni Fletcher & Elianore Brigitte & Iacobo trescentas libras sterlingorum.

Endorsed: Deliberatum per proclamationem secundum formam statuti.

This is the final agreement made in the Court of our Sovereign Lord the King at Westminster from the day of the Holy Trinity in three weeks in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Charles II by the grace of God King of England Scotland France & Ireland Defender of the Faith & so forth Before Thomas Jones Hugh Wyndham Job Charlton & Creswell Levinz Justices And afterwards from the day of St. Martin in fifteen days in the above named year of the said King Charles in the same place granted & recorded Before Thomas Jones Job Charlton Creswell Levinz and Thomas Street Justices of our Lord the King & others then & there present Between Thomas Crosby Gentleman & John Hudson plaintiffs and John Irton Esquire John Fletcher Gentleman & Eleanor his wife Bridget Kirkham & James Danson deforciants Of the Manor of Irton with the appurtenances And of two hundred acres of land twenty acres of meadow eleven shillings & eightpence rent & common of pasture for all cattle with the appurtenances in Irton & Gosforth Whereupon a plea of covenant was summoned between them in the same Court That is to say that the aforesaid John Irton John Fletcher & Eleanor Bridget & James have acknowledged the aforesaid Manor tenements & common of pasture with the appurtenances to be the right of him the said Thomas As those which the said Thomas & John Hudson have of the gift of the aforesaid John Irton John Fletcher & Eleanor Bridget & James And those they have remised & quitclaimed from them the said John Irton John Fletcher & Eleanor Bridget & James & their heirs to the aforesaid Thomas and John Hudson & the heirs of the said Thomas for ever And moreover the said John Irton has granted for him & his heirs that they will warrant to the aforesaid Thomas & John Hudson & the heirs of the said Thomas the aforesaid Manor tenements & common of pasture with the appurtenances against the aforesaid John Irton & his heirs for ever And furthermore the said John Fletcher & Eleanor Bridget & James have granted for them & the heirs of the said John that they will warrant to the aforesaid Thomas & John Hudson & the heirs of the said Thomas the aforesaid Manor tenements & common of pasture with the appurtenances against the aforesaid John Fletcher & Eleanor Bridget & James & their heirs for ever And for this acknowledgment remise quitclaim warranties fine & agreement the said Thomas & John Hudson have given to the aforesaid John Irton John Fletcher & Eleanor Bridget & James three hundred pounds sterling.

Endorsed: Delivered by proclamation according to the form of the statute.

[Hugh Wyndham died 1684 and apparently before this case was finished, which would account for *Et postea* with another Judge brought in. Creswell Levinz, of Trinity, Camb., was Judge of Common Pleas 1680-6 and in 1688 one of the Counsel for the seven Bishops. His brother Baptist Levinz, of Magd., Oxford, was Bishop of Man].

V.—Case about Heriots Custome.*

By a Decree (Richmond & Marquesse ffees Mich : Term 17 Ja : 1 Anno Domij 1618 [*sic*]) Between Charles Prince of Wales and the Tenants of the said Fee Obtained in the Exchequer, It's Ordered and Settled inter alia in hec Verba :—" And also they " the said Tennants their heirs and Assignes respectively Yeil- " ding and paying Heriots, Suit of Court, Duties and Services as " is aforesaid and being Subject to such other Customes as is in " his Highness said Barony and the severall mannors or Lordships " and Lands within the same have been antiently used and Ac- " customed.

Note—The Reference by the words *as aforesaid* is to the Defendants answer (the Decree being upon Bill and Answer) wherein are these words as to Heriots in that part thereof where the Tennants claim their Rights :—" And upon the Death of every " Tennant dying Seised of a Tenement leaving a Widow behind " him an heriot for which she was to enjoy her Husbands Cus- " tomary *Estates* during her widowhood only.

The Tennants of Applethwaite of the Richmond Fee do from the above Clauses in the Decree insist on nonpayment of more than one heriot though they have never so many Tenements or parcells of Tenements in the same Mannour to which the eight Ensuing Articles or answers are Given.

1.—That Heriots must be multiplied by Rule of Law as adjudged in Bruertons and in Talbuts Cases in Cooks Reports to wit on Splitting the Tenancies.

2.—That the Decree naming *Tenement* in the Singular Number draws a Repugnant ungrammatical or illogicall conclusion or Inference in the Plurall by the words *Estates* and consequently a conclution contrary to or not warranted by the premisses and consequently Void (the Case of Estates in the plural not being stated in the Decree but only that of a Tenement in the Singular Number) and Suppose a Tenement is £16 per annum and half of it is sold of q[uære] whether of the Moietys shall remain heriot-

* See Burn's *Westmorland*, pp. 24, 25.

able if the heriots be not multiplied and is it not absurd to call a moiety a parcell and do not after uno absurdo dato mille sequi & whereof some more instances ensue.

3.—That if the rule of law be not Observed the Crown may be Disherited of this Duty for if a Tennant has a Dwelling house and Severall Closes belonging to it and aliens the Closes to so many different men and if widows of these new purchasers are to pay no Heriots (which are to be optima animalia) for such parcells then no heriot can be got for any part of the whole Tenement in regard that no stock of Catle can be raised upon or out of a Dwelling house so that the Decree as construed by those Tennants may have such disheriting Consequence which Consequence therefore no Decree can maintain much less against the Crown whose Treasure is ye ancient defence of ye realme.

4.—That every part of a Customary Tenement is of the same Tenure and Quality of the whole and consequently on Severance or alienation of part must in Case of undevidable Services necessarily multiply them as not being apporcionable like Rents.

5.—That the multiplications in 1st and 4th Articles arise from the Tennants own Acts of alienacions and purchasers Act of buying and so Volenti non fit injuria.

6.—That the King is Intitled to the 3rd part of the Value of the Richmond Fee Heriots and therefore my Lord Viscount Lonsdales neglect of the Seising heriots when due may endanger his Lordships Lease as tending to disherit ye crown of its due heriots.

7.—That for reasons in 6th Article his Lordship can make no new Agreement with the Tenants without the Crowns Concurrence.

8.—That in the year 1710 the Steward and other Officers of ye Richmond & Marquesse fees had an Amicable Conference with Mr. George Wilson and Mr. Knowles Solisitors for the Tennants (a Chancery Cause against the Tennants for Generall Fines and parcell heriots being then Depending and a Commission to Examine Wittnesses being then ready to be Executed) when those Solisitors never insisted on the Decree as to parcell Hariots but on the other hand an Agreement was reduced into 5 Items whereof the first was in hec Verba :—

20 September 1710

"That when and as often as any of the said Tennants shall "dye Seised of any Customary Tenement or parcell of a Tenement "held of the said Fees or either of them and leaving a widow "behind him such Widow shall upon her husbands Death be "obliged to pay to the Lord or Lady of the said Fees for the time "being 3 years old Rent of all such Tenements or parcells of

"Tenements as her said husband so dies Seised of and this to "be in lieu and Satisfaction of all heriots whatsoever (by which "word *heriots* parcell heriots were impliedly admitted) and the "widdows upon such payments to enjoy their Customary Estates "during their chaist Viduitys—See whole Agreement in Mr. "Cockells Custody.

1st February 1710. By Letter from Mr. George Wilson to Mr. Chambre he tells him that Mr. Needler (Lady Lonsdales Sollicitour) and he had on a joint Fee consulted Mr. (afterwards Lord Chief Baron) Dod * about an Exchequer Decree for Settling the Agreement who said it wou'd not be done without an Act of Parliament so the Suit never proceeded after and Mr. Chambre for the said 8 reasons (none whereof ever received any Sufficient Answer) even advised Seisure of heriots for every Tenement or parcell and in fact all pretences to the contrary were given up by Mr. George Wilson at the said Conference.

Objection.—That it hath never been practised since the Queen Dowagers Decease to take more than one heriot in the same mannour.

1st Answer.—Supposing but not admitting the truth of such nonpayment or non Seisure then it will follow if that Omission shall have weight that all the 6 first Articles must be subverted and all the Repugnancies false illogicall conclusions and all consequences therein named be Established.

2 Answer.—That the Queen Dowager being only Tennant for life of the said Fees and the said Tennants being numerous and wealthy and likly to Confederate and Join purses and the Tennants in those days often insisting on the ungramatticall or illogicall word *Estates* as above quoted out of the Decree the Lords of her Councell and her Officers sometimes Omitted taking more than one heriot where more were due rather than Engage her in Suits against a confederacy when pending such Suits her Majesty might possibly have Deceased and on this Omission is this Objection Grafted.

3 Answer.—That defalts Exactions &c of Bailiffs shall never Disherit the King or other Lordship of Mannors the bailiffs Office being only for the benefit of Lords unless where their Acts or Defalts are by their Lords particular Order.

2 Objection.—That ye tenants paid near £3000 for ye decree of confirming their customes & so ought to be bettered then they were before.

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* Sir Samuel Dodd, Lord Chief Baron, 1714.

Answer.—Had their fines beene certain (as are not those of ye Lumley fee—which is one quarter of ye barony & with the Richmond & Marquesse fees composes the whole barony) then the decree was needlesse wherefore it must principally have beene obtained for ascertaining ye fines & so answers this objection as there cannot be anything in it.

Aln. Chambre.

Seventeenth-century Nonconformists.

Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., sends the following, copied by him at Lambeth Library :—

Lambeth MS. No. 946, fo. 18.

Feb. 17, 1658-9. Presentations by William Steele, lord chancellor of Ireland, Sir John Thorowgood of Kensington knight, George Cowper, Richard Yong, John Pecok, Ralph Hall, Richard Sydenham, John Humfrey and Edward Crossett, trustees by several Acts of Parliament for maintenance of ministers, of John Collier, minister of the word, to the vicarage of Crosby, co. Cumberland, void by the relinquishment of the last incumbent or by any other ways whatsoever.

Ibid, no. 947, fo. 19.

"April 7, 1659. These may certifie whom it may concerne y^t^ Mr Jeremiah Marsden had a call by ye Court of Maj^r^ and Aldermen of Kendall, in ye County of Westmorland, in order to his settlement there ; and hitherto hath been continued preaching Lecturer in ye said parish church of Kendall ; and hath received after ye rate of 15^l^ per anū due to the Lectur^r^ there, in ye dispose of ye said Court, in ye behalfe of my selfe & some others of ye said Court, do nominate ye said Mr Jeremiah Marsden, to continue Lectur^r^ thereof. Given under my hand & seale, ye day and yeare abovesaid. Ja : Cock."

Seal, good impression, a tree between I.C.

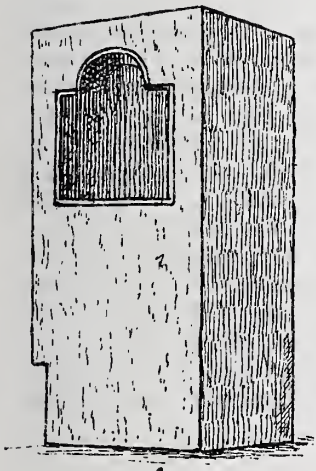
[Further information about Jeremiah Marsden is given in *The Older Nonconformity in Kendal* by Francis Nicholson and Ernest Axon, pp. 58-63].

Stones of unexplained origin at Hawkshead.
By H. S. Cowper, F.S.A.

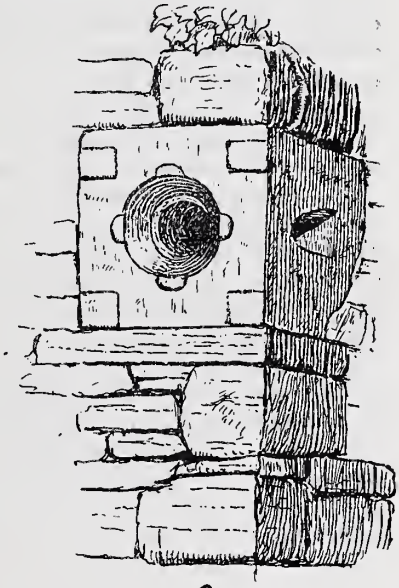
The accompanying illustration represents certain worked stones built into an outbuilding at Green End near Hawkshead, the age and origin of which are a great puzzle to me. These stones were largely covered with ivy and were only recently noticed, but the building is believed to have been built about 1843 out of the

materials of a front-door porch which was destroyed about 1830 or 1831, when the residence was enlarged. No drawings are preserved of this porch, but the presumption is that it was of considerable age.

In this building there are a good many dressed red-sandstone blocks, some with mouldings like lintels, and two each of the curious types I have shown in my sketches 1 and 2.



1



2

The type in sketch 1 is an oblong rectangular block, 24 inches high, 11¼ inches wide, 7 inches deep, with a recess or niche, 7¾ inches wide, 8½ inches total height, 4 inches deep, with a semicircular-shouldered head and a simple moulding round it. It is worked out at one side for 4½ inches from bottom, no doubt for fitting upon another stone.

The type shown in sketch 2 is a cubical dressed stone, measuring 11½ inches by 12 inches, on what was evidently originally the top side, where we find a basin 7 inches in diameter with four small semicircles raised and four slightly raised squares (2¼ inches square). From the bottom of the basin a channel leads to an outlet 3 by 4½ inches, and both stones have been worked away on opposite sides evidently to fit on the other stones.

When first I saw these stones I regarded them as ecclesiastical and possibly having been originally at Hawkshead Hall or Hawkshead Church, but I was unable to reconcile them in my mind as having anything Gothic or Pre-Reformation in style about them. I have submitted the drawings to Mr. Collingwood, Mr. Curwen, Sir W. H. St. John Hope, and Mr. Peers, and though these gentlemen have made certain suggestions, none of them appear to me even possible. Both the last named (very eminent) authorities on Mediæval buildings, say they are not ecclesiastical mediæval, and I am inclined to agree The question remains what is their object and what their date.

I should mention that I am not aware of any building (except of absolutely modern date) in or near Hawkshead in which dressed red freestone was used except the church and Hawkshead Hall. The universal material was the rough hard Silurian stone.

I have just one suggestion. Green End belonged to Mr. Braithwaite Hodgson, descended from the Braithwaites who owned at one time Ferry Nab, Briers, Harrow Slack and property on Windermere facing Belle Island (Long Holme). Is it possible that these stones came from some imitation Gothic or Monastic building on that island or possibly on the Lancashire shore but for the use of the island, such as a boathouse? Mr. English's fancy house was built on the island in 1776. Harrowslack opposite the island belonged in 1796 to Mr. Braithwaite Hodgson who also owned Green End. This is a guess: there is no tradition of it among the descendants of Mr. Braithwaite Hodgson, who still live at Green End.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR.

"The Register of the Priory of St. Bees," edited with introduction and notes by James Wilson, B.D., Litt.D., vice-president of the Surtees Society and of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society (vol. III of our *Chartulary Series*, issued to subscribers of 21s. by arrangement with the Surtees Society: Titus Wilson, Kendal, 1915). In this volume, after a valuable introduction, Dr. Wilson gives a long-desired edition of the St. Bees charters, together with more than a hundred illustrative documents. These transcripts with the indexes run to 661 pages, a colossal labour and of unique importance to the student of West Cumberland history.

"The Coucher Book of Furness Abbey; volume II"; printed from the original manuscript in the British Museum and edited by John Brownbill, M.A. Part I (printed for the Chetham Society 1915; vol. 74, new series). The first volume of John Stell's two ancient MSS., forming the Furness Chartulary, is well known as the chief authority for the mediæval history of the south side of our district. This second volume, written in 1412, was missing in 1886-8 when the first was printed. It is now transcribed and edited at the expense of our vice-president, Dr. W. Farrer, and will be completed in three parts, giving an enormous mass of authentic detail, most welcome to local historians.

"The Ancient Cross-shafts at Bewcastle and Ruthwell"; enlarged from the Rede Lecture delivered before the University of Cambridge on May 20th, 1916, by the Right Rev. G. F. Browne (Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d.). In this handsomely illustrated book Bishop Browne, whose writings on the Anglo-Saxon period are famous, maintains the seventh-century date of these crosses.

"Past and Present at the English Lakes"; by Canon Rawnsley (with illustrations; James MacLehose & Sons, Glasgow, 1916). As a postscript by the author to his interesting account of the Hechstetters and their home at Keswick, a note in the *Crosthwaite*

Parish Magazine (September, 1916) may be mentioned. It gives the credit of first calling attention to the German miners at Keswick to Mr. John Postlethwaite, F.G.S., whose paper was read two years before that of the late J. Fisher Crosthwaite appeared in these *Transactions*, o.s., ii.

"The Roman Fort at Ambleside, in the Lake District of England," by [Miss] Ida Carleton Thallon; illustrated article in *Art and Archæology* (The Archæological Institute of America, Washington, D.C., April, 1916). A magazine-paper based on the reports printed in these *Transactions*.

"The [Carlisle] Cathedral Bells," by F. C. Eeles (*Carlisle Journal*, November, 19th, 1915); a valuable article by an expert who, we hope, will contribute to these *Transactions* further work on the bells of the diocese.

"Note on an Autograph Letter describing Inoculation of Small-pox in Carlisle in 1775," and "On Anthony Askew, M.D., F.R.S., and his Library"; by Henry Barnes, M.D. (*Proc. Royal Soc. of Medicine*, 1915, vol. ix, section of the History of Medicine; pp. 21-27) with a portrait of Dr. Askew. He was born at Kendal, 1722, his mother being a Crackanthorp of Newbiggin Hall. His famous library was sold after his death in 1774 at London.

"The Older Palæozoic Succession of the Duddon Estuary"; "The Structure of the Eastern Part of the Lake District" (*Proc. Geologists' Association*, vol. xxvi, pp. 195-223) and "The Garnets and Streaky Rocks of the English Lake District" (*Mineralogical Magazine*, September, 1915) by J. Frederick Green, B.A., F.G.S., are three papers of local interest which may be named here.

"Concerning Prayer: its Nature, its Difficulties and its Value" (Macmillan, 1916) contains a chapter (pp. 451-475) titled "The Devil," by our member R. G. Collingwood, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College, Oxford, dealing with the conception of a personal power of evil in its relation to divine worship.

"Fifty Years' Historical Research" by "Northerner" (*Penrith Observer*, September 5, 1916) is an article, on the occasion of the Jubilee of our Society, shortly describing its foundation and career, by the well-known pen of our member, Mr. Daniel Scott.

"Rydal"; by the late Miss M. L. Armitt, edited by Willingham F. Rawnsley, M.A. (Titus Wilson, Kendal, 1916; 12s. 6d.)

pp. 730, with illustrations. A companion volume to "The Church of Grasmere" by the same author and editor.

"Cleator and Cleator Moor: Past and Present" by Cæsar Caine, vicar of Cleator, surrogate of Carlisle and Chaplain of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Cumberland and Westmorland (Titus Wilson, Kendal, 1916; to subscribers 18s.) pp. 500, with illustrations. By our member, whose "Capella de Gerardegile" and other works, including articles in these *Transactions*, are well known.

"The Registers of Barton, Cumberland, 1666—1750," transcribed by Mr. H. Brierley (Kendal: Titus Wilson, 1916, issued to subscribers to the Parish Register Section of the Society, 10s. 6d.) paper, with frontispiece and indexes.

"The Journal of the Fell and Rock Climbing Club of the English Lake District," ed. W. T. Palmer, vol. iii, 3 (1915, printed by Titus Wilson, Kendal) with many illustrations, contains a paper by our member, Mr. Wilson Butler, on "The Herdwick Sheep," with some historical notes. Mr. G. D. Abraham gives hints of unnoticed antiquities near Thirlmere; but "Elizabethan Bracelets" (p. 89) ought to read "Late-Celtic Armlets"; see these *Transactions*, N.S., iv, 80.

"A Cathedral Idyll," by James Walter Brown (Carlisle, Thurnam, 1915; pp. 16; 6d.).

"Cicero on Old Age," translated from the Latin into English verse by Sir Robert Allison (London, A. C. Humphreys, 1916; 1s. 6d. nett).

"Poems of Nature and Life," by T. H. Collinson [Rector of Great Musgrave] (Edinburgh, R. Grant & Son; pp. 87, cloth, 2s. 6d.).

"The development of English Building Construction," by C. F. Innocent, A.R.I.B.A., Hon. Lecturer in English Architecture at the University of Sheffield (Cambridge University Press, 1916; royal 8vo, pp. xiv + 294, 73 illustrations, 10s. 6d. nett). Frequent references to these *Transactions* and local forms of building justify mention of a book which promises to be useful to antiquaries.

In Memoriam.

Mrs. William Jackson, formerly of St. Bees, though since 1890 when this Society suffered the loss of her husband, William Jackson, F.S.A., a vice-president and founder of the Jackson Library, she had resided at Southport and later at East Grinsstead and Tunbridge Wells, was one of our oldest members, being electcd in 1877. In 1982 she edited "Papers and Pedigrees, mainly relating to Cumberland and Westmorland" by her late husband, thc volumes forming Nos. V and VI of our Extra Series.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Williams, a member of our Society since 1881, of Holme Island, Grange-over-Sands, died on July 28th, 1915, aged 75.

Alderman George Patrickson, of Scales, near Ulverston, was elected a member in 1895, and occasionally joined our excursions.

Mr. Horace B. Lonsdale, of Rose Hill, Carlisle, died in September, 1915; he had been a member since 1883.

Mr. Thomas Kendal Metcalf, of Whitehaven, who died on November 11th, 1915, at the age of 64 years, had been a member of our Society since 1889. In earlier life a journalist, connected with *The Whitehaven News*, he showed interest in the history of West Cumberland together with practical activiy in the welfare of the town, especially in religious and educational movements. Later in life he became a valued member of the Whitehaven Corporation and the Cumberland County Council.

Mr. Charles Edward Pierfoint, of Brow Top, Warwick-on-Eden, who died at Warrington on December 9th, 1915, aged 52 years, was a comparatively recent resident in Cumberland, elected to this Society in 1914; but his interest in archæology and photography had given hopes that he would have been of great assistance to our work. He was for some time a member of committee of the Carlisle Scientific and Literary Society.

Colonel Edwin Jackson who died at Bank House, Carlisle, on December 24th, 1915, aged 58, was a native of Keswick. After

spending some years in Australia, he became manager of the Cockermouth branch of the Carlisle and Cumberland Bank in 1893, and later he managed the branch at Penrith of the same bank, which became amalgamated with the Bank of Liverpool. In 1913 Mr. Jackson removed to Carlisle to take the management of the office in that city. An able man of business, with strong and varied interests, he was active in religious, philanthropic and public work. As a youth he joined the "Skiddaw Greys" and rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Border Regiment (later the 5th Battalion) with the Volunteer Decoration for long service, and representative member for Cumberland of the Territorial Association. He was appointed a magistrate for the county in 1901. In 1910 he was elected member of the County Council, and in 1914 he became chairman of the Finance Committee. He was honorary treasurer to the Longtown and Penrith Rural District Councils, the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund for Cumberland, the Cumberland Civil Distress Fund and the local Belgian Relief Funds; honorary secretary of the Hospital Sunday and Saturday Funds, treasurer of the Silloth Convalescent Institution and several charitable and diocesan bodies. With all this work he was able to combine literary and antiquarian studies. In the 'seventies and 'eighties he was an active member, secretary, treasurer and president of the Keswick Literary and Scientific Society. In 1896 he became a member and in 1911 a member of Council of this Society, giving at all times great assistance at Council meetings and at local committees, especially in 1912 when he took a leading part in the arrangements for the exploration of the Roman fort at Papcastle. Colonel Jackson was a good numismatist and made a valuable collection of coins, part of which was shown at our meeting of August 29th, 1902, in illustration of the legend of Lord's Island on Derwentwater (these *Transactions*, N.S., iii, 408; iv, 273). He contributed to these *Transactions* papers on "A Stone Celt found near Cockermouth" (N.S., vi, 149); "A Bronze Tripod Vessel found near Alston" (N.S., viii, 72); "A Find of Roman Coins near Brougham Castle" (with the Rev. A. J. Heelis; N.S., xi, 210); and "Clifton Hall and its Owners" (N.S., xii, 135).

Miss SARAH MILLER, descended on the mother's side from the Fletchers of Cumberland, joined our Society in 1878, and about the same time left Brigham to reside at Undermount, Rydal, where she died on New Year's Day, 1916, at the age of 92.

Mrs. Jonas Todd, formerly of Otter Furrows, Harraby, a member since 1894 and a constant visitor to our excursions and meetings, died at Sandside in February, 1916, at the age of 73.

Mrs. Oswald Hedley of Briery Close, Ambleside, whose activity in all patriotic and philanthropic work makes her loss so deeply regretted, was keenly interested in the exploration of the Ambleside Roman fort and joined our Society during the year before her death, which occurred on March 18th, 1916.

Mr. Hutton Guy, a member of our Parish Register Section, was born at Keswick and educated at Blencowe Grammar School. Though his later life was spent in practice as a solicitor at Nottingham, he gave much attention to Cumberland history, and was well known as a research-worker and authority on pedigrees. He died at Sherwood, Nottingham, on April 12th, 1916, aged 64, and was buried at St. John's Church, Keswick.

Mr. Arthur Fothergill, a son of Mr. John Fothergill of Brackenber, after leaving Appleby Grammar School, studied medicine at Edinburgh University. He did not, however, practise, but settled about 36 years ago at Newlands, near Kendal. A keen sportsman, interested especially in horses, but giving attention also to county business, he became a County Councillor in 1892 and a magistrate in 1907; he joined our Society in 1901. After many years of ill health he died, aged 62, on April 15th, 1916.

Mr. William John Dalzell Burnyeat, a member of our Society since 1902, was the son of Mr. William Burnyeat of Millgrove, Moresby; educated at Oxford, and a barrister on the Northern Circuit, he ultimately gave his attention to the iron industries of West Cumberland and became a director of a group of important enterprises. He was a magistrate for the county, member of several public bodies, and from 1906 to 1910, Liberal M.P. for Whitehaven. He died, aged about 43 years, on May 10th, 1916.

Mr. Edward G. Hobley, A.R.C.A., whose sad death on the mountains overlooking Ullswater was reported on May 13th, 1916, was a member of our Society from 1905 to 1912. A Newcastle man, he had lived at Penrith for many years as art-master of the Grammar School and a landscape-painter of considerable reputation.

Lieut. GERALD SPRING RICE, Lonsdale Battalion of the Border Regiment, was killed in action on May 27th, 1916, aged 52. He had joined the battalion in 1915 as transport officer after a period of very valuable service as County Director for Cumberland of the Voluntary Aid detachments. At the time of his election to our Society in 1914 he was of Gowbarrow Old Hall, Ullswater.

Lieut.-Colonel PERCY WILFRID MACHELL, C.M.G., of Crackenthorpe Hall, who was killed, at the age of 54, in the great offensive of our army in France early in July, 1916, was the son of Canon Machell of York and of a sister of the eighth Lord Middleton. From Clifton and Sandhurst he joined the army in 1882 and served in the Nile Expedition, 1884-5, in the Soudan, 1888-91, and in command of the 12th Soudanese Battalion. After holding high office as adviser to the Minister of the Interior in Egypt, 1898-1908, he returned to England and was elected an Alderman of the London County Council in 1912. In 1913 he settled in Westmorland, and joined our Society. Early in the present war he took a chief part in raising the Lonsdale Battalion of the Border Regiment, to the command of which he brought his great experience and energy, winning the admiration and affection of his men, and leaving behind him the reputation of a famous soldier and administrator.

Colonel and Professor SIR VICTOR HORSLEY, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., was a member of our Society from 1912. The son of the late J. C. Horsley, R.A., he was born in 1857 and studied at University College Hospital, London. His surgical skill and researches brought him distinctions from many learned bodies at home and abroad; he was knighted in 1902. His interest in social questions made him a supporter of "temperance" and woman-suffrage, and his patriotism led him to serve in the Boer War and again in the present war, both in France and Egypt. In March last he volunteered for medical service in Mesopotamia, and died from heat-stroke at Amara on July 16th, 1916.

Mr. HENRY GARENCIÈRES PEARSON, of Spennithorne, Barrow-in-Furness, was the son of a late vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Darlington, and for over forty years resident at Barrow, of later years as Official Receiver in Bankruptcy for Barrow, Ulverston and Kendal. He was interested in the Barrow School of Art and Naturalists' Field Club, and on the death of our late member, Mr. Gaythorpe, succeeded him as chairman of the Barrow Museum. In 1901 he

became a member of our Society and contributed a paper to these *Transactions*, N.S., xi, on "The Town's Book of Biggar, Isle of Walney." Only last April he read us a paper at Carlisle on two Inquisitions illustrating Robert Bruce's raid into Furness and Lonsdale, 1322, printed in this volume. He was then apparently in health and strength, though it was known that he suffered on account of his son, Captain W. G. Pearson, who had been wounded and was a prisoner in Germany. On August 12th he had a sudden seizure and died on the following morning, aged 69 years.

Dr. WILLIAM SYMINGTON graduated at Edinburgh in 1886 and settled in practice at Brampton two years later. He was appointed medical officer for Brampton, 1891, and J.P., 1896. He had long been surgeon to the local Rifle Corps and after the war broke out he became a staff-officer (Surgeon-major) to the 4th Border Regiment; subsequently medical officer to the 3/4th Battalion. He joined our Society in 1914. After a somewhat prolonged illness he died, aged 51, on September 3rd, 1916.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(Completed to September 7th, 1916).

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Greenwell, Rev. Canon William, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. (Lon. and Scot.), Durham.
Hodgson, T. H., F.S.A., Newby Grange, Crosby-on-Eden, Carlisle.
Maxwell, The Right Hon. Sir Herbert E., Bart., M.P., F.S.A., Monreith, Wigtownshire.
Wilson, Titus, Aynam Lodge, Kendal.

MEMBERS.

[Names in Small Capitals signify Life Members; an Asterisk indicates Subscribers to the Parish Register Section].

1914 Abercrombie, Mrs., Augill Castle, Brough.
1913 Aberdeen University Library (P. J. Anderson, Librarian).
1911 Adair, Harold, Ringingstone, Egremont, Cumberland.
1911 Ainley, Rev. A., The Priory, St. Bees.
1878 Ainsworth, J. S., M.P., Harecroft, Holmrook, Carnforth.
1874 Allison, Sir R. A., Scaleby Hall, Carlisle.*
1895 Ambleside Library, "Armitt Trust."
1915 Anderson, Dr. W. D., Chestnut Hill, Keswick.
1911 Anderson, Rev. T. W., The Vicarage, Temple Sowerby, Penrith.
1912 Anderton, Henry Ince, Palazzo Capponi, 28 Via Gino Capponi, Florence, Italy.
1899 Archibald, C. F., 2 Darnley Road, West Park, Leeds.
1879 Argles, Thomas Atkinson, *Treasurer*, Eversley, Milnthorpe.
1916 Ashby, Miss M. Ruth, 1 Burlington Place, Carlisle.
1896 Asher & Co. (Berlin), Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, E.C.
1902 Atkinson, John R., Bank Field, Beckermet.
1907 Atkinson, William, The Rookery, Ulverston.

1913 Baddeley, Mrs. M. S., 2 Lake View Villas, Bowness-on-Windermere.
1911 Bailey, Charles Edwin, Howard Cottage, Warton, near Carnforth.
1913 Baily, Rev. G. H. J., Burneside Vicarage, Kendal.
1913 Baily, Mrs. G. H. J., Burneside Vicarage, Kendal.
1885 Banks, Edwin H.
1915 Banks, T. M., Heversham, Milnthorpe.
1910 Barker, The Very Rev. Wm., D.D., The Abbey, Carlisle.

1875 Barnes, H., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., *Vice-President*, Portland Square, Carlisle.
1908 Barnes, T., M.A., Solicitor, Carlisle.
1907 Baron, Rev. R. R. N., Mouldron, Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.
1885 Barrow-in-Furness Free Library.
1910 Barrow-in-Furness, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, The Abbey, Carlisle.
1913 Barrow Naturalists' Field Club (W. L. Page, Cavendish Street, Barrow).
1906 Bateson, Mrs., Upna Ghur, Lancaster.
1912 Baxter, Rev. William, Holm Cultram Rectory, Abbey Town, Carlisle.
1881 Beardsley, Richard Henry, Grange-over-Sands.
1912 Beckton, John Backhouse, 81 Castle Street, Carlisle.
1910 Beetham, Dr. Frederick, Clifton End, Manningham, Bradford.*
1894 Beevor, Miss, 9 Eden Mount, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1899 Bell, W. Heward, F.S.A., Cleeve House, Seend, Wilts.
1911 Bennett, Mrs., Whelpside, Hensingham, near Whitehaven.
1893 Benson, Mrs., Hyning, Milnthorpe.
1899 Bentinck, Lord Henry Cavendish, Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1889 Birkbeck, Robert, F.S.A., 20 Berkeley Square, London.
1914 Blackburn, Edward, Solicitor, Low Row, Carlisle.
1879 Blair, Robert, F.S.A., Harton Lodge, South Shields.
1877 Blanc, Hippolyte J., F.S.A. Scot., 25 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
1902 Board of Education Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, Kensington, [S.W.
1899 Booker, R. P. L., M.A., F.S.A., Eton College, Windsor.
1912 Borwick, Lady, Eden Lacy, Lazonby, R.S.O.
1877 Boston Free Library, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
1913 Bosward, Wm., Parr's Bank, Penrith.
1913 Bouch, C. M., Lowther, St. Gabriel's House, St. Peter's, London Docks, E.
1914 Bouch, Rev. J. Lowther, Ackworth Rectory, Pontefract.*
1898 Bowman, A. N., Eden Lodge, Carlisle.
1909 Braithwaite, H. Bellamy, Kendal.
1908 Braithwaite, J. W., Market Square, Kirkby Stephen.
1916 Brasenose College Library, Oxford.
1908 Breeks, Mrs., Helbeck Hall, Brough, Kirkby Stephen.
1905 Brierley, Henry, *Member of Council*, 26 Swinley Road, Wigan.*
1910 Brierley, Mrs. H., 26 Swinley Road, Wigan.*
1907 Briggs, William, The Vale, Lancaster.
1906 Broatch, J., Solicitor, Stanger Street, Keswick.
1888 Brougham, Lord, K.C.V.O., Brougham Hall, Penrith.
1914 Brown, James Walter, 35 Chiswick Street, Carlisle.
1904 Brown, William, F.S.A., The Old House, Sowerby, Thirsk.
1914 Browne, Thomas, Broadgate House, Windermere.
1914 Bruce, Mrs., Wansfell, Windermere.
1908 Brydson, A. P., M.A., Water Park, Greenodd, Ulverston.
1913 Buchanan, McIver, 28 Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, London, W.
1905 Buckwell, G. W., Board of Trade Surveyor's Office, 73 Robertson Street, Glasgow.
1913 Burlington, Joseph, B.A., Kingston Place, Fox Houses Road, Whitehaven.
1913 Burnett, Dr. J. R., Riverholme, Keswick.
1905 Burnett, James R., The Red Beeches, Scotby, Carlisle.
1915 Burns-Lindow, Samuel L., Holmrook, Carnforth.
1895 Butler, Wilson, B.A., Glebelands, Broughton-in-Furness.

1911 Caine, Rev. Cæsar, The Vicarage, Cleator, Cumberland.
1899 Calverley, Mrs., Eskdale, Cumberland.
1898 Campbell, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., The Abbey, Carlisle.
1878 Carey, Thomas, 23 Curzon Street, Maryport.
1899 Carlisle Public Library (L. E. Hope, Tullie House).*
1913 Carlisle, Rosalind, Countess of, Boothby Manor House, Brampton.
1905 Carlisle, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of, *Patron*, Rose Castle, Carlisle.*
1916 Carr, Miss M. Joyce, Copse Hill, Scotby, Cumberland.
1897 Carr, Sidney Storey, 14 Percy Gardens, Tynemouth, Northumberland.
1892 Carruthers, Richard, Eden Grove, Carlisle.
1907 Cartmell, H. Studholme, Hayton, near Carlisle.*
1875 Cartmell, Joseph, C. E., Spring Field, Brigham, Cockermouth.
1911 Casson, T. E., Keswick School, Keswick.
1911 Castlehow, William, Watermillock, Penrith.*
1892 Chadwick, S. J., F.S.A., Lyndhurst, Dewsbury,
1899 Chance, F. W., Morton, Carlisle.
1915 Chippindall, Col. W. H., Fairbank Cottage, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1901 Chorley Free Public Library.
1899 Clark, John, Broughton-in-Furness.*
1893 Clarke, Rev. J. J., M.A., Selside Vicarage, Kendal.
1914 Clay, Miss Rotha Mary, Miller Bridge, Ambleside.
1903 Clayton, Mrs., Chesters, Humshaugh.
1910 Clegg, Lieut. E. C., The Border Regiment, The Castle, Carlisle.
1905 Cock, Rev. E. H., Winster, Windermere.
1910 Cole, T. E. Butler, Eskmeals House, Bootle.
1894 Collingwood, A. H., Town Clerk's Office, Carlisle.
1887 Collingwood, W. G., M.A., F.S.A., *Editor and Vice-President*, Lanehead, Coniston.*
1909 Collingwood, Robin G., M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford.
1883 Conder, Edward, F.S.A., Terry Bank, Old Town, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Conigree Court, Newent, Gloucester.
1913 Copeland, Rev. Wm., St. Stephen's Vicarage, Carlisle.
1903 Coulthard, Dr., Aspatria.
1913 Cousins, H. M., M.Sc., County Secondary School, Brampton.
1913 Coutts, Hubert, R.I., Hammarbank, Windermere.
1913 Coutts, Mrs., Hammarbank, Windermere.
1884 Coward, John, Fountain Street, Ulverston.
1886 Cowper, H. S., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, Great Loddenden, Staplehurst, Kent.
1915 Crackenthorpe, Dayrell, Newbiggin Hall, Newbiggin, Carlisle.
1885 Creighton, Miss, Eden Mount, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1904 Crerar, Dr. J. W., 11 High Street, Maryport.
1886 Crewdson, F. W., *Auditor*, Stricklandgate, Kendal.
1913 Crewdson, W. D., Helme Lodge, Kendal.
1916 Croft, Rev. J. R., Vicar of St. John's, Workington.
1901 Cropper, Charles J., Ellergreen, Kendal.
1904 Cumberland and Westmorland Association of London (C. Maugham, Hon. Sec., The Park, London Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.),
1910 Cumpston, Miss, Barton Hall, Penrith.
1900 Curwen, A. D., Workington Hall, Workington.
1899 Curwen, Eldred Vincent, Withdeane Court, Brighton.
1887 Curwen, John F., F.S.A., *Hon. Secretary for Correspondence*, Heversham, Westmorland.

1906 Curwen, Miss Patricia, Workington Rectory.

1914 Danson, F. C., F.S.A., Dry Close, Grasmere.
1915 Davies, Rev. W. A., Ponsonby Vicarage, Calderbridge, Carnforth.
1907 Dent, R. W., Flass House, Crosby Ravensworth, Shap.
1895 Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W.
1911 Dickinson, Frederick, The Towers, Cockermouth.
1898 Dickinson, William, Chapel House, near Whitehaven.
1902 Dickson, Mrs. A. B., Abbots Reading, Ulverston.
1886 Dixon, T., Rheda, Whitehaven.
1911 Dobson, William, Brampton.
1913 Dodd, Miss E. L., London Road, Carlisle.
1894 Donald, Miss H. M., Stanwix, Carlisle.
1909 Donald, Mrs. Sydney, Quarry Hill, Mealsgate.
1903 Douglas, Rev. D. G., 24 Manor Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
1901 Doyle, Hugh, 4 Cringlethwaite Terrace, Egremont, R.S.O., Cumberland
1903 Dyson, Mrs., 1 Hoad Terrace, Ulverston.*

1885 Ecroyd, Edward, Low House, Armathwaite, R.S.O.
1916 Edmonds, Charles, Dalzell Street, Moor Row, Cumberland.
1906 Edmondson, R. H., Brierswood, Sawrey, Windermere.
1911 Elliott, George Wilson, Norcroft House, Penrith.
1912 Ellison, John, Holme Wood, Cockermouth.
1913 Evans, D. A. E., Manor House, St. Bees.

1911 Fair, Miss, The Ferns, Eskdale Green, Cumberland.
1913 Falcon, Mrs. Gordon, The Red House, Keswick.
1887 Farrer, William, Litt.D., *Vice-President*, Hall Garth, Carnforth.
1915 Fawcitt, Dr. Richard, Park Stile, Broughton-in-Furness.
1912 Fell, J. F., Brentwood, Caton, Lancaster.
1912 Fendley, James, 1 Wellington Place, Botcherby.
1901 Ferguson, Major Spencer C., *Member of Council*, 37 Lowther Street, Carlisle.*
1912 Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs., The College, Kirkoswald, Penrith.
1910 Fisher, Joseph, Higham, Cockermouth.
1912 Fletcher, Mrs. A., Allerton, Liverpool.
1886 Fletcher, W. L., Stoneleigh, Workington.
1884 Ford, John Rawlinson, *Vice-President*, Yealand Conyers, Carnforth.
1899 Ford, Rev. Harold D., Thursby Vicarage, Carlisle.
1907 Forster, Charles, Cawthorpe House, Bourne, Lincolnshire.*
1907 Forster, R. H., F.S.A., 2 Enmore Road, Putney, London, S.W.
1914 Foster, Allan, Swarthbeck Cottage, Pooley Bridge.
1904 Fothergill, Miss, Brownber Cottage, Ravenstonedale.
1911 Fox, P. H., M.A., 119B St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.*
1913 Frankland, Edward Percy, B.A., Ph.D., M.Sc., Needlehouse, Ravenstonedale.

1912 Gandy, Henry, M.A., Skirsgill Park, Penrith.
O.M. Gandy, J. G., B.A., *Vice-President*, Heaves, Kendal.
1910 Garnett, Miss, Fairfield, Windermere.
1915 Garston, Miss Gwendolen, Bowston Bridge, Burneside, Kendal.

1889 Gatey, George, Gale Bank, Ambleside.
1907 Geddes, Miss Marion, Langrigge Howe, Windermere.
1877 Gibson, Miss M., Beckside House, Barbon.
1911 Gibson, William, Greyfell, Penrith.*
1885 Gilbanks, Rev. W. F., M.A., Great Orton, Carlisle.
1911 Gill, F. V., c/o Alfred Gill & Co., Colonial Buildings, 139 Sunbridge Road, Bradford.
1877 Gillbanks, Mrs., Clifton, Penrith.
1906 Gillbanks, Plaskett, Clifton, Penrith.
1877 Gillings, Mrs., Broughton-in-Furness.
1916 Glaister, Professor John, M.D., F.R.S.E., The University, Glasgow.*
1911 Golland, Rev. C. E., M.A., The Vicarage, Glasson Dock, near Lancaster.
1910 Goodchild, Mrs. C., Waldon, Milburn, Newbiggin, Carlisle.
1914 Goodman, Rev. G. J., Ashmore, Brampton.
1900 Goodwin, Harvey, Orton Hall, Tebay.
1913 Gordon, Mrs., 9 Scotch Street, Whitehaven.
1904 Gordon, Rev. C. J., Great Salkeld, Penrith.
1909 Graham, Hartley, The Larches, Penrith.
1899 Graham, T. H. B., *Member of Council*, Edmond Castle, Carlisle, and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1908 Graham, William J. H., 78 King Street, Manchester.
1900 Grainger, Francis, Southerfield, Abbey Town, by Carlisle.
1893 Green, Rev. R. S. G., M.A., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Millom.
1891 Greenop, Joseph, 8 William Street, Workington.
1877 Greenwood, R. H., *Auditor*, Bankfield, Kendal.
1901 Greg, John, Escowbeck, Caton, Lancaster.
1913 Grice, Richard, Cross House, Bootle, Cumberland.
1913 Groves, H. L., Gilpin Lodge, Windermere.
1913 Groves, Mrs., Gilpin Lodge, Windermere.
1901 Groves, W. G., Holehird, Windermere.
1893 Guildhall Library, London (Bernard Kettle, Librarian).*

1912 Hale, Rev. Bernard G. R., M.A., Edenhall Rectory, Langwathby.
1906 Halton, Miss B. M., 4 Norfolk Road, Carlisle.
1913 Hamilton, James, Heversham Grammar School.
1878 Hargreaves, J. E., Shortlands, Kendal.
1912 Harris, Major Charles Joseph, M.D., Whitehaven.
1912 Harrison, C. H., North Lodge, Cockermouth.
1916 Harrison, J. R., Scalesceugh, by Carlisle.
1904 Harrison, Miss M. E., The Glen, Far Sawrey, Windermere.
1894 Harrison, Rev. D., M.A., Dunthwaite, Cockermouth.
1916 Hartley, E. L., 1 Paper Buildings, Temple, London.
1890 Hartley, Mrs., Holme Garth, Northumberland Road, Morecambe.
1911 Hasell, Mrs., Dalemain, Penrith.
1912 Haslam, Rev. J. P., M.A., The Vicarage, Crosby Ravensworth.
1893 Haswell, Colonel John Francis, M.D., C.M., *Vice-President and Hon Sec. Parish Register Section*, The Friarage, Penrith.*
1914 Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
1916 Hatjidakis, Prof. Dr., New Phaleron, Greece.
1890 Haverfield, Professor F., M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A. Scot., F.B.A., *President*, Winshields, Headington Hill, Oxford.
1915 Haythornthwaite, Dr. E. Parker, Rowrah House, *via* Cockermouth.
1916 Heape, Robert Taylor, Healey Hall, Rochdale.

1915 Hedley, Oswald, Briery Close, Ambleside.
1908 Heelis, E. A., Bongate Cross, Appleby.
1908 Heelis, Mrs. E. A., Bongate Cross, Appleby.
1898 Heelis, Rev. A. J., M.A., Brougham Rectory, Penrith.
1892 Hellon, Robert, Whinthwaite, Seascale, Carnforth.
1910 HENLEY, Lady Dorothy, 49 Montagu Square, London.*
1881 Hetherington, J. Newby, F.R.G.S., 16 Lansdowne Crescent, Kensington Park, London, W.
1890 Hewitson, William, Appleby.
1885 Hibbert, Percy J., Hampsfield, Grange-over-Sands.*
1889 Higginson, H., 3 Warwick Road, Carlisle.
1909 Highmoor, J. R., The Chantry, Ravenstonedale.
1889 Hinds, James P., 11 Victoria Place, Carlisle.
1889 Hinds, Miss, 11 Victoria Place, Carlisle.
1899 Hobson, William Harrison, Maryport.
1915 Hodgkin, T. Edward, Old Ridley, Stocksfield, Northumberland.
1906 Hodgson, C. Courtenay, The Courts, Carlisle.*
1914 Hodgson, J., Junr., Merivale, Yelverton, S. Devon.*
1910 Hodgson, Mrs. Alice, Western Lodge, Workington.
1895 Hodgson, Mrs. Hesketh, *Member of Council*, Newby Grange, Carlisle.
1898 Holme, Mrs., Mardale, Haweswater, Penrith.
1901 Holmes, W. A., M.D., 50 Hartington Street, Barrow.
1895 Holt, Miss E. G., Sudley, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.
1903 Holt, Lady, Blackwell, Windermere.
1913 Hope, Joseph Fearon, The Old Bank, Appleby.
1912 Hornby, Rev. Wm., Stanwix Vicarage, Carlisle.
1912 Horrocks, Mrs., Salkeld Hall, Langwathby, near Penrith.
1882 Hothfield, Lord, *Patron*, Appleby Castle.
1913 Hough, C. H., White Craggs, Ambleside.
1898 Hough, Kighley J., 14 Portland Square, Carlisle.
1904 Houlgate, John William, 5 Threadneedle Street, London.
1909 Howard, Philip J. C., Corby Castle, Carlisle.
1914 Huntrods, Joseph, "Alameda," Whitehaven Road, Workington.
1894 Huddart, A., 9 Lowther Street, Whitehaven.
1895 Hudleston, Ferdinand, Hutton John, Penrith.*
1888 Hudson, Rev. Canon, Crosby House, Carlisle.
1902 Hudson, Rev. J. Clare, Thornton Vicarage, Horncastle.
1912 Hughes, Professor T. McKenny, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
1905 HUGHES, T. Cann, M.A., F.S.A., 78 Church Street, Lancaster.
1913 Hutchinson, Sir Joseph, Lorton Hall, Cockermouth.

1914 Inglis, Colonel H. A., Green Lane, Dalston, Cumberland.
1912 Irwin, Wilfred, Derwent Lodge, Cockermouth.

1911 Jackson, Mrs. Edwin, Bank House, Carlisle.
1899 Jackson, Samuel Hart, Heaning Wood, Ulverston.
1908 Johnson, Miss Alice, 12 Castle Park, Lancaster.
1916 Johnson, Mrs. E. L., The Croft, Bowness-on-Windermere.
1904 Johnston, J. Rooke, Mulcaster Crescent, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1911 Jones, Rev. George, Great Strickland Vicarage, Penrith.
1908 Jowett, John Samuel, 3 Windermere Road, Kendal.
1916 Jump, Rev. J. E., 6 Danes Road, Staveley, Kendal.

1913 Keele, Mrs. Emily, Clover Nook, Helm Road, Windermere.
1908 Kendal Public Library (J. Wilson Brown, Librarian).*
1898 Kendall, John, L.R.C.P. and S., Oaklands, Coniston.
1889 Kennedy, Myles, Stone Cross, Ulverston.
1914 Kenworthy, John D., Sea Croft, St. Bees.
1906 Kirkbride, Mrs., 1 Park Holme, Keswick.
1906 Kitchin, Rev. J. A., Askham Vicarage, Penrith.
1916 Kirk, Oliver, Ellerslie, Gosforth, Cumberland.

1905 Lamb, J. Elliot, Solicitor, Caistor, Lincs.
1909 Lancaster, W. T., F.S.A., 7 Clarendon Place, Mount Preston, Leeds.
1894 Langhorne, John, Watson Villa, Ravelston Park, Edinburgh.*
1903 Law, Rev. R. H., Christ Church Vicarage, Penrith.
1910 Lawson, Lady, Isel Hall, Cockermouth.
1911 Lawson, Wm. John, Westwood, Brampton.
1882 Lazonby, J., 24 Addison Street, Nottingham.*
1889 Le Fleming, Stanley Hughes, Rydal Hall, Ambleside.
1897 Leconfield, Lord, Petworth, Sussex.
1896 Lediard, H. A., M.D., 26 Lowther Street, Carlisle.
1901 Leeds Library (D. A. Cruse, Librarian).
1895 Lehmann u. Stage, Copenhagen.
1914 Leigh, W. B., Poolstock, Heaton Mersey.
1911 Lester, Herbert, Firbank, Penrith.
1911 Llewellyn, H. H., Inglemere, Arnside.
1916 Lightfoot, Ernest W., Birkby House, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1911 Lincoln's Inn, the Hon. Society of (A. F. Etheridge, Librarian).*
1907 Ling, W. N., Ashgate, Wetheral, Carlisle.
1892 Little, William, Chapel Ridding, Windermere.
1903 Little, W., Lowther, Penrith.
1914 Little, William Benjamin, 40 Petteril Street, Carlisle.
1883 Liverpool Free Public Library.
1875 Loftie, Rev. Canon, M.A., Rydal, Ambleside.
1916 Lonsdale, Henry, Rose Hill, Carlisle.
1875 Lonsdale, The Earl of, Lowther Castle, Penrith.
1907 Lowry, Arthur, Neilston, West Byfleet, Surrey.*
1889 Lowther, The Right Hon. J. W., The Speaker, *Vice-President*, Westminster.

1912 Machell, Humphrey Gilbert, c/o British South African Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.
1879 Machell, Lt.-Colonel Thomas, Ridding Bay, Lakeside, Ulverston.*
1915 MacInnes, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, D.D., Dykefields, Burgh-by-Sands.
1913 Maclaren, Norman, 23 Portland Square, Carlisle.
1892 Magrath, Rev. J. R., D.D., *Vice-President*, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.
1912 Makant, Miss, Old Fallbarrow, Bowness-on-Windermere.
1913 Marks, H. C., 9 Howard Place, Carlisle.
1906 Marsh, Richard T., High Peak, Kenyon, Manchester.
1914 Marshall, Miss Cordelia, Skelwith Fold, Ambleside.
1913 Marshall, Frank E., Hawse End, Keswick.
1894 Marshall, John, Derwent Island, Keswick.
1914 Marshall, Mrs. Stephen, Skelwith Fold, Ambleside.
1893 Martindale, J. H., F.R.I.B.A., *Member of Council*, Moor Yeat, Wetheral, Carlisle.

1894 Mason, John, M.D., Windermere.
1911 Mason, J. R., 4 Pow Street, Workington.
1888 Mason, Mrs., Redman House, Kirkby Stephen.*
1889 Mason, W. J., Birrenswark, Bowness-on-Solway.
1902 Mathews, T. G., M.D., Green Close, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1913 Maynard, Rev. G. F., Torpenhow Vicarage, Carlisle.
1890 McCormick, Rev. F., F.S.A. Scot., Wrockwardine Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop.
1904 McIntire, W. T., Tullie House, Carlisle.
1913 McGilchrist, C. R. B., F.S.A. Scot., 28 Penkett Road, Liscard, Cheshire.
1911 McKelvie, George L., New Town, Ravenglass.
1902 Metcalfe-Gibson, Mrs. A., Cold Beck, Ravenstonedale.
1897 Millard, Rev. F. L. H., M.A., *Member of Council*, St. Aidan's, Carlisle.
1913 Miller, Thomas P., Merlewood, Grange-over-Sands.
1889 Monkhouse, John, Hawthorn Villa, Kendal.
1902 Monnington, Rev. Canon, Hopefield, Lowick, Ulverston.
1913 Moore, Mrs., Ullcoats, Egremont, Cumberland.
1912 Moore, Wm. Parkin, Whitehall, Cumberland.
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